ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF THE

HISTORY OF ST. LOUIS,

A COMPENDIUM OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
FOR READY REFERENCE.

EDITED BY

WILLIAM HYDE AND HOWARD L. CONARD.

VOL. I.

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"They who lived in history . . . seemed to walk the earth again."—*Longfellow.*

"We may gather out of history policy no less wise than eternal."—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

"Histories make men wise."—*Bacon.*

"Truth comes to us from the past as gold is washed down to us from the mountains of Sierra Nevada, in minute but precious particles."—*Bovee.*

"Examine history, for it is 'philosophy teaching by example.'"—*Carlyle.*

"Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers an honorable remembrance."—*Thucydides.*

> "If history is important, biography is equally so, for biography is but history individualized. In the former we have the episodes and events illustrated by communities, peoples, states, nations; in the latter we have the lives and characters of individual men shaping events, and becoming instructors of future generations."

PREFACE.

IN this busy age that which saves time and labor in the acquisition of knowledge is not less appreciated than are labor-saving appliances in the arts and industries. As civilization has advanced, Encyclopedias have multiplied, until they now lighten the labors of the student in almost every field of investigation. Hitherto, however, no attempt has been made to apply this plan to the compilation and arrangement of local history, and a search for information concerning any event of local interest has usually been far more laborious than the effort to obtain knowledge of the happenings of remote ages in far-away countries. It has been well said that "history, like charity, begins at home. The best American citizens are those who mind home affairs and local interests." And again, that "the first step in history is to know thoroughly the district where we live. . . . American local history should be studied as a contribution to general history." Ignorance of the history of the country, the city, or community in which we live is, in this age, "a reproach to any people," and those who think it safe to rely solely upon traditions for their knowledge of family or local history cherish a sentiment which should have passed away with the aborigines.

Believing that the cyclopedic plan, which has so greatly facilitated the acquisition of knowledge in broader fields, could not fail to be productive of the most satisfactory results when applied to the preservation of local history, I planned the Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis, and the first encyclopedia of a city is herewith presented to the public. The work was begun early in the year 1897, with the lamented William Hyde as editor-in-chief. Upon this last labor of his life he entered in the spirit of the true historian, determined that it should be a "witness of the times," past and present, and that he would "nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice." For nearly two years thereafter Mr. Hyde and myself were colaborers, and then the dark-winged angel beckoned my beloved associate away from the crowning work of his life. When this talented writer and chivalrous gentleman—who had himself been so much a part of the history of St. Louis—passed away, the completion of our joint task devolved upon me. In the same spirit in

which it was begun the work has been carried forward, and on behalf of my dead friend and myself I now submit the results to the people of St. Louis. That perfection has been attained, and that our work will be found absolutely free from error, cannot of course be claimed, for—

> "Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
> Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

Nevertheless, I feel confident that these volumes will commend themselves to fair and just critics and find favor with an intelligent public, proud of the city of St. Louis, loyal to its interests and deeply interested in its history.

To more than one hundred citizens of St. Louis, who have contributed special articles to this work, I desire to return sincerest thanks, and to Dr. Alexander N. De Menil, ex-Chief Justice Shepard Barclay, Mr. Theophile Papin, Mr. Daniel M. Grissom, and Miss Martha S. Kayser, the editors have been especially indebted for counsel and assistance in the compilation of the encyclopedia. To those, also, who have generously aided us to illustrate this work more elaborately and beautifully than any historical work previously published in the United States, I beg to return the thanks of the publishers as well as my own. This cordial co-operation has alone made its publication possible. The warm welcome which has been extended, in so many ways, to this undertaking by the people of St. Louis is but one manifestation of that spirit of liberality which is universally recognized as a distinguishing trait of this people. We are grateful for that welcome, and for the opportunity we have had, in the preparation of this great memorial, to shape into permanent form the annals of such citizenship as St. Louis can proudly boast.

In these records of public and private achievement may be easily found the secret of that wonderful development which has won for the city her present metropolitan rank; and in these records, moreover, may be seen the evidences of that impulse, energy and resistless force which promise to St. Louis the yet more brilliant role of leadership which manifest destiny has marked out for her in the civilization and culture of the great Southwest.

HOWARD L. CONARD.

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A

Abbadie, D', was Governor of Louisiana from 1763 to 1765, and exercised civil and military jurisdiction over the territory now included in the State of Missouri, at the time St. Louis was founded. He was sent by the King of France to New Orleans, in 1763, to take charge of certain royal business interests, and was authorized also to assume the functions of Director-General of the Province of Louisiana, with the powers of a military commandant. As the result of the cession of Louisiana to Spain, in 1762, he was ordered to turn over the command to a representative of the Spanish government, and did so at the close of the year 1764. Grief at this change in his fortunes caused his death, February 4, 1765. Abbadie was a man of noble impulses; he protected the Indians, caused the masters to treat their slaves more kindly, and, in many ways, endeared himself to the Louisianians.

Able, Barton, was born in Trinity, Alexander County, Illinois, July 31, 1823, and died in St. Louis, May 6, 1877. His father was of Irish descent, and his mother came of a Scotch family. Leaving home when he was seventeen years of age, Mr. Able started out to make his own way in the world, and in 1845 he had accumulated one hundred dollars capital, with which he came to St. Louis. Immediately after his coming here he became connected with the river business, as a clerk on the steamer "Ocean Wave." Two years later he was made captain of this boat, and afterward, until 1854, commanded the steamers "Time and Tide" and "Cataract," then running in the Illinois trade. From 1854 to 1858 he was in the Missouri River trade, as captain of the steamers "Cataract" and "Edinburgh." From 1858 to 1864 he conducted a large commission house on the corner of Pine and Commercial Streets, in St. Louis. Thereafter, until the end of his life, he was prominently identified with the business interests of St. Louis, and during the year 1865 was president of the Merchants' Exchange. For some years he was a member of the National Board of Trade, and frequently represented the Merchants' Exchange at Washington, in the interest of Western trade and commerce. In the early years of his residence in St. Louis he began taking an interest in politics, and was one of the "old-line" Democrats who took part in the "Free Soil" movement in Missouri. In 1856 he was a member of the State Legislature, and while serving in that capacity he placed Thomas H. Benton in nomination for the United States Senate, and cast the first vote for "emancipation" in this State. He was a Benton delegate to the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, which nominated Buchanan for President, and four years later sat in the Chicago Convention of the newly organized Republican party, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. When the Civil War began he became known as one of the ardent Unionists of Missouri, and rendered valuable services to the government. He was the personal friend and confidant of General John A. Logan, and was by him placed in command of government transportation at St. Louis, in which capacity he had sole charge of the expedition which conveyed Lyon and Blair to Boonville. He also commanded the fleet that left St. Louis with General Fremont and the expedition to Cairo in 1861. At the close of the war he was among the first to favor a conciliatory policy in Missouri, and the restoration to ex-Confederates of the rights which they had previously enjoyed. He was a member of the Conservative delegation to the Baltimore Convention of 1864, and was chairman of the delegation sent from Missouri to the Philadelphia Convention of 1866, which met to consider the state of the country. In later years he was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, and was a conspicuous figure in various National Conventions of that party. Captain Able married, in 1847, Miss Mary

Hamilton, of Kaskaskia, Illinois, who survived him.

Able, Daniel, so prominently identified with the Mississippi traffic for many years that he is one of the most widely known of the older generation of business men of St. Louis, was born in Alexander County, Illinois, July 29, 1827; son of Wilson and Anna Able. His father was a prosperous farmer and merchant, who served several terms as a member of the Illinois Legislature, and occupied various positions of trust and responsibility in that State. Captain Able was educated mainly in the public schools of Rowley County, Missouri, he having come to this State as a boy. Later he attended school for a time at Philadelphia College, an institution of learning in Marion County, Missouri, and after leaving school, devoted himself at first to agricultural pursuits. This occupation was not, however, in harmony with his tastes, and when he was nineteen years old he became a clerk on the Mississippi River steamer, "Ocean Wave." Thereafter, until he was twenty-four years old, he was connected with river transportation in the same capacity, although employed on different boats. In 1851 he was made master of a vessel, becoming at that time captain of the steamer "Anthony Wayne," of which he was part owner. He sold his interest in this boat a year later, and, entering the service of the St. Louis & Keokuk Line, was first made captain of the famous old-time steamer "Kate Kearney." After that he was master of various other boats of the same line, until 1856, when he purchased the steamer "Edinburgh," and engaged in the Missouri River trade. In 1857 he built the steamer "John Dickey" for the same trade, but a year later abandoned the Missouri and became one of the founders of the St. Louis & Memphis Packet Company, which was succeeded by the present Anchor Line. He was president of this packet line until the beginning of the Civil War, John A. Scudder, J. C. Allen, W. J. Lewis and other well-known men of St. Louis being associated with him in the conduct of the enterprise. During these years he spent little time on the river, devoting himself mainly to the office business of the company, and only now and then making a trip in case of the absence or sickness of the regular captains of the boats belonging to his line. From 1862 to 1867 he resided in Memphis, Tennessee, where he was extensively engaged in merchandising. At the same time he had large interests in river craft, and was vice-president of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company, of which he had been the organizer. He built and put on the river a number of boats while he was engaged in trade at Memphis, and when he sold out his interests there and returned to St. Louis, he again became actively identified with river navigation as a steamboat captain. He served in this capacity on the steamers "City of St. Louis," "City of Alton," and "Will S. Hays," and few of the old-time river captains were more widely known to the general public, and none had a larger circle of friends. His connection with the river interests covered a long stretch of years, and when he retired to enjoy a well-earned fortune he carried with him the recollection of many interesting experiences. During all these years he was singularly fortunate, and not a life was ever lost by accident on any boat under his command, nor was he ever witness to an accident which resulted in loss of life on the river. In 1851 he made a voyage which has become historic, taking the steamer "Anthony Wayne," with an excursion party aboard, one hundred and sixty miles up the St. Peters—now known as the Minnesota—River, the "Wayne" being the first steamer to navigate the waters of that river. The same year he took the "Wayne" up the Mississippi River from St. Paul to St. Anthony, the farthest point up the river ever reached by steamer. This event has been commemorated by the settlers and natives of that region, who carved the date, the name of the boat and the name of Captain Able on the rocks near which he landed. During the administration of Governor Phelps Captain Able was appointed coal oil inspector of Missouri, and during the session of the Legislature held in 1874 he was secretary of the State Senate. He was appointed harbor master and wharf commissioner of St. Louis by Mayor Noonan, and held that office, in all, four years and seven months. He has always been a Democrat and has long been prominent in the councils of his party. He has an extensive acquaintance with the leading politicians of Missouri and for many years he has been a conspicuous figure in city and State conventions. In 1876 he was sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic Convention which

met in St. Louis and nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency and Thomas A. Hendricks for the vice-presidency. His personal attachments are strong, and he is always ready to serve his friends and to take unusual pains in doing so. His favorite recreation is ensnaring the finny tribe, and, being a member of several outing clubs, he is widely known among the sportsmen of St. Louis. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Mary M. Rogers, of Marion County, Missouri, and of five children born to them, four are now living. They are Clifton W. Able, Charles B. Able and Samuel T. Able, and Mary B. Kimball, wife of John H. Kimball, all of St. Louis.

Aborigines.—Mastery of the unknown has engaged the yearning spirit of philosophers and adventurers alike, and to this spirit the world owes its store of wisdom. But in the pursuit of knowledge that is older than chronicles, and in the field where there is scant tradition only, the hunger for the facts of the far past must go largely unappeased. This truth confronts the historian who seeks to trace the links between savage life and the early settlement of our country by the whites. He must find books, if not in the brooks, in the sermons of the stones and the testimony of the cliffs and glebes. Rudimentary tools, flinty weapons and relics of baked clay the soil has given up to archaeological science, and tradition has supplied for hill and stream a curious nomenclature, yet these are but the tokens of the presence, time remote, of the nomadic tribes that transiently occupied this region. As their mode of life required no close association, except in war or in chase, their habitations were not fixed. They cultivated no fields year by year, as white men do. They made no claims to the lands, except the right to roam upon them. The very nature of their pursuits required isolation. Schoolcraft says: "It is doubtful whether an area of less than 50,000 acres in the forest state is more than sufficient to sustain by the chase a single hunter." It is well known that accounts of the numbers of American Indians were greatly exaggerated down to a recent time, making all allowances. "It is not probable," again says Schoolcraft, "that at the opening of the sixteenth century . . . the number of souls upon the Indian territory bore any considerable ratio to the number of square miles of country which they occupied in the shape of villages or hunting-grounds." The Mississippi River was the boundary line between the Appalachian and Algonquin and the Dakota tribes. The Indians on the west and on the east side were not even neighborly, and, of course, they could communicate only by crossing in canoes. The tribes inhabiting the region east came down from the northern lakes, whereas those on this side migrated from the ranges south and west. The few Indians in the eastern part of Missouri contiguous to St. Louis were of the Dakotas, or allied tribes—"prairie Indians"—and embraced, with others, the Osages, Missouris, and occasionally Pawnees, chiefly Osages. Scharf, in his history, says that the Pawnees were of a southern Indian race and probably of the same breed as the Comanches, but, like many other statements of this rather expansive writer, there seems no foundation at all for the idea. The Missouris had, in 1811, according to Brackenridge, a population of but 450 souls, and the probability is that at no time were they very numerous. Very little distinctive character belonged to the Osages, except that, physically, they were superb samples, with flashing eyes, aquiline noses and handsome features. But they had no Black Hawk, no Red Jacket, no Pontiac, no Logan—no great warriors, diplomatists, orators. Their relics—see "Archaeology"—have been abundantly found in this vicinity, but they are mostly specimens of primitive pottery, arrow-heads, and the like, such as have been left behind by the least inventive of the barbaric races. They were lazy and gluttonous, eating all the time, and not very particular as to whether their food was turkey or dog. They loved to gamble and were fond of sports of all kinds, but they were not belligerent and were not disposed to look up trouble. When the whites came they soon "made up" with them, and it was not these Indians who threatened Laclede's village at any time.

Academy of Architecture and Building.—An institution founded in St. Louis, in 1885, at the corner of Ninth and Arsenal Streets, with Henry Maack, as principal. As indicated by its name, the purposes of the institution are to give practical instruction in architecture and building, and it is said to have been the first school of its kind founded in the United States. After being conducted for some years at the location first

named, this school was removed to the corner of Eighth Street and Chouteau Avenue, and from there, in the fall of 1898, to 1742 Chouteau Avenue.

Academy of Medical and Surgical Sciences. An association of the physicians and surgeons of St. Louis, organized November 6, 1895, by Drs. James M. Hall, Emory Lanphear, Wellington Adams and others. Its purpose is to elevate the standard of the profession, to promote scientific research and increase the skill and efficiency of practitioners of medicine. It had in 1898 an active membership of fifty physicians and surgeons.

Academy of Science, St. Louis.—About the year 1843 five or six young men, among whom were Dr. W G. Eliot and Dr. George Engelmann, met in the office of Judge Marie P. Leduc to found what, for a time, was known as the Western Academy of Science. Their organization purchased a few acres of ground near what is now Eighth Street and Chouteau Avenue, and on a small scale a botanical garden and arboretum were begun there by Dr. Engelmann; but the numbers were small, and the Western Academy of Science soon ceased to exist. On the 10th of March, 1856, some of these same men, with others, came together in the hall of the Board of Public Schools of the city, and then organized what has since existed as the Academy of Science of St. Louis. Dr. George Engelmann was the first president, and that office has since been filled by such well known scientific men and representative citizens of St. Louis as B. F. Shumard, Adolphus Wislizenus, Hiram A. Prout, Dr. John B. Johnson, James B. Eads, William T. Harris, Charles V. Riley, Francis E. Nipher, Henry S. Pritchett, John Green, Melvin L. Gray and Edmund A. Engler. Under the constitution, active membership is limited to persons interested in science, but it has never been the rule of the academy that they should be actively engaged in research. The roll of 759 members who have been elected since the organization of the academy, of whom 202 are now carried on the active list, includes many names of persons who stand high in the business and professional community. A considerable list of non-resident, corresponding members has been elected, who are connected with some of the larger scientific establishments of the world and noted for their attainments. One person, Mr. Edwin Harrison, for eminent service and large donations to the academy, has been elected a patron.

The act of incorporation declares the object of the academy to be the advancement of science and the establishment in St. Louis of a museum and library for the illustration and study of its various branches. The constitution provides for holding meetings for the consideration and discussion of scientific subjects, procuring original papers upon such subjects, publishing worthy scientific matter, establishing and maintaining a cabinet of objects illustrative of science and a library of works relating thereto, and the institution of relations with other scientific organizations.

The regular meetings of the academy are held at eight o'clock on the first and third Monday evenings of each month, excepting the summer season, and they are open to all persons, without special invitation. They are devoted to the reading of technical papers designed for publication, and to the presentation of more popular abstracts of recent investigation or progress. Occasional public lectures, calculated to interest a larger audience, are provided for in some suitable hall.

Beginning with the officers for 1857, the charter, approved January 17, and accepted February 9, 1857, the by-laws and the record and papers from March 10, 1856, the transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis have now extended through seven octavo volumes, averaging 700 pages each, in addition to which several special publications have been issued.

In its early years, the academy met in Pope's Medical College, where a small library and museum had been brought together; but in May, 1869, the building was destroyed by fire, and the academy saved only its library. The library now contains over 20,000 books and pamphlets, and is very rich in the proceedings of the learned bodies of the entire civilized world, with many hundreds of which the academy stands in intimate exchange relation; and, though it is not a circulating library, nor, in the proper sense, a public library, it is always available for consultation by persons wishing to make serious use of it, by arrangement with the proper officers. Since the loss of its museum the academy has lacked adequate room and funds for the maintenance of

a public museum, but it is each year obtaining a firmer hold on the interest and affection of the community, through widened membership, and its officers are looking forward to the possibility, in the not distant future, of securing for St. Louis a carefully planned educational museum of natural history, which can not fail to be of great use in stimulating research and promoting popular education in science, especially through its availability for the use of the teachers in the public schools.

Actors.—St. Louis has been the home of a number of actors of more or less distinction. Sol Smith, of Ludlow & Smith's theatre, was the head of a family of Thespians, himself of no mean ability in that line. Mark Smith, the eldest son, rose to the dignity of a star. Sol Smith, Jr., was a fine delineator of old men's parts. Sol Smith Russell is a scion of the same family, partly raised in St. Louis. N. M. Ludlow, Sol Smith's partner, often appeared on the boards. H. L. Bateman, father of the celebrated Bateman sisters, who were educated in St. Louis, was also an actor. Ben DeBar, one of the most noted comedians of his day, made this city his home and died here. Charles Pope managed the Olympic and Pope's Theatres. Julia Dean may fairly be claimed as a St. Louis actress. Joseph K. Emmet learned the painter's trade, and began his dramatic career in the "Future Great." Della Fox is the daughter of a St. Louis photographer. The list might be extended to embrace a score or two of lesser luminaries in the profession, not including a number of talented amateurs.

Adams, Elmer B., lawyer and jurist, was born October 27, 1842, in the town of Pomfret, Windsor County, Vermont, son of Jarvis and Eunice (Mitchell) Adams. He is a lineal descendant of that Henry Adams who received a grant of forty acres of land in Braintree, Massachusetts, in the year 1636, and soon afterward emigrated from Devonshire, England, with his eight sons, thus becoming the American progenitor of the distinguished family which has given to the country two presidents of the United States and surpassed all other American families in the number of its illustrious representatives. Reared in New England, Judge Adams was fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, of Meriden, New Hampshire, and was graduated from Yale College with the degree of bachelor of arts in the class of 1865. Soon after his graduation he was commissioned by certain wealthy and philanthropic citizens of New York and Philadelphia, to travel through the Southern States—then suffering from the blighting effects of the Civil War—to establish a system of free schools to be devoted to the education of the children of the indigent white people of that region. Under these auspices he erected schoolhouses, employed teachers and inaugurated schools, which were supported for a year by the contributions of the New York and Philadelphia people. Returning to Vermont in 1866, he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Governor P. T. Washburn and C. P. Marsh—both eminent lawyers, practicing together at that time in Woodstock—and also attended a course of lectures at Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Vermont in 1868, and, coming to Missouri immediately afterward, was admitted also to the bar of this State. Entering upon the practice of his profession in St. Louis, his scholarly attainments and evident ability and force of character soon gained due recognition, and as a practitioner he enjoyed a large measure of success. From 1872 until 1879 he was associated professionally with Major Bradley D. Lee, their partnership being dissolved by his election to the Circuit Court bench in the autumn of the year last named. He had been a member of the St. Louis bar and in active practice something more than ten years when he was made the candidate of his party for the circuit judgeship, and at the election following he was chosen over Judge David Wagner, an ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. Taking his place upon the bench, the youngest member of the judiciary of St. Louis, his physical and mental vigor supplemented a broad knowledge of the underlying principles of jurisprudence and thorough familiarity with the forms and processes of law in such a way as to make his services to the public peculiarly valuable as a judicial officer. While on the State circuit bench, certain cases involving the validity of laws providing for the collection of delinquent taxes and for winding up the affairs of insolvent insurance companies came before him for adjudication, which attracted general attention. In dealing with these cases, Judge Adams evidenced profound research and legal acumen, settling principles

Elmer B. Adams

Legal Publishing Co. St Louis

of law which had not previously been passed upon by the courts, and establishing precedents which have been far-reaching in their consequences. Admirably systematic in his methods, and having the happy faculty of facilitating to the greatest extent possible the business of the courts, he established an enviable reputation during the six years of his term of service upon the circuit bench, and was pressed to stand for re-election, but preferred to return to the practice of law. Upon his retirement from the judgeship he became a member of the law firm of Boyle, Adams & McKeighan, succeeded seven years later by the law firm of Boyle & Adams, both regarded as among the strongest law firms in the State. After an interval of ten years—during which he appeared as counselor and advocate in many of the most important cases tried in the State and Federal courts of Missouri and enjoyed a lucrative practice—he was again called to the exercise of judicial functions, which his tastes and temperament render peculiarly agreeable to him. In 1895 President Cleveland appointed him United States district judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, and as a member of the United States judiciary he has gained additional renown as an able, impartial and accomplished jurist. Studious, painstaking and thorough in his researches, he brings to bear upon problems presented to him for solution a clear conception of the principles of law applicable thereto, aptness in analyzing the issues involved and a determination to spare no effort to reach correct conclusions. Fearless in the discharge of his duties, clear and incisive in his statements of legal propositions and prompt in his rulings, his conduct of the business of the court over which he presides commends him to lawyers and litigants alike, and a demeanor always as courteous as it is dignified is a charming characteristic of his judicial mien. He is a Presbyterian churchman, and has been identified with the most prominent clubs of St. Louis in a social way. He married, in 1870, Miss Emma U. Richmond, like himself a native of Vermont, Woodstock having been the place of her birth.

Adams, George C., who was for more than a decade one of the leading ministers of St. Louis, was born and reared in New England, and was graduated from Amherst College. He then came west and filled pastorates at Hillsboro and Alton, Illinois, until 1881. In that year he came to St. Louis as pastor of Tabernacle Congregational Church, and later was pastor of Compton Hill Church, of the same denomination, until 1896, when he accepted a call to one of the leading Congregational churches of San Francisco, California.

Adkins, Henry, identified during all the active years of his life with Ohio and Mississippi River interests, was born in Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, New York, May 8, 1823, son of Judge James Adkins and Susan (McHenry) Adkins. His parents were representatives respectively of old New York and Pennsylvania families, and his father was a man of prominence, who filled for some years the position of a judge of the Circuit Court of New York State. The elder Adkins emigrated with his family to Ohio in 1836, and Henry Adkins, the son, still has vivid recollections of their trip down the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers on a lumber-raft. They settled in Cincinnati, establishing their home near the river and not far from the Ohio end of the present suspension bridge. In Cincinnati Henry Adkins finished a common school education, and then entered the employ of Archibald Gordon, a noted old-time shipbuilder and prominent Ohio politician of the old Jacksonian school. Later he served an apprenticeship to the ship-building trade with Saunders, Hartshorn & Co., of Cincinnati, and during these early years of his connection with the river business had some experiences remembered with pleasure in later years. He saw General Jackson—and witnessed the demonstration in his honor—when he passed up the river aboard the "Lady Scott"—with cabin aft of the wheel, on the lower deck—on his way back to Washington from Tennessee, while serving his second term as president. He also saw many other noted personages who visited Cincinnati, or passed either up or down the river in the palmy days of steamboating. Mr. Adkins came first to St. Louis in the spring of 1847 and entered the employ of the McAllister Marine Company. The following year, he made a trip to New Orleans from Cincinnati, to which city he had returned, and where he had been married in the meantime. His trip to New Orleans was made on the steamer "Atlantic," which he had helped to build, and was made memorable by reason

of the fact that while in the city last named he was stricken with small-pox. Fortunately, he had a warm friend in Captain James Broadwell, master of the "Atlantic," who kept him aboard of his boat and finally landed him at Carondelet, where he was nursed back to health. In 1848 he made a trip up the Illinois River as ship-carpenter on the steamer "Gladiator," and later built the steamer "J. S. Chenowith," at Cincinnati. He came to St. Louis again on this boat in 1849, and on that occasion went up the Missouri River to St. Joseph, with a boat-load of gold hunters on their way to California by way of the plains and overland trail. For several years thereafter he followed his trade, working on various steamers plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans. In 1856 he became connected with the Sectional Dock Company, of St. Louis, and in 1857 established his home in this city. He was connected continuously with the Dock Company until 1864, except during one year, when he assisted Captain James B. Eads in the construction of his famous gun-boats. In 1864 he was made inspector of steamboat hulls by the Board of Underwriters of St. Louis, and after holding that position four years again transferred his services to the Sectional Dock Company, of which he was made superintendent. He was in the employ of this company for the greater part of the time until 1881, when he was made master carpenter in the employ of the Mississippi River Commission. In 1885 he constructed a set of ways at Bismarck, in North Dakota, and afterward resumed the superintendency of the Sectional Dock Company, with which he continued to be connected until 1897, when he resigned the position to enjoy a well-earned rest. Few men identified with the river interests within the past fifty years have been more widely known among river men, and none has had a larger circle of friends than Captain Adkins. He married, October 14, 1847, Miss Isabelle Conklin, daughter of Benjamin Conklin, of Columbia, Hamilton County, Ohio, well known in his day throughout that county as a local magistrate. On the 14th of October, 1897, Mr. and Mrs. Adkins celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, an occasion which brought to them the congratulations of many friends in St. Louis and elsewhere. Of the five children born to them, four were present at their golden wedding anniversary, and three reside in St. Louis. These children are James Adkins, secretary and treasurer of the Lindell Railway Company; William Adkins, of the St. Louis Dock Company; Benjamin C. Adkins, assistant engineer of the City Water Works Department; and Mrs. Charles Greenwald, of Cincinnati.

Administrator, Public.— This is one of the offices inherited by the city from the old County of St. Louis and is one of the old county offices of Missouri. The public administrator has charge of the settlement of all estates where there is no will with an executor named, and of estates in which no person entitled to the privilege applies for the administration.

Adreon, Edward Lawrence, manufacturer and ex-city comptroller of St. Louis, was born in this city, December 23, 1847, son of Dr. Stephen W. Adreon. He was reared in the city and educated at Wyman's City University, in its day the leading private educational institution of St. Louis. After leaving school, he was appointed to a position in the office of the city comptroller, where his merits gained for him promotion, from time to time, through six successive administrations of varying politics. At the end of that time his thorough knowledge of all the affairs of the comptroller's office and his eminent fitness for the position caused him to be nominated on the Republican ticket for city comptroller, and at the ensuing election he was chosen to that office. Entering upon the discharge of his duties in this connection, in 1877, he was re-elected at the end of his first term, and served, in all, eight years at the head of one of the most important departments of the city government. His connection with this department, which he entered originally for one month "on trial," covered in all a period of twenty years, and when he retired to private life he had made an enviable record, not only for the integrity of his conduct as a public official, but for his ability as a financier. Soon after the close of his term of office as city comptroller, he was made manager of the American Brake Company, and when the plant which had been established by this corporation was leased to the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, he became manager for the lessors and the representative of both corporations in St. Louis. He has since been no less prominent and popular as a business man than

he had previously been as a public official. In fraternal circles Mr. Adreon is well known as a member of the Masonic Order, the Legion of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. December 23, 1871, he married Miss Josephine L. Young, of St. Louis. Their children are Edward L. Adreon, Jr., Josephine M. Adreon and Robert E. Adreon.

Adventists.—A sect founded by William Miller, originally a Green Mountain farmer, who in 1831 began preaching that Christ's second coming and the end of the world were at hand. He predicted that some time between the 21st of March, 1843, and the 21st of March, 1844, Jesus Christ would appear in person to judge the world. Multitudes pressed to hear him preach everywhere, and the excitement culminated in October of 1844, when thousands of people gathered themselves together in different places to await Christ's coming. They were disappointed, but, although it was demonstrated that a mistake had been made in fixing a date for the second advent, many continued to believe that they were "living in the last days" and that "the end of the world was at hand." A convention of Miller's followers was called in 1845, at which a declaration of faith was agreed upon and the name "Adventists" was adopted. Since then they have become known as "Seventh-Day Adventists" on account of their observance of the seventh day of the week, or Saturday, as the Christian Sabbath. The "Adventists' Christian Association and General Conference of America" was organized in 1860, and in 1898 fifteen hundred ministers were preaching the doctrines of the church under its auspices, and church organizations were in existence in every part of the United States. There was at that time one church of this faith, with a membership of 121, in St. Louis, and the number of Adventists in the State of Missouri was estimated at 1,700. The church in St. Louis worships in a comfortable edifice at 2955 Garrison Avenue.

Agricultural and Mechanical Fair. Agricultural fairs were held in St. Louis County at as early a date as 1822, but no permanent organizations, having for their object the giving of such exhibitions, were in existence prior to 1841. On the first Tuesday in November of that year the fair of the Agricultural Society of St. Louis County was opened at the St. Louis race-course, and on the 24th of the same month the Mechanics' Fair was inaugurated in buildings located near the Planters' House, on Fourth Street. Among the founders of these associations, one of which was designed to give an exhibition of agricultural and the other of mechanical products, were William Bird, S. V. Farnsworth, C. Pullis, Joseph Charless, D. L. Holbrook, and others. Thereafter exhibitions were held under the auspices of these associations separately until 1855, when, in pursuance of a plan to combine the agricultural and mechanical interests of St. Louis for the purpose of holding annual fairs, the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association was chartered by legislative enactment. The first fair was held under the auspices of this association in October of 1856. Since then its exhibitions have been held regularly each year, the successor of the original association being the present St. Louis Fair Association, which see.

Agricultural Implements.—The situation of St. Louis in the center of an extensive and fertile region, adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of a great variety of staple products, would indicate it as a favorable place for the manufacture of and dealing in all kinds of implements and machinery used in the cultivation of the soil and the preparation of crops for market—and the statistics of manufactures and trade reports show that its manufacturers and merchants have improved their advantage of location to the utmost. The making of farm machinery and implements has been one of its most prosperous industries, and its implements and machinery have maintained a high reputation for quality of material and excellence of workmanship throughout the West and South. St. Louis manufacturers have carefully studied the wants of the varied systems and habits of agriculture in the regions tributary to their city and have been as successful in making implements for the cotton, sugar and rice plantations of Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana, as for the wheat and corn farms of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska; and besides its own manufactured product of farm implements and machinery, the city receives and distributes the products of other manufacturing points. This double trade has made it one of the largest markets

of farm implements in the world. The extent and importance of this business may be inferred when it is stated that a special organization, called the Implement and Vehicle Board of Trade, has been established to foster it and define and protect its interests. The volume of the trade in 1897, including farm implements, machinery and vehicles, was estimated at $7,500,000.

Agricultural Pursuits of the Pioneers.—The division of lands originally derived from the mother country was sanctioned by the exigencies of the new world. The system combined convenience of fellowship with facility of defense. Generally it began in the village itself with a patriarchal arrangement of the homestead. Often, in imitation of the old French custom, the abode of the father stood in the center of the lot and the cottages of his married children were ranged on either side. Sometimes several generations of descendants were grouped around the ancestral household. Occasionally the village lot contained one or two acres, but in St. Charles the usual size was 120 by 150 French feet. Some of these features, so characteristic of most French settlements, were exceptional in St. Louis. In addition to his house-lot, each villager had an equal right in the commons and a proportionate share in the public fields. As in some of the French villages, even the form of the dooryard and garden was determined by enactment, so the method of building and repairing the fences of the common fields, the penalties for the neglect of these duties, or for an encroachment upon the rights of others, and the time for ploughing, planting, and harvesting were all prescribed by public ordinance. The system of common fields was well adapted to the circumstances of colonial life. It strengthened a feeling of mutual dependence and social attachment. It also afforded a safeguard against the incursions of the Indians. All of the farmers being, by the requirements of law, engaged simultaneously in the cultivation of their adjacent fields, could quickly assist each other in the event of an attack. While the community of interests developed a sense of common brotherhood, the individual ownership of real estate prevented the evils of tenantry and the growth of a landed aristocracy. There could be no distraint of tenants where all alike were landlords. At the outset French husbandry was limited to the production of food for home consumption. No adjacent villages afforded a market for surplus crops, and the French were too fond of leisure to raise more than was necessary for the satisfaction of their own wants. At first maize was the principal grain crop. But little wheat was raised until after the transfer of the country to the United States. The costliness of foreign goods, together with the poverty of the people, led to the cultivation of cotton. Most of the inhabitants were clad in home-spun garments. Enough cotton was raised to supply the domestic wants of the colony. The cloth woven in their rude looms was coarse, but it was also strong and answered well the needs of the simple villagers. The common vegetables were raised in abundance and the village orchards yielded a partial supply of apples. The early inhabitants devoted themselves more to gardening than to farming. No hay was stacked for domestic animals, for the reason that the wild prairie grasses were plentiful and nutritious. In winter the horses and cattle were allowed to graze at will on the alluvial lands, and they always contrived to keep themselves in good condition. A bountiful supply of beef, poultry and eggs measurably relieved the early settlers from the irksome labors of agriculture. In a country abounding in game, a race of men naturally fond of hunting were not prone to devote themselves to the severe and monotonous toils of farming.

PROF. S. WATERHOUSE.

Alabama Society.—A society organized at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in St. Louis, October 18, 1898, which is composed of native Alabamians and is designed to promote friendship and social intercourse among those born in that State, who are now residents of St. Louis. William H. Clopton, M. Stone, C. B. Cook, H. R. Grubbs and others were the founders and first officers of the society.

Alexander, B. W., merchant, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 14, 1809, son of William and Cynthia Alexander. When he was twelve years old he was apprenticed to a bricklayer, and while serving this apprenticeship gained the major part of his education through attendance at night schools and the reading of all books which came within his reach. In 1828 he came to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade for some years,

and afterward opened a commission house, which first did business under the firm name of Alexander & Lansing, and later as B. W. Alexander & Co. He conducted this business with rare tact and sagacity, accumulated a fortune and became identified with various prominent corporations, being president of the Commercial Insurance Company, a director of the St. Louis Bank, a director of the Pacific Railroad Company, and a director of the Boatmen's Saving Institution, of which he was an incorporator.

Alexander, Joshua Henry, for many years a prominent man of affairs in St. Louis, was born April 10, 1817, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis, June 30, 1879. His parents were William and Hester Alexander, who lived and reared their children in Philadelphia. He was educated and fitted for a business career in the public schools of that city and came west in 1835, when he was eighteen years of age. He obtained his earliest business experience at Alton, Illinois, where he was employed in the commission house of his elder brother, Andrew Alexander. In 1841 he came to St. Louis and embarked in the steamboat business, then so profitable and attractive, becoming connected with a line of boats plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. Some time later he formed a partnership with Samuel Copp and established a general commission business in St. Louis under the firm name of Alexander, Copp & Co. Later he became connected with the famous old-time banking house of Page & Bacon, and was afterward vice-president and treasurer of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company, then building its line of railway from Cincinnati to St. Louis. This latter connection caused him to become interested in other transportation enterprises, one of which was the establishment of the fast freight line owned by Valentine & Co., the first fast freight line which came into existence in the West. He also started the first omnibus line which carried passengers from East St. Louis, and established the St. Louis Transfer Company, which has since developed into an institution of great importance. At a later date, he was head of the firm of J. H. & F. R. Alexander, his nephew, Frank R. Alexander, being the junior member of this firm. During the years 1863 and 1864 he was secretary of the Union Merchants' Exchange, and afterward was a member of the commission firm of Richeson, Able & Co., Thomas Richeson and Barton Able being his partners. He was senior member of the firm of Alexander, Cozzens & McGill when that firm conducted one of the leading dry goods commission houses of the city, and during the later years of his life was engaged in business as a railroad contractor. During all the years of his active career as a business man in St. Louis he was recognized by his contemporaries as a man of sterling integrity and great moral worth, and he was honored at different times with official positions, which evidenced the esteem in which he was held. At one time he served as city comptroller of St. Louis, and he was one of the early presidents of the Mercantile Library Association. A Presbyterian in his religious faith, he was prominently identified with the history of that denomination in St. Louis, and for many years served the Pine Street Presbyterian Church as deacon and elder. May 20, 1841, he married Miss Mary J. Chappell, daughter of William L. Chappell, who lost his life in the memorable Gasconade Bridge disaster of 1855. Five children were born of this union, of whom William A. died August 9, 1896. The living children are Henry B. Alexander, now receiving teller of the Mechanics' National Bank; Arthur K. Alexander, business manager of the Oakes Candy Company; Blanche Alexander, residing with her mother; and Charles M. Alexander, chief clerk of the Fifteenth United States Lighthouse District, all of St. Louis.

Alexander, Maurice W., merchant and pharmacist, was born February 9, 1835, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis, June 6, 1898. His parents were John and Mary (Rittenhouse) Alexander, both natives of Philadelphia, and his paternal grandfather, William Alexander, and his maternal grandfather, Joseph Rittenhouse, were also born in that city. Reared in Philadelphia, Maurice W. Alexander obtained both his academic and professional education in the schools of the Quaker City. After completing his course of study at the high school, he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, one of the oldest and most noted institutions of its kind in the United States, and was graduated from that college in the class of 1854. Immediately after his graduation he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of Bacon,

Hyde & Co., wholesale druggists, engaged in business on Main Street. Leaving their employ in August of 1856, he began business on his own account, purchasing the drug store located at the southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets, of which he was owner for twenty-three years thereafter. While operating this drug store, noting the trend of trade toward Olive Street, he also opened another store on the northwest corner of Broadway and Olive Streets, in a building then owned by Stilson Hutchins, connected then with the newspaper press of St. Louis and famous later as an Eastern newspaper publisher. This store, which was at that time the handsomest in the West in furnishings and the most complete in its equipment for every branch of the drug business, was destroyed by fire in 1877. A year later, however, Dr. Alexander opened a new drug store at the same location, in a building which had been erected by J. Gonzelman, who had purchased the ground from Hutchins. In this building, which later passed into the hands of Erastus Wells and is still owned by his son, he continued to conduct a large and profitable drug business until 1892, in which year he purchased the stock of goods belonging to the Mellier Drug Company and consolidated the two stores. For forty-two years and more he was a recognized leader among the retail druggists of St. Louis, and for many years his establishment had few rivals in its line in Western cities. Entering the drug business a thoroughly well educated pharmacist, and realizing fully the important responsibilities resting upon those engaged in this trade, Alexander was all his life conspicuous among those who sought to surround it with all the safeguards possible, and to obviate the dangers to life and health resulting from the employment of incompetent persons in the business of compounding drugs and medicines. For nine years he served as a Commissioner of Pharmacy for the State of Missouri, and he was long one of the most active and useful members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and was honored with the presidency of that organization, composed of the leading pharmacists of the United States. A good business man, he was also a good citizen in all the relations of life, and churches, charities and educational movements at all times received his kindly encouragement and support. From 1861 until his death he was a member of St. George's Episcopal Church, and for twenty-one years he was a vestryman of that parish, serving also during the same period as its treasurer. He affiliated with fraternal organizations as a member of the order of Knights of Honor. In 1857 he was married to Clara Virginia Long, whose father was Parks Long, a son of General Gabriel Long, one of the first settlers of Missouri. His widow and four children, two sons and two daughters—all of whom have grown to maturity—survive him.

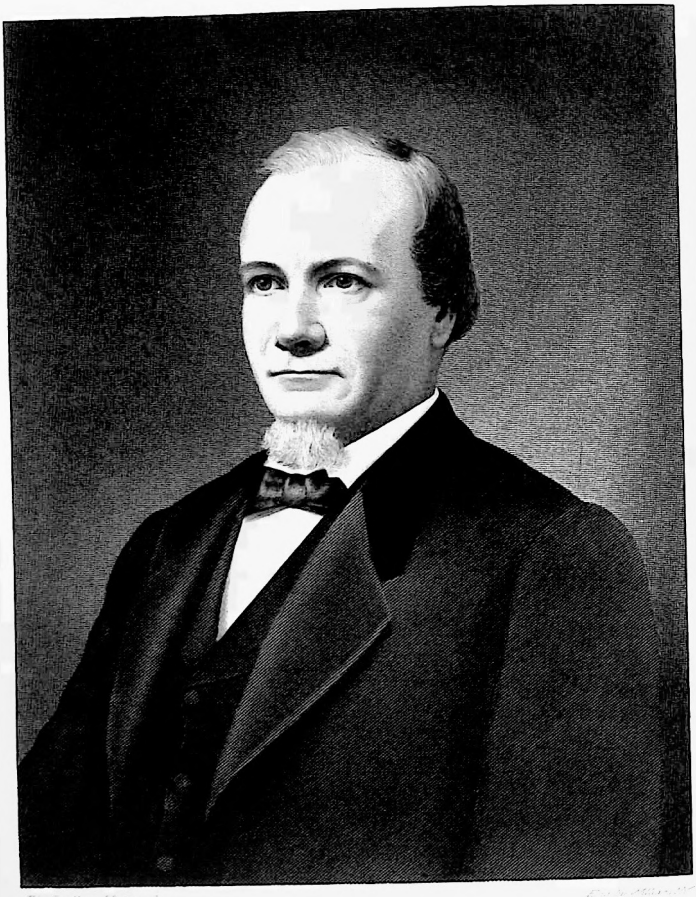
Alexian Brothers' Monastery.—A Roman Catholic institution founded in St. Louis, in 1869, by Brother Peters, of the Alexian Brotherhood. This is one of the four branches of that Order in the United States. There were five members in the Brotherhood in St. Louis at the beginning, but the order grew, and in 1898 it numbered thirty-five. Under its auspices have been erected a hospital and insane asylum at 3933 Broadway, and the cost of its buildings has reached a quarter of a million dollars. About fifteen hundred patients are cared for annually at these institutions.

Alexis, Grand Duke, Visit of.—During the first administration of President Grant the Grand Duke Alexis, younger son of Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, made a protracted visit to the United States, and was received everywhere with distinguished consideration, on account of his rank and the friendly relations at that time existing between the Russian government and that of the United States. Accompanied by a royal suite, he arrived in St. Louis on the evening of January 5, 1872, and remained in the city several days. He was entertained at the Southern Hotel, and a ball was given there in his honor on the evening of January 8th.

Allen, Andrew A., railway manager, was born March 19, 1853, near Monmouth, Illinois. He was educated in the public schools, quitting which he entered the railway service in 1868, when he was fifteen years of age. He began as messenger in a railway telegraph office, was given a position as operator in 1869, and served in that capacity and as clerk in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad office at Sagetown, Illinois, until 1871. In that year he became an employe of

the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, which he served one year as ticket-agent and operator at Burlington, Iowa; one year as assistant train-dispatcher, and seven years as train-dispatcher at Peoria, Illinois. In 1880 he became city ticket agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company at Chicago, Illinois, and held that position until January of 1882. From January to June of that year he was train master of the same road, with headquarters at Peoria, Illinois. In June of 1882 he was made superintendent of the Milwaukee, Eastern and Southern Divisions of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and held that position until December, 1884. From that date until August, 1885, he was superintendent of the Milwaukee, Eastern, Southern, Middle and Northern Divisions of the Wisconsin Central, leaving that position at the date last named to become assistant general manager of that road. Later, while acting as assistant general manager of this road, he had under his supervision the lines known as the Wisconsin Central, the Milwaukee & Winnebago, Wisconsin & Minnesota, and the Minnesota, St. Croix, Wisconsin & Chicago roads. From this service he was called to that of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, which he is now serving as vice-president and general manager. His long experience in the conduct of railway affairs has made him one of the most capable, as he is one of the best known, of Western railroad men.

Allen, Beverly, lawyer and a citizen of St. Louis, who stamped the impress of his individuality upon the history of this city, was born August 15, 1800, in Richmond, Virginia, and died September 10, 1845, in New York City. His father was Josiah Allen, a leading merchant of Richmond, Virginia, and the son grew up in that city. After receiving a finished education, he studied law, completing his course at Princeton College, of Princeton, New Jersey, from which institution he received the degree of bachelor of laws. He came to Missouri in 1827 and first established himself in practice at Ste. Genevieve, where he was a partner of John Scott, who was the first member of Congress elected from this State. Very soon after his coming to the State, however, he was appointed United States District Attorney by President John Quincy Adams, the notification of his appointment to that position, written by Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, bearing date of March 5, 1827. This appointment caused him to remove to St. Louis, and from that time until his death he was in active practice in this city and was recognized as an able and accomplished lawyer and an influential member of the bar of the State. He served at different times in the city council and as city attorney, and as a State Senator was prominent also among the early legislators of Missouri. In 1838 he canvassed the State as a Whig congressional nominee, but failed of election in consequence of his party being largely in the minority in the State. No man stood higher at what may be called the "old bar" of St. Louis than did he, his contemporaries and the general public having unbounded admiration for his talents and professional ability, and esteeming him no less for his social, moral and Christian virtues. He is remembered by the few of his contemporaries still living as a Southern gentleman of the old school, whose courtliness of manner was charming, whose hospitality was without stint, and whose home was one of the most delightful social centers of the city. Men now grown gray remember with peculiar pleasure a custom of his which evidenced not only the nobility of his nature but his practical methods of doing good. In the early days, when St. Louis was a small city and the advent of newcomers was easily noted, he was in the habit of calling upon young members of the bar and others who came here to become a part of the life and activity of the city, and extending to them certain courtesies which had the effect of making them feel at home in the community and giving them standing and prestige in social, professional and business circles. He was, during the entire period of his residence in St. Louis, a gentleman of comfortable fortune, and his hospitality was of the most generous and gracious character. Accompanied by his wife, he went to the south of France early in the year 1845 in the hope of effecting a restoration of his health, and it was on his return from this trip abroad that his death occurred in New York City. Mr. Allen married, in 1834, Miss Penelope Pope, daughter of the distinguished jurist, Nathaniel Pope, first United States district judge of Illinois, and sister of Major-General John Pope, of the United States Army. Mrs. Allen is a lineal descendant, in the paternal line, of Nathaniel Pope, of Eng-



Geo B Allen

land, who patented lands and settled at Pope's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, either in 1664 or 1665. Her ancestor, William Pope, who belonged to the second generation of the descendants of Nathaniel Pope, was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, he having settled at Louisville in 1779. In the maternal line she is a descendant of John Haynes, originally of Copford Hall, of Essex, England, who was Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635, and first Governor of the Hartford Colony in 1639. Her father, Judge Pope, was one of the most eminent public men of his day. He was first Secretary of the Territory of Illinois, and sat in Congress as a delegate from that Territory from 1816 to 1818. While serving in Congress, he rendered to Illinois the inestimable service of fixing the northern boundary line of Illinois fifty-one miles north of the line originally fixed in the bill providing for the admission of the State into the Union. On the floor of Congress Judge Pope gave as a reason for moving northward this boundary line of the State about to be created, "that Illinois was attached to the South by the Mississippi River and he wished to include the port of Chicago and thereby attach it to the North and East by the Great Lakes. This would prevent Illinois from going with the South, if an attempt were made to break up the Union." Says Moses' "History of Illinois": "He probably did not anticipate the slavery secession, but he thought of Aaron Burr's attempt, a few years before, to make a Southwestern confederacy, or empire." Whatever Judge Pope may have had in mind when he gave expression to this sentiment, his utterance was prophetic, and the territory added to Illinois at his instance, subdivided subsequently into fourteen counties, has dominated and controlled the politics of the State for more than a generation, and incidentally influenced largely the politics of the nation at a critical period in its history. His term of service as United States district judge covered a period of thirty-two years, and no Western jurist has ever been more universally honored. His daughter, Mrs. Allen, still resides at the family homestead, at 1410 E. Grand Avenue, St. Louis, which her husband purchased for a country home shortly before his death. During the years which have elapsed since her husband's death her home has been no less famous for the hospitable entertainments of its guests than was their home during his life-time, and she has been known also as one of the most prominent of the noble women who have done most to advance the work of religious and charitable institutions, and who have been regarded as leaders in every kind of good work. Her husband was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, and, although born and reared in a Southern State, slavery was obnoxious to him, and in his will he made provisions for the gradual emancipation of his slaves. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen were two sons and three daughters. Of the sons—both named Beverly Allen—one died in early childhood and the other, born later, in his early manhood. The daughters were Lucretia, Ann Celeste and Penelope Allen, of whom the eldest and first named married George D. Hall, of St. Louis. Both she and her husband are dead and their remains rest in Bellefontaine Cemetery. Ann Celeste Allen married Hon. Isaac H. Sturgeon, a distinguished citizen of St. Louis, and Penelope Allen married Hon. John C. Orrick, equally prominent as a member of the bar of this city.

Allen, Gerard B., manufacturer and financier, was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, November 6, 1813, and died in St. Louis, July 21, 1887. His father, Thomas Allen, was a well-to-do silk manufacturer of Cork and the son was reared under favorable auspices, receiving an education which fitted him admirably for business pursuits and for various activities in the higher walks of life. His ambitious nature prompted him, in his young manhood, to leave his early home and come to this country, and he landed in New York when he was twenty-three years of age. After remaining in New York a year he came to St. Louis, in 1837, and at once engaged in business here as a contractor and builder. His natural sagacity, exactness in making calculations, and intense energy soon gave him a good start on the road to fortune, and within a few years he became the owner of two saw-mills, one of which was located in St. Louis and the other on the Gasconade River. After manufacturing lumber for a time he disposed of his saw-mills and invested his capital in the iron business, becoming a member of the well-known and prosperous firm of Gaty, McCune & Co. He was a member of this firm until 1855, when he withdrew to establish the Fulton Iron Works, the business of which grew

to very large proportions under his management, and which is still carried on by his son. As his wealth and influence increased he became recognized as a leader in all movements which had for their aim and purpose the advancement of the general business interests of St. Louis, the development of its commerce and the building up of its industries. He helped to establish various corporations and was connected with many such institutions in an official capacity. He was elected president of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis in 1853, and in 1857 he and other well known business men organized the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was for many years a director. He was also a director of the Bank of the State of Missouri, vice-president of the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, and vice-president of the North Missouri Railroad at one time. In the golden age of steamboating on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers he was largely interested in various steamboats and was a director of the St. Louis & Vicksburg Anchor Line Company, and also of the New Orleans Anchor Line Company. Those who were brought into contact with him in the conduct of affairs trusted his judgment and had implicit confidence in his integrity and rectitude of purpose. He was a friend in time of need. When a friend was in financial trouble Mr. Allen was invariably appealed to for advice and assistance, and these appeals were never made in vain. His activities during life covered a vast field of enterprise, and a multitude of industries and commercial ventures felt the stimulus of his genius and sagacity. For some years he was largely interested in the "Missouri Republican" newspaper, now the St. Louis "Republic," and was one of the influential factors in directing its policy and influencing public sentiment through that channel. Few men who have lived in St. Louis have contributed more to the progress and advancement of the city than did he, and his death was mourned by all classes of people. He was twice married—first, to Miss Frances Adams, of Pike County, Missouri, and after her death to Mrs. Walter Carr, whose maiden name was Paschall. He left at his death four children, of whom Mary married Robert Newton Crane, of London, England; George L. Allen married Lilly McCreery, of St. Louis; Grace married J. Geale Dickson, of Southampton, England. Taylor Allen is unmarried.

Allen, Henry Washington, was born September 29, 1845, in Lexington, Kentucky, and died June 22, 1896, in New Orleans. His parents were John Goddin Allen and Ellen (Davis) Allen, who came of aristocratic Southern families. The elder Allen was one of the earliest and most successful merchants of Lexington, and head of the firm of Allen & Boyd, of that city. He came from there to St. Louis, where he embarked in the wholesale dry goods business as head of the firm of John G. Allen & Sons, which did business at the corner of Main Street and Washington Avenue. His mother was, before her marriage, a Miss Goddin, of Virginia, and her sister married a Mr. Rowland, from whom are descended ex-Governor David R. Francis and D. P. Rowland, of St. Louis. Ex-Governor Thomas Fletcher, of Missouri, and Daniel W. Bell, formerly a prominent merchant of this city, are descendants also of the immigrant ancestor of Mr. Allen, who came from Scotland and settled in Virginia three hundred years ago. Henry W. Allen's grandfather, Daniel Davis, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and his uncle, Noah Davis, was founder of the Baptist Publication Society. Reared in Kentucky, Henry W. Allen was educated at the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, which he left while still a mere youth to enlist in the Confederate Army at the beginning of the Civil War. He was a member of General John H. Morgan's famous command, serving in the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry until the organization of Morgan's advance guard—afterward known as "Quirk's Scouts"—in November of 1862. Participating in all the romantic raids and combats of this company, he was captured with it near Buffington, Ohio, in July of 1863. Thereafter he was imprisoned at Camp Douglas, Illinois, until December 4, 1864, when he escaped from the prison. The following account of his escape, published in a metropolitan newspaper of 1867, will be of interest in this connection:

"The last escape remembered was that of a messmate of this writer, Henry W. Allen, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, who, with two others of this mess, was clerking for the prison sutler, such clerks being preferred by the sutler because they cost him only what they ate. Among the articles smuggled in and sold by this sutler, against strict orders from Washington, "for revenue only," was molasses. To avoid notice, it was handled in kegs for a time,

until immunity bred impunity, when a large barrel of it appeared. This first puncheon was viewed by the clerks with suspicion that it might be a trap. When it was empty they that night scalded it out and so adjusted one of its ends that it could be removed inwardly and then kept watch on it as carefully as they ever did on a picket post. This observation satisfied them that its size was wholly mercenary and otherwise without guile; but when that empty barrel was hauled out of prison to a Chicago warehouse, in a wagon-load, the sutler was so near the loading that it could not be utilized according to programme. The sutler's clerks, therefore, prepared the next one, and cast lots to determine which one of them should occupy it, and the lot fell to Henry W. Allen, who was duly headed up by his two messmates, loaded into the wagon, and so started toward Canada, where he arrived just in time to attend the trial of the St. Albans raiders as witness, and do several of them good service by identifying them as regularly enlisted Confederate soldiers."

The war was then closing, and shortly after the general surrender the prisoner returned to his home in Lexington, Kentucky. The Camp Douglas mess to which Henry W. Allen belonged, consisting of four men, was organized by the Federal commandant of Camp Douglas in an unusual way. That officer examined the letters written by the 10,000 prisoners in Camp Douglas, and in this competitive examination selected four writers, all otherwise unknown to him. These four prisoners he installed in his four headquarters offices as his chief scribes, organizing them into a mess in quarters built expressly for them. When this officer went to the front with his regiment some months later, three of these four prisoners were asked for by the prison sutler, and the fourth was detailed by request of the prison surgeon, as chief of the bureau of the prison hospital. They were, in fact, four very young men, selected among the thousands by strangers hostile to them for the duties they discharged throughout the remaining time of their captivity. After the war he attended the Military Institute again for a short time, and then began his business career as junior member of the firm of John G. Allen & Sons. He was identified with mercantile pursuits thereafter until the end of his life, his last enterprise being conducted in New Orleans, where he died. December 22, 1869, he married Miss Mary Banks Mattox, of St. Louis. Mrs. Allen is a grand-daughter of Colonel Holt Richeson, of Revolutionary fame, and her grandfather, Banks, was a man of prominence in the "Old Colony." The children of Mr. and Mrs. Allen are Howard, Mabelle and Ernest Edwin Allen, the last named of whom was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point during the Congressional term of Hon. Seth W. Cobb.

Allen, John W., clergyman, was born February 1, 1837, in Belmont County, Ohio. His parents were William and Jane Allen. Like so many of those who have acquired leadership and distinction in society, he was a farmer's son, spending his first years on the farm and there acquiring that strong and healthy physical development which lies at the foundation of an active and useful life. His academic studies were pursued in Miller Academy, Guernsey, Ohio, which institution he entered in the year 1855. In 1857 he entered the sophomore class of Washington College, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in the class of 1860. Immediately after his graduation, he entered the Western Theological Seminary, where he remained two years. The third year of his theological course was spent in McCormick Theological Seminary, where he finished his theological studies in 1863. After leaving the seminary he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Van Wert, Ohio. During this pastorate, in the year 1865, he was married to Miss Roxanna Love Purmort. Ill health, resulting from a malarious climate, compelled his resignation from his first charge. Removing to Minnesota he served one year as stated supply for the church at Lake City; subsequently he removed to Kirkwood, Illinois, where he served two years as stated supply. In the spring of 1868 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where for a short time he occupied the pulpit of the First Church of that city. While thus engaged he was elected by his presbytery to be the presbyterial missionary of Kansas City Presbytery. His efficiency and success in discharging the duties of his new office drew to him the attention of the Synod of Missouri, as the man best qualified for the important office of synodical missionary, to which office he was unanimously elected by the synod in 1873. The duties of his office necessitated his re-

moval to St. Louis, where he has since resided. His wisdom and fidelity in the discharge of his official duties won for him the confidence of his brethren to such a degree that for eight successive years he was unanimously re-elected as synodical missionary.

In 1880 he resigned his position to accept that of superintendent of the Board of Publication of the Southwest. The administrative ability which he had shown as superintendent of missions was conspicuously manifested in his new work, and he had the satisfaction of seeing it grow from small beginnings to its present large proportions. The position which he occupied and his accurate knowledge of the field led him to see and urge the expediency of establishing a religious newspaper in the interest of the Southwest. Accordingly he began the publication of a monthly, known as "The St. Louis Evangelist," of which he was the editor. The success of this effort led to the formation of a company to publish "The St. Louis Evangelist" weekly. Dr. Allen was chosen as treasurer of the new company and publisher of the paper. Subsequently the name of the paper was changed to that of "The Mid-Continent." He retained his connection with it until it was transferred to Cincinnati, often contributing to its columns and conducting it editorially. The laborious and manifold duties of his office have not limited the labors of Dr. Allen. No one in his presbytery has been more earnest and efficient in the work of evangelization than he. He is a recognized leader in the mission work of the Presbyterian Church in the State and in St. Louis. He is also the secretary and one of the managers of the St. Louis Bible Society. In 1875 he was elected moderator of the Synod of Missouri. In 1879 the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Wooster.

Dr. Allen is an earnest and scriptural preacher, pleasing and forceful in his delivery, and is always heard with profit. His genial and unselfish disposition has won for him a host of friends, and his wisdom and well balanced judgment have made him a leader in counsel among his brethren. His duties have been those of an organizer and superintendent in the work of the church, and in this field he has displayed signal ability. His work will long abide as a memorial to his faithful, wise and self-sacrificing labors.

Allen, Thomas, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, August 29, 1813, son of Jonathan and Eunice Williams (Larned) Allen. He obtained his early education in the village academy of Pittsfield and was fitted for college at the Berkshire Gymnasium. In 1829 he entered Union College and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1832. Immediately afterward he began the study of law at Albany, New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and the same year was honored by Union College, which conferred upon him the degree of master of arts, and by the "Phi Beta Kappa" Society of New York, which made him an honorary member. He began, in August, 1837, the publication of a paper called "The Madisonian," in Washington, D. C., which took strong ground against the subtreasury scheme supported by President Van Buren's administration. He had supported Mr. Van Buren in 1836 as a presidential candidate, making his entree into politics as a public speaker and writer in that campaign. In 1840, however, he supported General Harrison, and, as editor of an influential newspaper, was brought into an intimate relationship with the successful presidential candidate of that year. In 1842 he removed to St. Louis, and at once became a factor in the inauguration of measures which tended greatly to advance the material interests of the city. He opened a law office here, but soon became so absorbed in other affairs that his mind was diverted from professional labors, and he achieved fame as a railroad builder, banker and financier, instead of the honorable distinction which he would doubtless have gained at the bar had he continued the practice of law. In 1848 he delivered his first public address in favor of the building of a railroad in Missouri, and from that time forward he was intimately associated with the leading railroad men of the West and conspicuously active in promoting railroad development. In 1849 he formulated resolutions favoring the building of a railroad to the Pacific Coast, which were adopted at a large meeting of the citizens of St. Louis and subsequently endorsed by the Missouri Legislature. In October of that year he also addressed a national convention held in St. Louis to consider the enterprise, and was designated to prepare an address to the people of the United States and a memorial to Congress bearing on the subject. When this enterprise finally assumed

tangible form and the Pacific Railroad Company was organized he was elected first president of the company and inaugurated the work of construction. Four years later he resigned the presidency of this corporation, after thirty-eight miles of its road had been completed and one hundred miles more put under contract. In 1858 he founded the banking house of Allen, Copp & Nisbet, in St. Louis, and soon afterward negotiated the sale of nine hundred thousand dollars' worth of guaranteed Missouri bonds in aid of the Pacific Railroad, an important financial achievement at that time. After the war he again turned his attention to railroad matters, and in 1867 purchased the Iron Mountain Railway, which had been surrendered to the State of Missouri, and of which eighty-six miles had been completed. This road he extended one hundred and twenty miles, to Belmont, in 1869, and during the years 1871-2 he built a branch of this road from Pilot Knob into Arkansas. In 1872 he and other gentlemen purchased the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, and during that and the year following completed the line to Texarkana, a distance of three hundred and seventy-five miles. In 1874 four lines of railway, controlled by different corporations, of each of which he was president, were consolidated, the new corporation controlling them becoming known as the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company. Six hundred and eighty-six miles of railroad were brought under the control of this corporation, and the system which was thus perfected by Mr. Allen made tributary to St. Louis, in a commercial sense, a vast area of territory in the Southwest, and at once added not less than a hundred million dollars annually to the city's trade. He retained a controlling interest in this splendid railroad property until toward the close of the year 1880, when he sold his stock and interests to Jay Gould for a cash consideration of two million dollars. He was not only the father of one of the principal railway systems of the Southwest, but was also the author of a plan for State aid of railroads, which, although not adopted at the time he proposed it, was later put into operation. He also secured for the Pacific Railway Company, the pioneer railway of Missouri, a loan of two million dollars from the State, which was a most important factor in advancing the construction of that railway. The vast fortune which he acquired after he came to St. Louis was utilized in many ways to benefit the city, and one of the splendid monuments to his memory is the Southern Hotel, which he rebuilt after its destruction by fire in 1877. In 1875 he obtained a charter for a double-track railway in St. Louis and constructed and equipped the Cass Avenue line within ninety days thereafter. His acts of beneficence were numerous and both his adopted city and his native town profited by his generosity. He endowed the Allen Professorship of Mining and Metallurgy in Washington University, of this city, and established a free library in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, erecting a building for its accommodation at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. While serving as a member of the Missouri Board of Managers for the Centennial Exposition, held at Philadelphia in 1876, he found himself embarrassed by the failure of the State to provide funds for the erection of a suitable building, and at his own expense erected the building in Fairmount Park which became Missouri headquarters. In consideration of his distinguished attainments Union College conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and he was also honored by election to fellowships in the American Academy of Design and the American Geographical Society. He served four years as a member of the State Senate of Missouri, and in that capacity rendered exceptionally valuable services to the State in the matter of extending internal improvements. During the Civil War he espoused with his customary ardor the Union cause, and in 1862 was a candidate for Congress on the "unconditional Union ticket," but was defeated. In 1880, responding to a practically unanimous sentiment within his party, he became the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District of Missouri, and received a majority of more than two thousand votes over a very popular competitor. He entered upon his term of service in December of 1881, but soon afterward became seriously ill, and died in the capital city, April 8, 1882.

Allenton.—A village thirty-two miles west of St. Louis, on the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco Railroads, which was laid out by Thomas R. Allen, in 1852.

Aloe, Albert S., merchant, was born in 1841, in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, and died in St. Louis, January 30, 1893. His par-

ents were Sidney and Nancy Aloe, worthy Scotch people, and he was reared under good influences and imbibed as a youth the thrift and morality and formed the industrial habits characteristic of the people among whom he was brought up. While still a child he came to this country, and in 1856 left New York City on a sailing vessel bound for the Pacific Coast. He sailed before the mast around Cape Horn, and at the end of this long voyage arrived in San Francisco, where he remained one year. At the end of that time, in quest of further adventure and more profitable employment, he went to South America, and, having considerable knowledge of mechanics and much Scotch ingenuity and tact, he secured employment there as a mechanical engineer and was placed in charge of the construction of a sugar-mill. He completed this work successfully, accumulating what seemed to him at the time a small fortune as the reward of his enterprise and mechanical skill. Returning to this country in 1862, he came to St. Louis and established himself as a dealer in optical goods, at the corner of Third and Olive Streets, opposite the old post-office, where he built up an institution which became one of the most famous of its kind in the West. Later he removed to 415 North Broadway, and still later, the business was removed to 517 Olive Street, where it is still carried on by his successors. Started in a comparatively small way, his enterprise kept pace with the city in its growth and importance, and has long occupied a leading place among the commercial institutions of St. Louis. Mr. Aloe prospered financially, as he deserved, and, becoming the possessor of a comfortable fortune, was known as a public-spirited citizen, interested in the welfare and growth of St. Louis and always ready to contribute his full share toward the advancement of its interests. He held, at different times, prominent official positions in fraternal and social organizations and was a member of the Masonic order, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Legion of Honor. He married, in 1863, Miss Isabella Prince, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, and whose grandfather was governor of one of the islands of the West Indies. Mr. Aloe is survived by his widow and four sons, Sidney, Louis, David and Alfred Aloe, of whom the three sons first named are in business in St. Louis, while the youngest is serving in the United States Army as sergeant of Troop E., of the Eighth Cavalry.

Alumni Association of Missouri Medical College.—An association of the graduates of this college, organized in 1893, for the purpose of maintaining friendly relations between those who have been students of this institution, and to aid also in the advancement of the interests of the college. Regular meetings of the association are held, at which scientific papers are read and discussed. At one of these meetings, held in 1895, the "X-Ray" discovery was first introduced to the medical profession of St. Louis by Professor C. O. Curtman. At the end of 1898, the association had a membership of about five hundred.

Alumni Association of St. Louis College of Pharmacy.—An association composed of those who have attended the College of Pharmacy, organized by twenty students in 1875. Its purposes are to work for the interest of the college and to promote fraternal feeling among those who have graduated from that institution. The association numbers between four and five hundred members, a large proportion of whom are residents of St. Louis, although its representatives are to be found in all parts of the country.

Alumni Association of St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. A society composed of the graduates of St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was organized in 1878. It was reorganized in 1892, but soon afterward passed out of existence.

Amelia Home for Children.—This home was started in 1889, by A. R. Olmstead, under whose sole management it has been conducted. The purpose of its establishment and continuance is to provide a home for such little ones as may not have a haven elsewhere. Those who receive its benefits are chiefly children of working people, orphans and half-orphans. The home was self-supporting for the first four years through the small charges asked, but as many were unable to pay these a little help has been received of late years through charitable contributions.

American Association of Masters and Pilots.—A national association composed of the masters and pilots of steam vessels, represented in forty-seven ports of the United States. It is both a social and beneficiary organization, death benefits being paid to the families of its members. A branch of the association was formed in St. Louis on the 4th day of November, 1892, which has taken the name of Harbor No. 28. This Harbor had eighty-six members in 1898. The officers are entitled captains, pilots, etc., nautical terms being used altogether in this connection. The Grand Harbor of Masters and Pilots of the United States was formed by representatives of local harbors, who meet in Washington, D. C., in 1898.

American Benevolent Association. A fraternal and beneficiary association, organized in St. Louis, in 1894, by William R. Eidson and others, and chartered under the laws of Missouri. Its objects are to provide sick, accident, funeral and death benefits to its members and beneficiaries. In 1898 it had issued over 13,000 certificates and had local assemblies in most of the Southern and Western States.

American Bottom.—The fertile valley in Southern Illinois known by this name, and tributary to St. Louis since its earliest settlement, stretches from opposite the mouth of the Missouri River to the Kaskaskia, a distance of over eighty miles, and has an average width of eight miles. It is noted for the richness of its soil, its fringes of varied and picturesque scenery, its Indian mounds and relics of a prehistoric era. Prior to 1780 the French settlers on the Mississippi River and a few families which had established primitive homes on the Illinois and Wabash Rivers were the only inhabitants of the Illinois country, other than the Indians. In the spring of the year 1780 Shadrach Bond, who afterward became the first governor of the State of Illinois, and a large party of immigrants from Maryland and Virginia landed at Kaskaskia, and soon afterward settled on the "Bottom," near the site of the town of Harrisonville, which came into existence later. This settlement of Americans, and their successors who occupied that region, gave to it the name "American Bottom."

American Fur Company.—This was not an organization of Western origin, though its last headquarters and the place where it passed out of existence was St. Louis. John Jacob Astor, the great New York fur trader and merchant, was the author of it, the charter for it having been granted to him by the New York Legislature in 1809. Mr. Astor knew something about the value of the fur trade in what in his day was regarded as the far West, having gained knowledge of it through the operations of the Chouteaus, Gratiots, Berthold, Sarpy, and other enterprising traders of St. Louis; and he knew also that the United States government desired to secure the benefits of it to its own citizens. The securing of the charter of the American Fur Company was the first step in a scheme conceived by him for establishing a line of trading-posts along the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia. The chief trading-post was to be on the Pacific, and the entire trade with the Indians in the interior was to converge at that point. Once a year a ship sent out from New York, loaded with Indian goods and supplies, was to sail around Cape Horn and land its cargo at the post, take on the packs of furs collected during the year and cross the Pacific with them to China. There the furs were to be sold and the proceeds invested in Chinese goods and products, laden with which the vessel would return to New York. It was an enterprise worthy of the sagacious merchant who planned it, and, but for the succession of disasters it encountered at the outset, might have brought the full measure of success upon which he counted. Astor submitted his scheme to President Jefferson, who warmly approved it, and encouraged him with the assurance of the protection of the government. Fortified with these promises he sent out a ship, which landed in the mouth of the Columbia River, and Astoria was founded, seventy-five miles northwest of the site of the present city of Portland, in 1811. About the same time an expedition, under charge of Wilson P. Hunt, of New Jersey, was organized at St. Louis to go overland to the new post, establishing relations with the Indian tribes on the way, and preparing the field for friendly and successful trade. This expedition encountered great hardships and difficulties which had not been expected and prepared for, and

reached Astoria, broken and dispirited; the chief agent at Astoria acted so strangely in yielding to the claims of the Northwest Fur Company of Montreal, as to excite suspicions of recreancy to Mr. Astor's interests; and, in addition to these discouragements, the War of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain came on before arrangements for conducting the fur trade with the Indians were completed, and Astoria fell into the hands of the British in 1813. However, when the war ended Astoria was given up by the British and came into possession of Mr. Astor, and for many years thereafter was the seat of a large and prosperous trade carried on by the American Fur Company with the Indians in the Northwest, on the west side of the Rocky Mountains. During these same years the Missouri Fur Company of St. Louis was conducting equally vigorous and prosperous trading operations in the region east of the mountains, and when the two companies met on common ground in the pursuit of trade, it was natural that they should agree to unite and act together under one organization. This was done; the Missouri Fur Company passed out of existence, and the St. Louis traders thenceforth conducted their operations with Mr. Astor under the American Fur Company until the withdrawal of Mr. Astor. Then the American Fur Company fell into the hands of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and he continued to prosecute the still prosperous business for thirty years thereafter, enjoying a complete monopoly of the business south of the region controlled by the Hudson Bay Company. Gradually, as the Northwest became settled, the trade became broken up into the fur and peltry business, divided among a number of independent dealers, and about the year 1863 the American Fur Company passed out of existence.

American Guild.—See "Progressive Endowment Guild."

American Legion of Honor.—A fraternal and benefit order, organized in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1878, regularly incorporated in 1879, and having in 1897 a membership of 26,000 in the United States. The governing body of the order is the Supreme Council, which has its offices in Boston. Subordinate bodies are Grand Councils and Subordinate Councils. The order was introduced into St. Louis June 14, 1880, when the first council was instituted by Michael Brooks, a representative of the Supreme Council. September 19, 1881, the Grand Council of Missouri was instituted, with the following named charter members: Michael Brooks, Andrew B. Barbee, Wilber B. Cook, Thomas S. Hogan, James S. Hannan, Asa B. Ecoff, James J. Dockery, Edward F. Schultz, W. Wardoff, M. Tuhbbasing, Charles J. Wendling, John C. Rivers, John M. Collins, and Edward W. Dewes. There were twenty-two lodges in the State of Missouri in 1897, with a membership of about 1,800, all in St. Louis, except one council at Crystal City. The order admits both men and women to membership.

American Medical College.—A medical educational institution, founded under the auspices of the eclectic school of medicine, in 1873, by Doctors George C. Pitzer, John W. Thrailkill, Jacob S. Merrell, Albert Merrell and W. V. Rutledge. The institution first occupied a building at the corner of Seventh and Olive Streets, but later removed to its own building at 407 South Jefferson Avenue. It has been developed into one of the leading medical colleges of the eclectic school in the United States, and has graduated in all more than seven hundred physicians, representing all parts of the country.

American Minute Men.—A patriotic beneficiary and military organization, incorporated under the laws of Missouri November 22, 1895. It takes its name from the "minute men" of the American Revolution. Among the founders were Dr. James McClure, H. A. Thomson, George J. Hagard, A. L. Seaman, H. G. Beedle and Charles E. Sargent. It admits to membership male American citizens between the ages of eighteen and fifty-six, and those past fifty-six may be received as social or honorary members. The objects of the society are to extend financial aid to its members, to instill regard for American institutions, protecting them from all encroachments of any church or ecclesiastical power, to advance the interests of the free public school system, to prevent the appropriation for and the diversion of any public moneys to sectarian purposes, and to teach that the allegiance of citizenship is incompatible with political partisanship. Under a certificate of the State Insurance Depart-

ment, the society is authorized to do business as a fraternal beneficiary association. The governing bodies consist of a Supreme Garrison, Board of Survey, Department and Co-ordinate Garrisons. They have also a uniform rank for military drill, and military terms are used throughout the organization, the officers of the Supreme Garrison bearing the title of General, and the next in command Lieutenant-General. Four Garrisons are organized in St. Louis, George Washington Garrison No. 1, Lincoln Garrison No. 2, Paul Revere Garrison No. 3, and Martha Washington Garrison No. 4. A ladies' department of the society is known as the Co-ordinate Degree of the American Minute Men, and Martha Washington and Lincoln Garrisons of St. Louis are composed of women. The supreme headquarters of the American Minute Men is permanently located in St. Louis, where the order had its origin.

American Party.—A political organization, which first made its appearance in this country in 1853, and almost immediately gained great strength in Missouri, as in other Western States. Its candidate for Congress defeated Thomas H. Benton in the St. Louis district in 1854, and in the spring of 1855 elected the mayor of St. Louis. It was at first a secret political organization, the chief object of which was the proscription of foreigners by the repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States and the choice of native Americans only for office. It was especially hostile to the Catholic Church, and in many places its adherents came into violent conflict with the members of that church. Its narrow views and intolerant spirit were incompatible with the genius of American institutions and it passed out of existence at the end of a brief and altogether inglorious career. A second political organization bearing this name was born in St. Louis in May of 1897. On the 25th of that month, in response to a call issued by Colonel E. H. Sellers, a lawyer of Detroit, Michigan, a small number of persons, whose places of residence made them, in a sense, the representatives of nine different States, met in Druids' Hall, at the corner of Ninth and Market Streets, and entered upon the work of forming a new party. Its sessions continued two days, much of its work being done behind closed doors. Little interest was taken in its proceedings by the general public and the most notable incident of the conference was the election to the secretaryship of the National Committee of the new party of Frederick Carlisle, of Detroit, Michigan, who had acted as secretary of the convention which had met at Jackson, Michigan, in 1854 and inaugurated the movement which led to the organization of the Republican party. The result of the labors of the convention was the adoption of the name "American Party" for the proposed new organization, the adoption of a party emblem and platform of principles, and the appointment of a National Committee to take charge of the party's interests. The platform consisted of thirty-nine declarations, among the most important being those endorsing a tariff for revenue and the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with foreign countries; the demonetization of both gold and silver and the substitution of metallic tokens for minor coins; the issuance of all currency in the form of treasury notes and the withdrawal of all other forms of currency notes from circulation; the issuance of low-interest-bearing savings certificates, exchangeable at all times for non-interest bearing notes of the United States; the opening of the United States mints to the free "assaying, refining and casting of all gold and silver produced from our mines in our own country"; the holding of all government lands for sale or homestead entry to bona fide settlers only; the ownership and control of mineral lands by the government; ownership of all public conveniences and utilities by the national, State, county or municipal government; taxation of all real or personal property not owned and controlled by the government; equal suffrage in all the States; the establishment of an income tax; exclusion of the pauper labor and criminal classes of other countries from the United States by the imposition of a head tax of $200 on all single persons over sixteen years of age, and $50 on each minor child of a family; requiring aliens to reside in the United States seven years before being entitled to vote; the enactment of a national compulsory educational law; amendment of the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for the election of President, and Vice-president, United States Senators and Speaker of the House of Representatives by direct vote of the people; constitutional provision for a system of initiative and referendum; and the maintenance by the general gov-

ernment of a national public school system. The headquarters of the first National Committee of the American party were established at Detroit, Michigan.

American Protective Association. A secret political society, organized at Clinton, Iowa, in March of 1887, by H. F. Bower. Vigorous efforts were at once made to so extend the organization as to make it a power in the politics of the country, and a National Council was instituted at a convention of representatives of local councils held in Chicago, in 1888, H. F. Bower being made president of this first National Council. The members of the association were, at the beginning and have since been, sworn to secrecy as to its aims, purposes and methods of procedure in political affairs. Its public declarations have been in favor of the purification of the ballot, the complete separation of church and State, the preservation of free speech and a free press, preservation of the public school system uncontaminated by sectarian influences, the taxation of church property, the restriction of foreign immigration, the election of American-born citizens to office, and in opposition to the appropriation of public moneys to the support of sectarian institutions. It has also been declared to be one of the chief objects of the association to resent the attempts of any religious organization to influence legislation or governmental action in its favor. While disclaiming hostility to any particular church, the organization is, in effect, anti-Catholic, and all its influences are apparently arrayed against members of that church who become candidates for office. It has generally been regarded by the uninitiated as a revival of the so-called "Know-Nothing" movement, which swept over the country between 1853 and 1856, and doubtless has the same objects in the main, although it has never proposed proscription of foreigners to the same extent. The association has wielded an important influence in politics in many purely local political contests and has determined the results of State elections in some instances, but has never materially affected a national contest. The first council was organized in St. Louis at Druid's Hall, in the spring of 1890, with A. L. Briggs as president, and about twenty members. The memberships increased rapidly and councils numbered up to twelve, in regular order, were established within a few years. The popular superstition concerning the number thirteen operated to prevent the organization of a council bearing that number, but beginning again with fourteen, councils subsequently organized were numbered in regular order up to seventy-one, many of these councils, however, being established in the State outside of St. Louis. In 1895 the association attained its greatest degree of prosperity in Missouri, its membership being estimated at 35,000 in the State. In St. Louis the organization admittedly exercised a controlling influence in politics and had given convincing proofs of its power. The National Advisory Board of the association, composed of representatives from each State and Territory of the Union, met in St. Louis in 1895, and the meeting was generally regarded as one of very considerable political importance. Soon after this, however, many leading members in St. Louis withdrew, claiming that, while pledged to non-partisan action, the organization was being manipulated in the interest of the Republican party. As a result of these dissensions, the membership of the association has since largely decreased, and in 1897 there were but twenty-five councils in existence in the city, as against thirty-two in 1895.

American Protestant Association. This association was organized in Philadelphia in 1850, having for its avowed object the promotion of Protestantism as against Roman Catholicism in the United States, the fostering of civil liberty and the upbuilding of the public school system. Only Protestants are admitted to membership in the organization. It combines life insurance with fraternal features, and pays death benefits, collected by assessments on its members. The first lodge was established in St. Louis July 26, 1856, and the Grand Lodge of Missouri was organized in this city July 4, 1863. The charter members of the Grand Lodge were James C. Campbell, Charles Myer, August Heusnerr, Julius C. Schmidt, Frederick Damschroeder, Frank Hussman, Charles E. Boehmer, Ernest Koenig, August Timke, John Conzelman, Frederick Steinbrecher and Harry Gerhold. The membership in St. Louis is largely composed of Germans.

American Quartette.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Ames, Edgar, one of the builders of a great industry in St. Louis, and a prominent and influential man of affairs, was born October 26, 1824, in Oneida County, New York, youngest of the three children of Nathan Ames, whose ancestors settled in Massachusetts in 1643. His father removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, when the son was four years old, and Edgar Ames was educated in that city, completing his studies at Cincinnati College. After the removal of the elder Ames to St. Louis he was admitted to a partnership in the pork-packing business which his father established in this city, and in conjunction with his brother, Henry Ames, continued the business after the death of their father. They were among the pioneers in building up a business which has since grown to such vast proportions in Illinois and Missouri that these two States may be said to control the pork trade of the world. In their day the Ames brothers were among the largest operators in pork products in the United States, both careful, conscientious and conservative men of affairs, and useful and enterprising citizens. Henry Ames died in 1866, and Edgar Ames continued the business which they had conducted together until December 9, 1867, when he, too, passed away. He had accumulated large wealth, of which he made generous use to advance the interests of the city, and his death was mourned by all classes of people. He was one of the men who set on foot the movement to build the first grain elevator in St. Louis, and, after overcoming determined opposition to the project, finally erected, in 1864, the St. Louis Grain Elevator, which is still in existence. The State Savings Institution, the Pacific Insurance Company, the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company, the Memphis Packet Company, and the Belcher Sugar Refining Company were corporations with which he was also identified, and in which he served at different times as a director. Almost every public enterprise seemed to seek his counsel and advice, and whatever helped to build up St. Louis interested him and received his substantial aid and encouragement. He helped to build the Lindell Hotel in 1864, subscribing $100,000 to that enterprise, and in all the commercial circles of the city his ripe wisdom and sound judgment gave value to his views and made him a trusted guide and counselor for financiers and men of affairs. He was exceedingly popular, and his popularity was based on his high personal worth. Strict integrity characterized all his transactions. Large-hearted and large-minded, he was a man of liberal culture, loving wealth not for itself, but for what it would bring. When asked once why he worked so hard and untiringly to increase his wealth when he was already possessed of an amount far beyond his needs, his answer was: "I work to make money to beautify our city." He died suddenly while still in the prime of life and in the full tide of success, at a time when his energies were engaged in plans from the execution of which, it is believed, the community in which he lived would have reaped large benefits. The devotees of literature, art and science found in him a friend and patron. His private benefactions were many. His sympathies were quick and active, and often he did not wait for an appeal for help. In numberless instances, if misfortune overtook a friend, or only loomed up threateningly, he proffered both counsel and financial assistance, and his timely and energetic action often arrested imminent disaster. Personally he was gracious and genial, and distinguished for his suave and courteous manners. But only those who knew him well were aware of his rare excellencies and virtues. The relations which existed between him and his brother, Henry Ames, throughout their lives were of an ideal character, and an incident of exceptional devotion on his part should be mentioned in this connection. After Henry Ames had been stricken with paralysis and had tried many remedies for the dread disease unavailingly, physicians advised that the poison of the "crotalus" should be administered to him. After the ophidian virus had been procured, Edgar Ames refused to allow it to be administered to his brother until its effect upon the human system had first been tested by a series of experiments upon himself. Such deep fraternal regard as this is seldom witnessed, but it was only one of many evidences of Edgar Ames' boundless affection for those endeared to him by family ties. June 5, 1860, he married Miss Lucy Virginia Semple, second daughter of Judge James Semple, of Illinois, at one time a United States Senator from that State. The children who survived him were Ada Semple Ames, Henry Semple Ames, Mary Semple Ames and Edgar Ames.

Ames, Edgar R., clergyman, was born in Adams County, Ohio, May 20, 1806, and was educated in Ohio University. During his collegiate course he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and entered the Illinois Conference in 1830. In 1837 he was transferred to the Missouri Conference, and was stationed in St. Louis for two years. He was transferred to the Indiana Conference, and in 1840 was elected missionary secretary, giving special attention to the duties of his office in the West. In 1848 he became president of the Indiana Asbury University. In 1852 he was elected bishop, and filled the office till his death. His later years were spent in Baltimore.

Ames, Henry, who was for many years a conspicuous figure in the commercial circles of St. Louis, and who was also one of the city's most public-spirited citizens, was born in Oneida County, New York, March 4, 1818. His father was Nathan Ames, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits in early life, later embarked in pork-packing in Cincinnati, Ohio, came from there to St. Louis and founded a great pork-packing establishment in this city in 1841, and died here in 1852. After receiving a thorough English education Henry Ames began his business career as an employe in his father's pork-packing house in Cincinnati. The elder Ames was a sagacious man of affairs, and the son received under his supervision a very careful training for commercial pursuits, and demonstrated, while still a youth, that he had a genius for trade and rare judgment, and could be trusted to discharge important duties. When only fifteen years old, he began making trips down the river on his father's flatboats laden for the New Orleans market, and so well did he manage the business committed to his charge in this connection that he soon became recognized by those with whom he came into contact in the river trade as a man in ability, although only a boy in years and stature. When his father removed his business to St. Louis the son became associated with him as a partner, and, after the elder Ames' death, continued the pork-packing enterprise inaugurated by him with such success that the house ultimately took rank among the greatest pork-packing institutions of the United States, and operated, especially during the Civil War, on a colossal scale. As his wealth increased, his activities extended into various fields of enterprise, and he became identified officially and as an investor with many important corporations. He was at one time vice-president of the State Savings Institution, was a director in the Merchants' Insurance Company, a director of the Belcher Sugar Refinery, of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company, of the United States Insurance Company, of the State Savings Association, and of the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company. He and his brother, Edgar Ames, built the Lindell Hotel in 1864, and in 1869 he organized the St. Louis & New Orleans Packet Company, which became the successor of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company. Mr. Ames was one of the largest stockholders in this enterprise, was a director of the corporation, and the old-time steamer "Henry Ames" was so named in his honor. In 1860, acting in conjunction with Edgar Ames and Albert Pearce, he set on foot a movement to construct the first grain elevator erected in St. Louis, but met with such opposition from city officials that it was not until 1864 that the projected elevator was built. It stood on the levee, between Biddle and Ashley Streets, and was the property of what was known as the St. Louis Elevator Company. Mr. Ames was noted always for his devotion to the welfare of St. Louis, and every movement which had for its object the advancement of its material interests received his substantial aid and encouragement. He had remarkable energy and an indomitable will, and during the later years of his life, after he had been prostrated by a paralytic stroke and rendered totally unable to walk, he was driven regularly to his place of business, carried into his office, and personally directed the conduct of affairs of large magnitude. While suffering from this illness, he visited California, Canada, Cuba and South America in the hope of regaining his health, but his efforts in this direction were fruitless, and he died at Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 14, 1866. It has been said of him by one of his biographers that "his candor, frankness and rugged truthfulness, his hearty devotion to the interests of St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley, and his princely way of aiding those interests made him one of the most remarkable men of a period distinguished for great men." He was president of the Chamber of Commerce from 1856 to 1858, and at his death that body gave expression to its own

and the public sentiment as well by the adoption of the following resolution:

"The death of our fellow-citizen, Henry Ames, who at one time presided over this body with the intelligence, ability, and justice which characterized him most eminently in all the relations of life, makes it fitting and proper that we should obey the dictates of our feelings and take this occasion to place upon our records and before the world an expression of our love and esteem for him as a friend and most honorable merchant, and our sincere sympathy with his bereaved family; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in the death of Henry Ames, this Exchange has lost one of its brightest ornaments, a man recognized by us all as a model merchant, sagacious, prudent and liberal, and that the community is deprived of one of the soundest minds that has ever led to commercial success, which was controlled by a nature so genial, benevolent and kind, that those of us who had the good fortune to know him well remember him with as much affection as a friend as we have admiration for him as a business man."

His portrait, in oil and of heroic size, now hangs in the hall of the Merchants' Exchange, successor to the Chamber of Commerce, a constant reminder to those who now throng this busy mart of trade of one who did much to make St. Louis what it is to-day. Mr. Ames married Mrs. William E. McCloud, daughter of Dr. Charles Scudder, and left at his death one son, who has since managed his estate in conjunction with his mother. Some years after the death of Mr. Ames, Mrs. Ames married Colonel Vincent Marmaduke, and she is still a resident of St. Louis. In 1874 she rebuilt the Lindell Hotel, which had been destroyed by fire.

Amphion Quartette.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Ancient Order of Hibernians.—An Irish-Catholic fraternal organization, which traces its origin to the latter part of the seventeenth century. After the capitulation of the Catholic-Irish to King William III, at Limerick, in 1691, and the establishment of England's authority in Ireland, the continued persecutions of the Catholics led to the formation of societies designed to perpetuate the history and traditions of the Irish people and to preserve as much as possible of their religious liberty. These organizations, which took upon themselves an obligation to protect their women and children and the priests of the Catholic Church from the insults and persecutions of their English masters, formed the nucleus of a society which became known as the Ancient Order of Hibernians. When Irish immigrants began flocking to this country, it was natural that they should seek to perpetuate this order in America, and in the year 1836 the first division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was instituted in the city of New York. Since then it has extended throughout the United States and now has a large membership, all of the larger and many of the smaller cities of the country supporting branches of the order. Its objects are declared to be to provide funds for the relief of members in distress; to give substantial aid to the sick and those in need of assistance among its members; and to give Christian burial to its dead; to care for the widows and orphans of its deceased members; and to elevate and ennoble those coming within the sphere of its influence. In 1896 the order contributed $50,000 to the endowment of a Chair of Celtic in the Roman Catholic University of Washington city. In 1894 the order was divided into two factions, which became known respectively as the National Order of Hibernians of America, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the United States. Controversies relative to the extent to which the parent organization in Ireland should exercise jurisdiction over the order in America and as to what should constitute eligibility to membership, were the chief causes of this division and of much subsequent bitterness between the factions. In 1897 steps were taken at the national conventions of the two bodies to bring about a reunion, and as a result the matters of difference between them were referred to Bishop McFaul, of the Catholic Church, for adjudication. Bishop McFaul submitted a plan of reunion which was satisfactory to both factions, and which provided that the reunited organizations should be known as the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America. The order was instituted in St. Louis in 1855 and is said to have disbursed a million dollars in its charitable and benevolent enterprises in this city prior to 1898. At the close of the year 1897 there were in existence in the city ten divisions of the order, and well disciplined and

well drilled bodies of the "Hibernians" have constituted a notable feature of many parades and public demonstrations. The governing body of the order in this city is what is known as the County Board of Directors, the membership of which consists of the officers of the several divisions. A plat of ground at the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Pine Street belongs to the order, and upon this it is proposed to build a handsome hall and business block. The average membership of each of the ten divisions in this city is about one hundred.

Anderson, Galusha, clergyman and educator, was born March 7, 1832, in Bergen, New York. He was reared and educated in the Empire State, being graduated from Rochester University, in 1854, and from the Theological Seminary of Rochester in 1856. He then entered the Baptist ministry, soon became distinguished as a preacher of that denomination, and was largely instrumental in building up the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis. He was called from this church in 1866 to the professorship of homiletics, church polity and pastoral duties in Newton Theological Institute. From 1873 to 1878 he preached in Brooklyn, New York, and then in Chicago. In the year last named he was chosen president of Chicago University, and held that position until the autumn of 1885. He is still a member of the faculty of that institution.

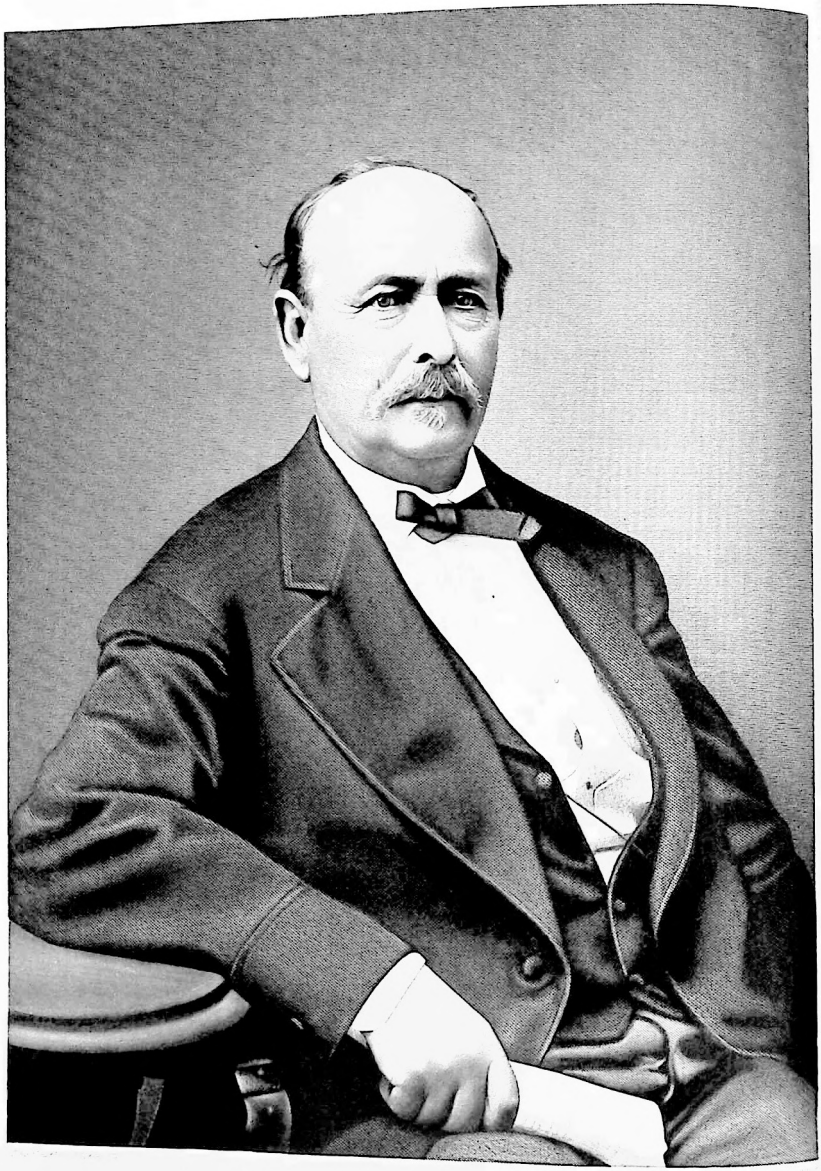
Anderson, John J., pioneer merchant and banker, was born January 19, 1813, in Cahokia, Illinois, son of Reuben Anderson, a native of Delaware, and a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Anderson was reared and educated at Belleville, Illinois, and then came to St. Louis, where he was trained to commercial pursuits. In the early years of his business career he was a successful merchant in this city, but in 1842 he met with financial losses which swept away his accumulations and made it necessary for him to begin life anew. After that he became associated with Joseph S. Morrison, of Pennsylvania, in the banking business, was long head of the house of John J. Anderson & Co., and occupied a prominent position among old-time bankers. He was also identified with the building of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the Pacific Railroad, the Iron Mountain Railroad and the North Missouri Railroad. He married, in 1835, Miss Theresa Billon, daughter of Charles L. Billon, of Philadelphia.

Anderson, Samuel James Pierce, clergyman, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, December 5, 1814. His collegiate training was had in the University at Athens, Ohio, and Hanover College, Indiana, and his theological studies were pursued at Union Seminary, Hampden-Sidney, Virginia. The first five years of his ministry were spent in charge of the Presbyterian Church at Danville, Virginia, followed by an equal period as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Norfolk, Virginia. Coming, in 1851, to the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, he found it numerically and financially weak and sorely afflicted in the death, by cholera, of its first pastor, the heroic Alexander VanCourt; but, by the divine blessing upon his attractive pulpit services and his indefatigable pastoral labor, it soon took on vigorous life, and became one of the largest and most influential churches in the State.

Dr. Anderson "was a man of fine scholarship, large reading, and exquisite taste. His mind was richly stored with historical and classical, as well as biblical, learning, and the whole was laid under contribution to the pulpit. His sermons, sound and able expositions of gospel truth, were captivating in style, happy in illustrations, and delivered with a voice the richness and sweetness of whose tones lent a charm to every word that he uttered."

His last years were filled with physical suffering, from which he had welcome release in a peaceful death, September 10, 1873.

Anderson, William T., one of the leading representatives of the grain trade in St. Louis, was born November 24, 1842, in Boone County, Missouri, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Westlake) Anderson. Of Virginia birth and antecedents, his father came from the "Old Dominion" to this State in 1830, and here married Miss Westlake, who was born in Missouri, her parents having been numbered among its pioneer settlers. After receiving a public school education, William T. Anderson attended for a short time the University of Columbia, Missouri, leaving that institution to enter the Confederate military service at the beginning of the Civil War. He



E. Anheuser

was a participant in the battles of Booneville, Carthage, Drywood, Lexington, and Wilson's Creek, and was taken prisoner by the Federal forces in Southeastern Missouri. After the war he established himself in trade at Columbia, his old home, and after having been engaged in mercantile pursuits there for seven or eight years, purchased the Columbia flour mills, which he operated successfully until 1883. This connection with the milling and grain business led up to his embarking in the grain trade on a larger scale, and in the year last named he disposed of his Columbia flour mills and came to St. Louis. Here he founded the grain commission house of W. T. Anderson & Co., which was for many years an important factor in the grain trade of St. Louis, continuing in existence until 1893. In that year this firm was dissolved, and since then Mr. Anderson has continued in the grain trade alone, handling each year enormous quantities of farm products and embracing within the field of his operations a wide extent of territory. Conducting his business with rare ability and with strict regard for all the ethics of trade, Mr. Anderson enjoys the unbounded confidence of his patrons and those having business relations with him. He is president of the Farmers' Elevator Company. While he is known to the public chiefly as a business man of high character, whose station in life has been attained through his own earnest and well-directed efforts, he has served the people in public and semi-public capacities since he came to St. Louis, demonstrating his fitness for official station and evidencing also his unusual popularity. In 1891 he was nominated, without solicitation on his part, and without his knowledge, even, of the intention of his party friends, for member of the city council, and as the result of much pressure on the part of these friends, accepted the nomination. At the ensuing election he ran far ahead of his ticket and received the largest majority ever given to a candidate for councilman in the city. Although a staunch Democrat and devoted to the interests of his party so long as those interests align themselves with the interests of the public at large, he pursued a non-partisan course as a member of the city legislature, and was the chief factor in forming a coalition of Democrats and Republicans which retained in office Water Commissioner Holman and Fire Chief Lindsey and rejected various unworthy candidates for official positions under the city government. He was the ardent friend and supporter of every measure designed to benefit the city and promote its improvement, but coupled reasonable conservatism with progressiveness, and dealt with public affairs in a practical, common-sense way, which won for him the commendation of his constituents and the people of St. Louis generally. In 1892 he was elected vice-president of the Merchants' Exchange, and in 1893 was elected president of that body without opposition. While acting as president of the exchange he raised the funds necessary to make certain improvements in the Chamber of Commerce Building, and the building was reconstructed, so as to largely increase the revenues derived therefrom and render it more commodious and attractive, under his direction and supervision. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, interested always in church affairs and especially in its charitable work, and in all enterprises of a kindred nature. A self-made man, he has always kept in close touch with the masses of the people with whom he has been brought into contact, and he has at all times a kindly greeting for everyone whom he meets, regardless of their condition in life. He has long been prominent in the Masonic circles of St. Louis, is a past master of Benton Lodge and of Columbia Lodge, and a member of St. Aldemar Commandery of Knights Templar. September 8, 1868, he married Miss Bettie G. Baker, daughter of John F. Baker, a prominent merchant of Columbia, Missouri. Their children are Dorsey B., Clifford, Bessie G., Pruette and Charles Anderson.

Angels of the Crib.—A name given to a society formed in May, 1897, by the friends and Sisters of St. Ann's Catholic Foundling Asylum of St. Louis, to provide for the maintenance of that institution.

Anheuser, Eberhard, manufacturer, was born in Germany, in 1805, and died in St. Louis, May 2, 1880. Coming of good family, he was well educated and carefully trained to business pursuits, and when he immigrated to the United States, in 1843, he had fitted himself, both by education and experience, to enter upon a successful career as a man of affairs. Upon his arrival in this country he established himself in business, first

at Cincinnati, Ohio, but removed two years afterward to St. Louis, to become the founder, a little later, of the greatest manufacturing enterprise in the city, and one destined to become the greatest of its kind in the world. He did not at once become interested in the business which has since made his name famous, but for several years after his coming to St. Louis was known as a successful and enterprising soap manufacturer. In 1860 he turned his attention to the manufacture of the famous national beverage of the Germans, becoming at that time part proprietor of what was known as the Bavarian Brewery. He engaged in this business at a favorable time, and being a forceful and energetic man in all his undertakings, and a thoroughly capable man of affairs, he soon developed the manufacture of beer into a far more prosperous industry than it had been prior to that time in St. Louis. In 1866 his son-in-law, Adolphus Busch, became associated with him as a partner in this enterprise, and so ably supplemented his efforts to extend its trade that it began making rapid strides toward the attainment of its present pre-eminent position among the brewing industries of the world. Two men could hardly have been brought together who were better fitted to co-operate in a work of this magnitude. The mature judgment of the elder and the broad capacity and brilliant activity of the younger man each contributed to the bringing about of results which have been phenomenal in character. Within his lifetime, Mr. Anheuser saw the modest plant which he had first operated expand, as if by magic, into an institution which sent its products into all markets and through all the channels of trade. For many years prior to his death he wielded a commanding influence with the brewing interests of the United States, and both on account of his superior business qualifications and his admirable personal qualities he was greatly esteemed by the large circle of his acquaintances throughout the country, as well as by the people of St. Louis, with whom he was more intimately associated. The warmth of the regard felt for him by those engaged in the same line of business was evidenced in 1879, when it was announced at the meeting of the National Brewers' Association that sickness would prevent him from attending its sessions. On that occasion the brewers of the country unanimously adopted a resolution expressive of their sympathy and their regret at being deprived of the presence and counsels of one who had done much to advance the interests which they represented in the United States. At his death Mr. Anheuser left a family of two sons and three daughters, the sons being William and Adolph Anheuser, who have since been numbered among the prominent business men of St. Louis, and the daughters, Mrs. Ulrich Busch and Mrs. Peter Schoettler, of Chicago, and Mrs. Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis.

Anheuser, William, manufacturer, was born in 1836, in Brunswick, Germany, son of Eberhard and Dorothea Anheuser. He was ten years of age when the family settled in this city, and practically grew up in St. Louis. He was educated mainly at the famous private school taught by Professor Edward Wyman, receiving careful instruction in both the English and German languages and giving particular attention to the study of chemistry. He then entered the employ of his father, and until the year 1862 was connected with the soap and candle business of Schaeffer, Anheuser & Co., being for some time foreman of their factory. In 1862 his father established a new soap, candle and oil manufacturing plant, in which the son became a partner, the style of the firm being E. Anheuser & Son. This business was conducted successfully, and William Anheuser continued as a partner in the enterprise until 1873, when he went to San Francisco, California, and assisted in establishing a large soap manufactory in that city. He continued his manufacturing operations in San Francisco until 1882, when he returned to St. Louis, retired from business, and since that time has given his attention to the care of his estate. A resident of this city during almost his entire life, he has become well known in both business and social circles, and is esteemed by all with whom he is brought into contact for his kindliness of heart, broad liberality and genial good-fellowship. During the Civil War he served as a member of the organization of home guards, enlisted to protect St. Louis against Confederate invasions, and throughout the prolonged struggle, which in St. Louis arrayed neighbors and, in some instances, members of the same family against each other, he was a pronounced Unionist. His political affiliations were then, and have ever since been, with the Republican

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Jas Arbuckle

party, although he has never been, in any sense, a politician or a bitter partisan. Mr. Anheuser married, in 1864, Miss Frances Lange, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Anheuser's father was a native of Germany, and her mother of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Of this marriage five children have been born, named, respectively, Ida, Minnie, Alice, Frederick and Sarah Anheuser, all residents of St. Louis. Ida, the eldest, is the wife of E. W. Barnes, of St. Louis.

Anti-Poverty Society.—See "Single Tax League."

Apollo Club.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Arbuckle, James, was born in Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, Scotland, February 12, 1840, son of George (Graeme) Arbuckle, merchant and councillor of the royal burgh of Rutherglen, and of Margaret (Baird) Arbuckle. There is much of romantic interest in the history of the ancient Scottish family to which he belongs, and of which he is the direct lineal descendant and eldest male heir, a history closely interwoven with that of Scotland itself. It began with King "Malcolm the Grim"—the hero king of North Britain—who gave the name "Ar-Buckle" to his son, "James the Grim," in recognition of his knightly accomplishments. It was said that "James the Grim" could cut as wide a swath with his battle-ax "as a plowman could with his mower," and that at the first alarm of war he could buckle on his armor quicker than any of the king's knights. Hence the significance of the name given him, "Ar" being the Pictish prefix of nobility. "Grim" was later Latinized into "Graeme," and continued to be a part of the family name through several generations. During the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries the representatives of this family figured largely in public affairs, and were at various times ambassadors of the reigning monarchs at foreign courts. The descendants of "James the Grim," who were afterward "Lairds o' Clyde and o' the Barony of Cambuslang," lost their lands and titles in the wars of the Scottish succession, and while in exile the representatives of the family discarded the name Graeme, which is not to be reassumed until the fulfillment of a legendary prophecy to the effect that they should "once again be Lords of Clyde and Barons of Cambuslang." Fortune frowned upon them for generations, but in later years they appear to have made progress toward obtaining a restoration of their hereditary rights. Deprived of lands and titles, they have, however, had representatives in other walks of life who have reflected credit upon the name they bore. Kathryn Arbuckle, a noted lady of the family, who married an Earl of Eglinton, in 1585, and James (Graeme) Arbuckle, of Glasgow University, in 1700, a distinguished educator and poet of note, were among those most widely known. Another James (Graeme) Arbuckle, grandsire of James Arbuckle, of St. Louis, was one of the heroes of the Battle of Waterloo, and was in the front of the charge of the Scottish (Greys) Dragoons, which broke the line of the "Old Guard" of the French Army—the immediate cause of Napoleon's flight from the field. After obtaining an academic education at St. James' School, of Glasgow, James Arbuckle—whose history has been linked with that of St. Louis in later years—entered Andersonian University, of Glasgow, to be prepared for the ministry or the diplomatic service. The idea of following these callings was, however, abandoned after a time, and he then connected himself with a long established commission house of Glasgow, engaged in the South American and African trade, in which he was trained to commercial pursuits. In 1859 he came from Glasgow to New Orleans, and thence to St. Louis, connecting himself here, temporarily, with the old-time wholesale dry goods house of Ubsdell, Pierson & Co., now William Barr Dry Goods Company. Returning to New Orleans after a time, he was appointed by the old mercantile house of Peet, Simms & Co., of that city, collector and adjuster of their outstanding accounts in North Louisiana, Texas and the Indian Territory. In this capacity he started out on horseback with notes and accounts aggregating a million and a half dollars in amount in his possession. The house required of him no bond as a guarantee of his integrity and fidelity, and none was needed. Until 1862 he was employed in this capacity, the war between the States operating to prevent the further prosecution of his work. In the settlement of accounts previously, however, he rendered his employers a great service, taking in payment of debts large amounts of cotton, which he stored in the interior. This cotton proved a valuable asset

after the war and enabled the house to resume business, notwithstanding the heavy losses which it had sustained. During the greater part of the war, Mr. Arbuckle was engaged in blockade-running and shipping cotton across the Mexican border. In 1866 he opened a banking house at Jefferson, Texas, in connection with Perkins, Swenson & Co., of New Orleans, but various causes operated to impede the commercial prosperity of this town, and in 1874 he closed out his banking interests, after paying all depositors in full, and removed to Galveston. He was engaged in the cotton commission business at Galveston until 1884, and then removed to Dallas, where he purchased property, which in the course of a few years became very valuable. The financial crisis of 1893 occasioned his removal to St. Louis, where he became identified with the southwestern branch of the Standard Oil Company as auditor and inspector for the Republic of Mexico. This position he resigned in 1895, and has since been engaged in dealing in securities of various kinds, devoting also a portion of his time to the interests of the Spanish Club, now the Latin-American Club and Foreign Trade Association, of which he has been made manager. While a citizen of Texas, he was honored by Governor Edmund J. Davis with the appointment of commissioner from that State to the World's Fair held in Vienna, in 1873, and he was president also of the Chamber of Commerce of Galveston in 1877-8. Since he became a resident of St. Louis he has been prominently identified with the systematic efforts made to promote the export trade of the city, and represented the Spanish Club at the International Congress, which inaugurated the Commercial Museum at Philadelphia in 1897. He presided temporarily over the congress, and was made a member of its advisory board. He has been conspicuously identified with various commercial bodies—having been a member of the Cotton and Merchants' Exchanges of Galveston, Dallas and St. Louis—has a broad knowledge of commercial problems and methods, and his association with those who are seeking to promote trade relations between St. Louis and the Latin-American countries has proven highly advantageous to the important project which they have in hand. Mr. Arbuckle married, in 1863, Miss Mary Helen Castleton, daughter of Rev. Thomas Castleton, an eloquent divine of Houston, Texas, who came of one of the old families of Norfolk, England. Their family consists of six sons and one daughter, named, respectively, George Castleton Arbuckle, Maclyn Arbuckle—now famous as an actor—James Arbuckle, Jr., Thomas Castleton Arbuckle, Alexander Rutland Arbuckle, Andrew Eugene Arbuckle, and Katharyn Clyde Arbuckle. In early times the family of Mr. Arbuckle was closely allied by ties of blood to the Earls of Lanark—now the Dukes of Hamilton. The direct line of successors to the Hamilton titles and estates is now extinct, and a kind Providence may yet restore to the Arbuckles the inheritance of which they were despoiled during their exile from Scotland.

Mr. Arbuckle represents the government of the Republic of Colombia as their consul for St. Louis. He is also managing editor of the periodical published by the Latin-American Club in Spanish, "El Boleton Comercial," which is largely distributed throughout the southern countries.

Archaeology. — To all those who delight in delving into the mysteries of antiquity the most interesting features of the archaeology of St. Louis and the adjacent region have always been the extensive earthworks constructed by a prehistoric race of people designated as the "mound builders." A writer who visited St. Louis in 1810 says there were at that time nine of these mounds on the site of the city, the most conspicuous being that known as the "Big Mound," which did not disappear until the year 1869. On the opposite side of the river was a famous group of these ancient tumuli, which have become known as the "Cahokia Mounds," Monk's Mound—so called because it was for some years the site of an institution founded by Trappist monks—being one of the most interesting of the group. Says a writer in Scharf's History of St. Louis: "There can be no rational doubt of the artificial character of the mounds in the Mississippi Valley. There can equally be no rational doubt that mound-builders were very different in their habits and manners of life from the wild Indians of the present day. The latter are nomads; the former dwelt in towns and cities, had temples, fortifications, and permanent structures of great extent. The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico approach to what we may conceive

to have been the habits of this race, but it can not be determined, and perhaps never will, that these Indians are the descendants of the prehistoric race which, at a very remote period, peopled the Mississippi Valley from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghanies, and from Lake Superior to the Gulf. As to the genuineness of their remains, however, all doubt must be set aside. Drift, erosion, loess, —no possible geological hypothesis can set aside the facts which prove these remains to be the work of man. This was proved long ago by Thomas Jefferson, Bishop Madison and Dr. Barton. The works of the mound-builders comprise fortifications, of which there are almost innumerable examples throughout the great valley, barrows, or places of burial, and mounds or pyramids. The fortifications are usually such an intrenched bank as we might suppose to have been thrown up to guard and make firm the base of a stockade or a row of palisades. The barrows were the ordinary burial-mounds of savages, found always in the vicinity of a village site. The mounds are more elaborate, perhaps more ancient, larger, and may have served for temples, burial places, forts, or all three together." Of the mounds and mound-builders of this region, Wills de Haas has written as follows: "Two grand groups of ancient tumuli loom up on the broad surface of the American Bottom. They are distant from the central figures about six miles, but connected by a series of smaller mounds, forming a continuous chain, and constituting one grand and extensive system of tumular works—unequaled for size, number and interesting features on either of the sub-continents of America. One of these groups stands within the city limits, and adjacent to East St. Louis; the other six miles to the northeast, lying chiefly north of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. These are connected, a series of tumuli stretching along Indian Lake and Cahokia Creek; the entire system, including those along the bluff, numbering over two hundred. These, collectively, present a vast city of mounds in ruin. They undoubtedly constituted the seat of a great power—a community a little less populous, perhaps, than that now centering within an area of twenty miles of the modern metropolis of the West. The upper group, containing the most important monuments, was doubtless the citadel of the ancient empire. It comprises over sixty mounds, arranged with great system, and in marked position toward each other. The great mound constituting the principal feature is supported by four elevated squares and numerous large tumuli of manifest importance in the system. The mounds comprising these respective groups are conical, ellipsoidal, square, and parallelogram. Some are perfect cones, others the frustrum. They vary in height from five to ninety feet, in some instances presenting an angle of nearly sixty degrees. They are all of earth taken from the surrounding plain or bluff, and constructed with symmetry, neatness, and manifest design. It is claimed as a noticeable fact that corresponding excavations can be observed near most of the mounds. I have noticed this quite marked in some instances, but only in such localities where the vegetable mould was found underlaid with a deposit of sand. With their rude implements and facilities for removing the soil the mound-builders could not make heavy excavations, but would rather avail themselves of that most readily removed. I have failed to detect near any of these mounds the fosse so frequently noticed near the Ohio Valley tumuli. They compared in general external appearance, internal structure and arrangement with the ancient tumuli of other parts of the country, except those of an elliptical type. This class occurs more frequently here than elsewhere. The square mounds find counterparts in the elevated squares at Marietta, Ohio. A general design is manifest in all the ancient earthworks of America. In the Ohio Valley they are found in connected systems. In the Mississippi Valley, or in that part lying opposite this city, they occur alone in tumular erections, arranged in groups, with outstanding guards, system, and unmistakable design. The remains of art found among these mounds—stone implements, fictilia, etc.—indicate a knowledge quite equal to, if not in advance of, art remains from the mounds of Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, etc. There is a decided difference between some of their stone implements, which will be more particularly noticed hereafter. This fact induces the belief that they belong to a different people. As to the object of the mound, without attempting to advance a hypothesis based on incomplete observations, it may be safely assumed that all mounds, wherever, whenever, or by whomever constructed, were primarily de-

signed as places of sepulture. This we read alike in the simple and often scarcely distinguishable tumuli in the valley of the Mississippi or the isles of Britain, as we do in the huge tumuli on the Cahokia or the vast earthen and megalithic monuments of Northern Europe or the valley of the Nile. They are often devoted to other uses, but the first great purpose was sepulchral. They doubtless often served a triple purpose—tomb, temple, dwelling-place. The large square works possibly supported the houses of important personages, or picketed around as places of defense. The great mound probably supported the principal temple, also the house of their cazique or king. Others served as guard-posts, and still others as places of defense." The writer in Scharf's History before quoted further says: "The early inhabitants on the Mississippi had three modes of burial, inhumation in a horizontal position, the body having a regular grave, generally stone-lined; inhumation in a standing or sitting position; and cremation, the body burnt and the ashes and carbonized bones preserved in a vase or urn. Many cinerary urns have been discovered in the course of the exploration of barrows and mounds. All the art and industrial remains of the mound-builders show them to have belonged to what is called the Stone Age. But few metallic remains have been found in the mounds of St. Louis and the American Bottom, and these only copper and for ornament. Various curved shells have been found, showing the use of wampum and the fact that the mound-builders had intercourse with the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean. The mound-builders had attained great proficiency in working stone. Their weapons are often of exquisite design and perfect workmanship. Their tools were rude, chisels and hatchets, hammers and knives, of granite, hornblende, nephrite, and their arrow-heads, spear-points, knives, fluting instruments, etc., are of quartz of every grade, from black chert to opalescent chalcedony. . . . The pottery found in connection with the mounds of St. Louis and the American Bottom presents a great number of curious and instructive examples of the fictile art. Mr. de Haas thinks that the ancient potter of the Mississippi Valley was but little inferior in skill to the potters among the ancient Egyptians. The mound-builder did not use the potter's wheel; his ware was all hand-made; and much of it was only sun-dried or fire-baked in a very inadequate and inefficient manner. Two or three different styles of manufacture have been discovered—one, a breccia of clay and pulverized mussel-shell or white spathic carbonate of lime. The ware is of irregular thickness, tough and capable of resisting the effects of moisture, dilatation and shrinking. The ornamentation is neat and plain, rude lines, dots, chevrons, and zizgags being the chief patterns. The vessels found comprise urns, vases, cups, dishes, etc., and some of them have handles made in imitation of familiar animals. They are chiefly mortuary in their purposes, it is probable. . . . A. J. Conant divides the mounds of Missouri and the American Bottom into four general classes; burial mounds, caves, or artificial caverns; sacrificial or temple mounds; garden mounds; and miscellaneous works. He first considers mounds in their relations to town sites, producing very good evidence from the explorations of Dr. Beck, in 1822-3, that St. Louis was a town site with numerous sacrificial and burial mounds. In Dr. Beck's diagram we find two square pyramids, three large conical mounds, and six smaller cones, forming a rude parallelogram, the Big Mound covering its left flank at a distance of six hundred yards. The late Colonel John O'Fallon's mansion, on the Bellefontaine road, was built on one of these Indian mounds, and he reported that, in excavating the foundation, human bones by the cart-load, with stone axes and arrow-heads in great numbers, were taken out. The woods west of the dwelling were full of small mounds, thrown up apparently by the mound-builders as sites for their houses, all having hearth-places, whereon were vestiges of charcoal and ashes. Mr. Conant looks upon the Big Mound of St. Louis as a typical burial ground. If its magnitude and the size of its vault is to be taken for a standard, he thinks it would seem to have been the tomb of the most holy prophet or the royal race. The sepulchral chamber within it, which long ago fell in, was of unknown length, but could be traced for seventy-two feet. The manner of its construction seems to have been as follows: The surface of the ground was first made perfectly level and hard; then the walls were raised with an outward inclination, made compact and solid, and plastered over with moist clay. Over these a roof was formed of heavy timbers, and

above all the mound was raised of the desired dimensions. The bodies were placed evenly upon the floor of the vault, a few feet apart, equidistant from each other, their feet toward the west. A great number of beads and shells were found mingled with the black mould that enveloped the bones. These beads, identical with those found in the Ohio mounds, are cut, according to Professor Foster, from the shell of the busycon, of the Gulf of Mexico, though some are made of the common mussel-shells of the neighborhood. . . . The great Monk's Mound at Cahokia is looked upon as the most perfect specimen of a temple mound in the United States. It is better preserved and the most finished model we have of the forms of the Mexican teocallis and the temples of Yucatan. On the top of these mounds, in one corner, was always a smaller elevation, upon which the sacred fire was kept burning, and in front of which all sacrifices were made. The garden mounds, small, flat elevations, Mr. Conant thinks, were thrown up by the mound-builders for the cultivation of maize and other crops. In thin lands a richer soil was thus obtained; in flat lands the disaster of floods and moisture were avoided. It is possible also that the edges of these garden mounds were defended by stakes, to prevent them from being tramped down by the deer and the immense herds of bison which roamed everywhere. . . . Among the potteries found in the Missouri mounds are drinking vessels, moulded in the form of owls, of gourds, etc. Dr. Foster, in his excursus upon the prehistoric races of North America, thinks that the mound-builders attained a perfection in the ceramic arts that places them far ahead of the people of the Stone and Bronze Ages in Europe. 'We can readily conceive,' he says, 'that in the absence of metallic vessels, pottery would be employed as a substitute, and the potter's art would be held in the highest esteem. From making useful forms, it would be natural to advance to the ornamental.' The commonest forms of the mound-builders' pottery represent kettles, cups, water-jugs, pipes, vases. They ornamented the surfaces of these with curved lines and fretwork, and moulded them or their parts in the image of birds, quadrupeds, and the human figure. The clay which they used was finely tempered and did not crack or warp in baking. Some of their designs are said to be true to nature, tasteful, and show a degree of refined feeling which approximates to the sense of beauty. Some of the human figures indicate a study of the living model and a distinction of form and attitude such as reveal, in a rudimentary fashion, the artistic feeling. . . . All the evidence in regard to this prehistoric race which has been so far collected tends to show: 1. That the mound-builders had an organized autocratic government, in which the individual was merged in the state, and thus their rulers could undertake and complete the great works, the remains of which are found in this age. 2. The mound-builders were a laborious people. Nothing but the united labor of many thousands of men could accomplish such great works as have survived the leveling influence of time through thousands of years. 3. The mound-builders were not nomads, but had fixed habitations. 4. They were numerous and gregarious, dwelling in populous cities, as attested by the grouping of the mounds. 5. The mound-builders were acquainted with many of the practical arts of civilized life. They smelted copper, wrought stone, moulded clay into useful forms, built houses, reared mounds, which, like those of Otolum, Uxmal, Palenque, and San Juan Tectihuacan, were no doubt temple-crowned in the distant past. They manufactured salt, made cloth, and had vessels fitted for many uses. They cultivated the soil, raised corn, melons, pumpkins and squashes, and subsisted in a large degree on the fruits of the earth."

(See also "Mound-Builders," Indian Mounds," and "Monk's Mound.")

Architects, American Institute of. A national organization of the architects of the United States, which came into existence in the city of New York, and was chartered March 19, 1867. The St. Louis chapter of this national organization was chartered March 8, 1890. The objects of the institute are to unite in fellowship the architects of the country, to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of their profession, and to establish a proper standard by which the practice of architects may be regulated in the different localities where chapters exist. The St. Louis chapter has adopted a code of ethics governing the professional conduct of its members, strict adherence to which is essential to retention of membership. This code of ethics provides that no member shall be a party to a

building contract except as owner; that no member shall guarantee an estimate of cost; and that soliciting employment by advertising, or the display of signs on buildings in course of erection shall be held to be unprofessional. Efforts have been made by the St. Louis chapter of architects belonging to the American Institute to secure the enactment by the Missouri Legislature of a law licensing and regulating the practice of architects, and it has already secured changes and modifications in various ordinances relating to building operations in St. Louis. In 1898 there were thirty active members and five honorary members of this chapter.

Architectural Club, St. Louis.—This club was organized in May of 1894, under the name of the St. Louis Sketch Club. In 1896 the club adopted a new constitution, under which it confined itself to the study of architecture and the allied arts. The society is composed of architects, draftsmen, artists, engineers and others interested in, or identified with, architecture and the kindred arts. Meetings of the society are held at regular intervals, study classes are conducted under its auspices, and monthly receptions are held, which are open to the public. A volume of over two hundred pages, compiled under the auspices of the club and entitled "Building Laws of the City of St. Louis," was published in 1898. At the beginning of the year 1899 there were one hundred and thirty members of the club, and its meeting place was at 918 Locust Street.

Architecture in St. Louis.—Geographically situated in the very center of the Mississippi Valley, with its vast tributary resources, the opportunities for the production and development of all varieties of building materials, through the medium of which the art of architecture must be expressed, have been exceptionally favorable in St. Louis.

The primeval forests afforded the greatest variety of timber; the clay overlying the limestone formation upon which the city stands, burns to the best of brick and terra cotta, and the convenient stratification of the native stone led to its early adoption as a material for building.

Fortunately the general and natural tendency in architectural design in St. Louis has, from the beginning, been in the direction of structures of masonry. After the period of the log house, invariably the precursor of the more substantial types, the development of most American cities has been followed by the erection of what are known as frame houses, largely the product of the planing mill, but in St. Louis the quarry and the brick-kiln were more quickly developed and very little rebuilding has been necessary for any one generation.

The earliest buildings were, of course, the residences of the more prosperous pioneers, who were for the most part of French descent, and who acquired their wealth through trading with the Indians. These were generally log houses but built with exceptional ingenuity, and much elaborated and embellished with ample and spacious covered porches, and possessing every suggestion of luxury and refinement. The general style of the buildings could not be classified with any of the known types of architectural design, unless it were called the American style, its exact counterpart being found in no other country.

The nucleus of the city, largely a matter of chance or accident, happened to be that district lying east of Fourth Street and bounded by Walnut Street on the south and by Chestnut Street on the north.

None of these first French homes of this period are now in existence but in this original district are many of the earliest masonry structures in various stages of dilapidation, but yet occupied and devoted to commercial uses.

Of this period mention should be made of the principal hotel, which was located on the corner of Third and Market Streets, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, which now stands, an interesting architectural relic, on the north side of Walnut Street between Main and Second Streets.

The growth of the business section of the city naturally followed along the river front, as all of the traffic of the earlier days was, of course, by navigation. In this manner the improvements spread from Chouteau Avenue to Washington Avenue and westward as far as Fourth Street.

No mention is here made of the prominent men who are identified with this period, as this part of the subject is ably treated under other headings in these volumes.

Up to this time, technically speaking, it might be said there was no architecture that could as such be properly classified. There

seems to be no record of anyone practicing the profession of architecture and no person seems to be associated with the production of what may be called the design of these buildings.

The growth and development of the city from this formative period is not unlike that of all American cities. The increased volume of business and the increase of wealth naturally tended toward the erection of larger and more pretentious structures devoted to all the various uses of civilization, commerce and culture, until we have to-day a city that is entirely metropolitan in its character and is characteristic in every sense of what might be termed the age of the office building.

At a time quite early in the history of the city the more opulent citizens undertook the construction of costly and pretentious country mansions, many of which are now in existence. Some were erected along the river front perched up on the high bluffs of the Mississippi, extending southward as far as Selma Landing, where what is known as Kennett Castle occupies a most dignified and effective position.

Others were built out westward in the County of St. Louis, and of these many are now in existence and use.

Lucas Place is architecturally known as the most popular residence district of a somewhat later date.

The public buildings of this period were the market building, quaint and French in type, the old stone jail, which stood on the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, and a little later the court house, which occupies the block bounded by Fourth Street, Market Street, Chestnut Street and Broadway, and is still in use—a dignified, domed, cruciform structure, in the Doric style, and designed by John Mitchell.

Other buildings of a somewhat later period of development were the Four Courts, designed by Thomas Walsh, and the Merchants' Exchange, designed by Messrs. Lee and Annan.

The old Southern Hotel and Equitable Building have always been buildings of considerable distinction, and were designed by George I. Barnett, who was also largely responsible for the laying out of Tower Grove Park and Shaw's Garden, under the direction of his friend and patron, the late Henry Shaw.

Some excellent Gothic work was done by Mr. Johnston, who designed a number of churches, few of which remain, having been supplanted by business buildings as the city increased in growth.

E. Jungenfeld should also be mentioned as having been identified with a large number of buildings designed by him, and as having finally made the designing and planning of breweries a specialty.

Perhaps the man who left the strongest imprint of his personality on the architectural development of St. Louis, comprising the early and middle period of the present century, was George I. Barnett, a man of strong character and genial disposition; he was thoroughly identified with the life of the city and was called upon to design many of the principal buildings of that day, both public and private. His work was mostly in the classic manner and partook largely of the character common to all Southern cities of the time before the Civil War.

The twenty years following the Civil War were architecturally a period of arrested development for St. Louis. The city grew apace, and buildings were built, but the old-time Southern character was gone with the old-time life, and that which took its place became known later as the vernacular American architecture, and was the common infliction of all American towns during this transitional period, while the minds of men were too occupied in the industrial development of the country to care greatly for the refinements of art as expressed in building.

The wave of architectural improvement, which started from the East a few years earlier, bearing on its crest the fame of the great Richardson, reached St. Louis about the year 1885, and from that time to the present St. Louis has developed more rapidly and on better lines, perhaps, than any other of the Western cities, partaking of and equaling in its architecture the reputation the city has acquired as a substantial industrial and financial center.

The change began with the migration of the wealthy classes westward. Numerous parks were established, of a semi-private character, and called "Places." These were rapidly filled with residences of a character differing entirely from the old, and also differing from similar regions in other cities in being of remarkably uniform excellence of design.

The demand for better business accommodations became imperative and resulted in the construction of a number of office buildings of

an early development of the fire-proof type, such as the Odd Fellows Building, designed by Henry G. Isaacs, and the Roe Building, designed by Major Lee. About this time a whole section of the town was revolutionized in character by Mr. R. S. Brookings, of the Samuel Cupples Wooden Ware Company, who conceived the idea of grouping the wholesale trade together and furnishing adequate facilities of a modern character. This resulted in the construction of what is known as the Cupples Plant, a group of many blocks of warehouses, built on the slow-combustion principle, and each furnished with direct communication with all railways centering in the city. These were designed by Messrs. Eames & Young, and have been known throughout the country as models for buildings of this class.

Numerous buildings of the modern fire-proof steel cage variety have been erected, such as the Union Trust and Wainwright, by both resident and non-resident architects; among these the new Planter's Hotel and Rialto Building, designed by Isaac Taylor. The largest and most modern of these structures is the Lincoln Trust Building, designed by Eames and Young.

Those who remember the dismal group of sheds, long known as Union Station, may, perhaps, think that no greater step toward the modernizing of our city was accomplished than in the architecture of the new Union Station by T. C. Link, which is known as one of the largest, most convenient and monumental structures of its kind in the world.

It is curious to note that while a goodly number of buildings, domestic or otherwise, have been erected by non-resident talent, their influence on the character of the architecture of the town has not been marked by any great degree of imitation. While the architecture of St. Louis has so far been developed in the main on proper lines and will bear favorable comparison with the best of similar work in other cities, there are two conditions existing here which are detrimental to the architecture of the city, and which cloud the fine prospect of a greater future. Many a beautiful bit of work may be hidden under a veil of soot and grime, and the beauties we possess would be more pleasurably admired if viewed in a clear atmosphere and from cleaner, well-paved and shaded streets.

It is manifestly impossible to enumerate every example of architectural design whose excellence might entitle its author to mention in an article of this description. Among outside architects who have erected works of importance in St. Louis are Peabody and Stearns and Furber, of Boston; Shepley, Ruran and Coolidge, of Boston, and Adler and Sullivan, of Chicago.

In addition to those already mentioned are many local firms whose excellent work has added much to the architectural importance of St. Louis, such as W. Albert Swasey, E. A. Manny, Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Charles K. Ramsey, and Grable, Weber & Groves.

WILLIAM S. EAMES.

Archives.—"The documents deposited in the archives of the French and Spanish days of St. Louis comprise concessions or grants, deeds, leases, marriage contracts, wills, inventories, powers of attorney, agreements, and many miscellaneous documents pertaining to individuals. These papers were always executed in the presence of the Governor, or, in his absence, in the presence of his official representative, and were left for safety in the custody of the government authorities; and, as at least nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of that day could not read, much less write their names, but made their signatures with a cross, as is evidenced by an examination of them, they were deemed safer in the keeping of the government than in the possession of the individuals to whom they mostly belonged. At the date of the execution of these papers no other record was made of them than to register them alphabetically under proper heads on sheets of foolscap paper, loosely stuck together for the purpose, and at the close of the administration of each successive Governor this alphabetical list of his official acts was certified to by him in person, and together with the documents themselves handed over into the possession of his successor in the government; and it was not until after the country had passed into the possession of the United States that these loose sheets were stitched together in the order of their dates, the last of the series being that of Captain Amos Stoddard, who acted in the capacity of the Civil Governor for the United States until September 30, 1804, and who, perhaps, not being authorized or not deeming it advisable to make any change in the *modus operandi* in regard to these matters, pursued

the same course as his predecessors under the former dominations.

"Of these documents there were over three thousand, many of which still remain in the recorder's office in St. Louis to the present day. When, at the change of the government, March 10, 1804, these documents, together with such books and papers of the old French and Spanish authorities as related to concessions of lands and lots, came into the possession of the authority of the United States, they consisted of six small books of ordinary foolscap size, containing about three quires each, called the 'Livres Terriens' (land books), in which were entered the concessions or grants of lands and lots, and four smaller books in size, with leather covers, in which were recorded about three thousand documents, between the years 1797 and 1799.

"What are now designated as the 'Archives' comprise six large volumes, in which are copied the most important of the foregoing three thousand documents, particularly all those relating to real property, lands, lots, and houses, and of a personal nature. These record-books were commenced in November, 1816, twelve years after the change of government, when the country began to increase in population from abroad, and a consequent increase in the value of lands and lots pointed out to individuals the safety of having their titles recorded, and for some years thereafter only those were put on record whose owners were willing to pay the fees for recording the same."

FREDERICK L. BILLON.

Arendes, Frederick, was born in Westphalia, Germany, November 26, 1834, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, December 31, 1898. He received a good common education in the parish schools, and was taught the trade of tailoring. In 1849 he came to this country and located in St. Louis, working at his trade as a journeyman. The true character of the man could not be better exhibited than in the fact that the fifty dollars he managed to save out of three years' earnings he sent to Germany to bring his widowed mother over to this country. He was an independent, self-reliant spirit, and after following journey work for a time he opened his own tailor shop at 1830 South Broadway, and industriously and successfully prosecuted the business. His exemplary and thrifty habits, and his kind and cordial manners, soon won the respect and esteem of the people of South St. Louis, and, while quite a young man, he was chosen director in the Lafayette Savings Bank—and several years afterward, when the Lafayette Bank was organized, in 1872, he was unanimously chosen for its first president, holding the position continuously by successive re-elections for twenty-two years, until his death. Among the many estimable German citizens of St. Louis there were few better known and none more respected and beloved. He was the soul of business honor, and was accustomed to regard his position in the bank quite as much in the light of a protection to the confiding depositors, whose earnings were entrusted to the institution for safety, as a place of profit to himself. His associate directors held his opinions in the highest esteem, for he possessed the qualities of a thorough banker and financier, and when, after a proposition before the board had been discussed, Mr. Arendes gave his judgment and the reasons, it usually determined the case. His management of the bank was no less popular in the community in which it is located than successful and acceptable to the stockholders. Although active and indefatigable in business enterprises, he was a zealous and conscientious churchman, and was a member of St. Paul's Benevolent Society, of the German Roman Catholic Benevolent Society, of the Widows' and Orphans' Benevolent Association, and was one of the most efficient workers in behalf of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. His personal qualities endeared him to all who were brought in relation with him, and there was nothing too good for them to say of him. On the occasion of his death Mayor Ziegenhein, who had been associated with him in the bank, said, "I never heard him speak a profane word. He was generous and charitable to a fault. No poor person asked help of him and was refused. In one month, to my own knowledge, he got work for at least ten persons." At his funeral an unusual number of prominent citizens, Mayor Ziegenhein among them, officiated as honorary pallbearers. Mr. Arendes was twice married—his first wife being Miss Mary Simon, of St. Louis, who died in 1872, leaving two children, Elizabeth and Paul Arendes; his second being Mrs. Mary Becker, of St. Louis, who survives him, with five children, Michael, Mamie, Henry, George and Frederick.

Arion Society.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Armories.—In the military history of St. Louis, up to 1881, there had been no building erected to be used as an armory exclusively, nor any structure entitled to that name. The volunteer companies, from the first, erected no buildings of their own, but rented quarters in different places for drill, with a rack for arms surrounding the drill-room, and usually having an armorer in charge. Hence, from courtesy, these drilling places were usually designated as armories. For example, the St. Louis Greys, in 1852, had their armory, so-called, over Arnot's stable, on the north side of Chestnut, between Third and Fourth Streets. In 1856 their armory was removed to the third floor of Colonel Thomas T. Gantt's building on the north side of Chestnut, between Second and Third Streets. After 1859 they occupied the armory over Thornton's stable, on Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth, where they disbanded in 1861. The old Montgomery Guards, organized in 1842 and before the Mexican War, used as their drill-room and armory the building on the north side of St. Charles Street, between Seventh and Eighth. The hall on the northwest corner of Third and Convent Streets was used as an armory by Company B, St. Louis Greys, from 1854 to 1856, with some German companies. The Washington Guards and St. Louis Light Guards, about 1853-4, had their armory up-stairs over Lee & Rucker's stable, at that time on Broadway and Carr. The National Guard, in 1852-4, had their armory on the southeast corner of Main and Vine Streets, over the State Savings Institution, and after that their armory was at the southwest corner of Third and Pine, the site of the present Merchants' Exchange. Washington Hall, on the southwest corner of Third and Elm Streets, was used before and during the war as a drill-room and armory by the Home Guards and other German companies, and in 1872-4 by the Missouri Guards. Arnot's stable, still standing, on the south side of Chestnut, between Second and Third, was a lively place during the war. The Recorder's Court, police drill and military drill were going on under the same roof at that time. The third floor was occupied as a drill-room and armory by the military companies. At one time the veteran St. Louis Greys did their drilling there. The old Turner Hall—on Tenth Street, between Market and Walnut—was a notable rendezvous and drilling place during the war, principally for German regiments. The basement was used as a saloon and the upper stories contained an armory room and a large hall, where veteran regiments, returning from the war were received and banqueted. The State Tobacco Warehouse, on the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and Sixth, was the rendezvous of military companies during the war and was in great demand for parties, drills and large assemblies, its extensive floor room rendering it available for these purposes. During the Mexican War it was occupied temporarily by military companies. It was a large, two-story brick building, having square wooden columns supporting the second floor and the roof. The building was lighted by a large sky-light covering almost the entire roof. The building was destroyed by fire on the 11th of August, 1873. Veranda Hall, on the southwest corner of Fourth and Washington Avenue, was noted for its connection with the military, and, having an armory room, it was known also as Armory Hall. It was dedicated in the fall of 1853 by the Young American Greys. It was occupied by Company A, National Guards, who gave assemblies and receptions. It was also occupied by the Washington Blues and Mound City Guards, the latter afterward having their drill-room and armory on Third Street, between Washington Avenue and Vine Street, on the third floor of Strother's Hall. The Jackson Guards were in Veranda Hall at the same time with the Washington Blues. The building was rather unique. It had a long veranda on the Fourth Street front, from which it derived its original name. Some years after the war the riots threatened by the disorderly elements caused a revival of the military spirit and the reorganization of the volunteer militia. Under this patriotic impulse, the First Regiment, National Guards, erected an armory, the first of its kind in St. Louis. The armory is located on Pine Street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. The project was started by the merchants of St. Louis, who raised the money and erected the building on leased ground. It was commenced in August, 1881, and formally opened by a grand encampment, arranged by the Ladies' Military Association. The building is 196 feet long by 100 feet in

width, and the roof is carried on trusses, so that the upper drill-room is one large hall, without any pillars. It was designed originally to accommodate the First Regiment of Infantry, a company of artillery and a troop of cavalry. The ownership of the building has passed into the hands of Lewis C. Nelson, and the First Regiment is now the lessee.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Armstrong, David H., United States Senator, was born October 21, 1812, in Nova Scotia, and died in St. Louis, March 18, 1893. He was educated at Wesleyan Seminary, of Redfield, Maine, and after completing his college course became a school teacher. In 1837 he taught at McKendrie College, of Lebanon, Illinois, and in 1838 became principal of the Benton School of St. Louis. He severed his connection with the public schools of this city in 1847, to become city comptroller of St. Louis, and held that office for three years. Governor Sterling Price appointed him an aid-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of colonel, in 1853. In 1854 President Pierce appointed him postmaster of St. Louis, and he held that office four years. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the board of police commissioners of St. Louis and was reappointed to that office by Governor Phelps. He was a member of the board of free-holders, which framed the present city charter of St. Louis in 1876, and in 1877 was appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Lewis V. Bogy. For many years he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and as chairman of that committee he directed the fusion of Democrats and Liberal Republicans in the campaign of 1870, which resulted in the Democrats regaining control of Missouri. At the time of his death he was the oldest living member of George Washington Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., of this city.

Armstrong, James C., clergyman and editor, was born in Franklin County, Missouri, in 1847. He grew up on a farm, enduring the hardship of that manner of life, but deriving from it, at the same time, the benefits which come from thorough industrial training and the best opportunities for physical development. Reared in a "new country," his early educational advantages were such as were afforded at one of the old-time log schoolhouses, in a community composed chiefly of Germans. Intelligent, Christian parents, however, gave direction to his aspirations and energies, and, making the best use of his opportunities, he crossed the threshold of manhood fairly well fitted to enter upon an advanced course of study. At twenty-one years of age he became a student at William Jewell College, of Liberty, Missouri, where he pursued his studies through a complete course of seven years. In 1875 that institution conferred upon him the degree of master of arts, and a few years later honored him with the degree of doctor of divinity. While still an under-graduate he began writing the Sunday-school lessons for the "Central Baptist," evincing then his capacity and fondness for religious journalism. After completing his academic and theological studies he was for two years pastor of a church at Miami, Missouri, and then became associate editor of the "Central Baptist" with William Ferguson, serving at the same time as pastor of Delmar Avenue Baptist Church. Subsequently he filled a pastorate of five years at Mexico and another of seven years at Westport, Kansas City, Missouri. During most of this time he was an editorial writer for the denominational organ of the State, and in 1893 he returned to its editorial management, a position which he has since filled with honor to himself and to the good of the church and the cause of Christianity. He has also been for years a trustee of William Jewell College, and recording secretary of the "Board of State Missions." In 1896 he made a brief trip abroad, but aside from this he has spent his life in the State of his nativity. Because of his position he is intimately acquainted with the Baptist people and all affairs of the Baptist Church in Missouri, is directly connected with all its educational, charitable and other enterprises, and is an influential factor in advancing all its interests.

Arnold, Henry, manufacturer, was born in 1849, in Germany, son of Carl L. and Christina Arnold. He was educated in the public schools and in the high schools at Darmstadt, and soon after leaving school, and while still a boy, came to St. Louis. Shortly after his arrival here, he became connected with the firm of J. G. Haas & Co., then engaged in the manufacture of soap on a small scale. Eight years after entering the employ

of this firm Mr. Arnold became interested in its business, taking charge of the interests of his father-in-law, J. G. Haas. Since then the business has been incorporated as the J. G. Haas Soap Co., and Mr. Arnold has been one of the leading spirits in building up a large industrial enterprise. He is a member of the Merchants' Exchange, and has taken an active interest in advancing public enterprises. He married, in 1874, Miss Anna M. Haas, of St. Louis.

Arnot, Elizabeth Mary, was born in Indian Creek, Union County, Virginia, June 9, 1808. Her parents were William and Margaret Henderson Hanley, who emigrated to Virginia in the late years of the eighteenth century. She was married on Christmas Eve in the year 1835, to Jesse Arnot, the son of a neighboring planter, who had been her schoolmate in the little country schoolhouse where each received the limited education allowed the farmers' sons and daughters of a century ago. William Hanley, the father of Mrs. Arnot, was a scholar of fine attainments, and, being devoted to the study of astronomy, made her his constant companion in his observations, and from him she learned the mysteries of the planets and of many new discoveries in science that had not at that early day found their way into the books of the period. In 1837, two years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Arnot left their home in the mountains of Virginia, and traveled by wagon all the way to Glasgow, Howard County, Missouri, where many Virginia and Kentucky families had preceded them. In 1849 they settled in St. Louis, where Mr. Arnot and his brother, Anderson, established several lines of stages, communicating with Pittsburg on the east and St. Joseph and Council Bluffs on the west. Mrs. Arnot found here a field for the work her spiritual nature had longed for all her life, and she at once assumed a leading position in the religious and charitable work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a generation she was the leading and guiding spirit in all the plans and projects of her church associates. Her advice was sought by ministers and bishops when any important measures were proposed. Clear and wise in her judgment, earnest, zealous and firm in her opinions, foreseeing in the results of plans projected for church or charitable work, her advice was generally adopted, and the results always justified the wisdom of her suggestions. When the Methodist Orphans' Home was established, in 1865, on Salisbury Street in this city, mainly through her persistent efforts and her unstinted financial assistance, the above elements in her character caused her associates to turn to her, and she was unanimously elected the first president of the association. Through her devotion and self-sacrificing work and her noble example, the first institution was established on a sound and secure basis. As the home outgrew its temporary accommodations, Mrs. Arnot planned and supervised the erection of the building on Laclede, near Grand Avenue, and her untiring efforts and close application to the work seriously impaired her health. Her faith in her purpose in those early years made it possible for those who succeeded her to erect the magnificent building on Maryland Avenue, where hundreds of helpless orphans are provided for, who in their daily prayers should bless the memory of their benefactress. When, at the close of the civil strife, the Southern Relief Association found it necessary to raise a large amount of funds for those who had suffered from the ravages of war, Mrs. Arnot was strongly urged to accept the presidency and general management of a fair that was proposed to be held for securing the means required. Advancing years and her impaired strength compelled her to decline this honor, but she nevertheless took an active part in the work, and her advice was taken in all important matters. It is not alone as a Christian woman and the benefactress of the orphans and of the helpless poor that Mrs. Arnot lives in the memory of those who knew her: there was another and smaller circle that knew and loved her better than the world possibly could. This was at her own happy fireside and in her united home, where she drew around her her children and their children, her sons by marriage and her close friends and family connections, and of all of these she was the center and idol. She was as one of the scriptural mothers in Israel to her immediate family. Each vied with the other in doing her honor and giving her that affection, reverence and respect that all good mothers inspire. Mrs. Arnot died in this city on September 27, 1883, at the age of seventy-five years, leaving three daughters, Mrs. Alfred Bradford, Mrs. Margaret Henderson Hendel and Mrs. M. J. Murphy. On her monument, in Bellefontaine, was appropriately in-

scribed a portion of the ninth verse of Proverbs:

> "Open thy mouth, judge righteously,
> Plead the cause of the poor and needy."

To her grave, in the silent city of the dead, the orphans and the poor should on each recurring anniversary go and strew flowers over the hallowed ground that shows her resting place, and the rich should go and learn from her example the lesson of charity and good-will to all, because—

> Such graves as hers are pilgrim's shrines,
> Shrines to no code or creed confined;
> The Delphian vales, the Palestines,
> The Mecca of the mind.

Arpent.—A French measure of both length and surface, of which frequent mention is made in the French and Spanish records of St. Louis. In some Provinces of France the arpent was the equivalent of five-sixths of an English acre of land, while in others it was equivalent to seven-eighths of an acre. When applied to land measurement in Upper and Lower Louisiana, this variation in superficial quantity occasioned more or less confusion in the verification of French and Spanish land surveys by American surveyors, and led to the establishment—after the cession of this territory to the United States—of an arbitrary value for the French measure. Under this arbitrary arrangement one (1) arpent and 17.551 perches were made equivalent to one (1) English acre, and in lineal measurement one (1) arpent became the equivalent of two (2) chains 91.666 links. "Arpens" is the plural of "arpent" and is used to denote both lineal and surface measurements in the French and Spanish records. Thus a line or street was said to be so many "arpens" long, or a tract of land to contain a certain number of "arpens." The arpent is now obsolete as a land measure in France, the "hectare" having been substituted therefor.

Arsenal.—The St. Louis Arsenal, up to a recent period, was one of the most notable and best appointed military establishments of the kind in the whole country. With its numerous quarters for officers and men, and workshops shaded by noble forest trees, it presented to visitors an attraction additional to its military features, novel and unique and different from ordinary parks. The arsenal was established as a distributing post in 1826. At that date a commission reported to the War Department that, on account of the inconvenience of the post at Bellefontaine—twenty-three miles distant from St. Louis—it necessitated making St. Louis a place of deposit and shipment for all supplies destined for the Upper Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. They thereupon recommended that the exigencies of the service required the erection of a new post, and they selected as a site the beautiful place of Mr. A. Rutger, located on the river bank, at that time three miles below the city. The erection of buildings was commenced in 1827 and continued from time to time until 1840, when they were finished and ready for use. The main arsenal was 120 feet in length, 40 in width, and three stories high. A house for quartermaster's storage, an armory for repairing small arms, smiths' forges, a shop for repairing artillery carriages, steam engine house, three laboratories for the manufacture of fixed ammunition and pyrotechnic preparations, and a house for making gun cartridges—all built of gray limestone—were the principal buildings put up. The grounds were surrounded by a substantial stone wall, enclosing some forty acres. Up to 1843 the surroundings of the arsenal grounds presented a primitive aspect, little improved from a state of nature. The southern side was still in woods. A cart road—since Carondelet Avenue, and now Broadway—led to Carondelet. The western side was overgrown with underbrush, the heavy timber having been cut off years before. The north side was still wooded up to about the present line of Lynch Street, where were two rope-walks, in long, low stone houses, extending from Carondelet Avenue to the river, employing six hundred slaves. These rope-walks were burned down in 1845. The powder magazine, which was owned by a stock company, and which blew up in 1834, was half a mile from the arsenal. From some meagre records, still preserved, are gleaned a few names of subsequent officers at the arsenal. In 1833 Lieutenant Robert Anderson was commissary of subsistence. In 1836 Lieutenant D. H. Tuft filled that position. Captain John Symmington was commanding officer from 1837 to October, 1838. In 1839 Second Lieutenant A. H. Dearborn was the officer in command. In 1841 Lieutenant R. A. Wainwright was commissary of subsistence. From 1841 to 1849 Captain William H. Bell was in command. He ordered the old

wall to be replaced by a new and much stronger one, under the superintendence of William Fitzpatrick, a civilian. On his promotion from captain, Major Bell was again placed in command of the arsenal and continued in command until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was relieved by Major Hagner, who in turn was superseded by Captain Nathaniel Lyon. Meantime between twenty and thirty thousand stand of arms and some ten thousand pounds of powder were removed from the arsenal to Springfield, Illinois, to guard against their seizure by unauthorized parties. Major Hagner was in command of the arsenal and had charge of the ordnance and all the buildings and stores, while Captain Lyon had command only of the troops within the arsenal, and both officers were subject to the orders of General Harney, in command at St. Louis. Captain Lyon believed in the existence of a plot to capture the arsenal. He wished to strengthen the defenses, but considered his efforts hampered by Major Hagner and General Harney, who rather discredited the flying rumors of an attack. Whatever he wanted had to be drawn by Lyon upon a requisition on Hagner, approved by Harney. As everywhere else, suspicion and distrust prevailed and madness seemed to rule the hour. Events hurried on and Captain Lyon was promoted brigadier-general of the Home Guards. Troops gathered at the arsenal and other places, and under General Lyon, in supreme command, on the 10th of May, 1861, a large force marched out and captured Camp Jackson. The State troops were escorted to the arsenal and there paroled. One month after this affair General Lyon, with an expeditionary force, left the arsenal, never to return.

The arsenal from its origin to 1877 was an ordnance depot, then a recruiting depot for cavalry until 1878, when the cavalry were removed to Jefferson Barracks by General Gregg, superintendent of the mounted recruiting service. Since 1879 the arsenal buildings have been utilized as a clothing depot, under direction of the United States Quartermaster General, and have no connection with Jefferson Barracks. On March 3, 1869, the western portion of the arsenal grounds, embracing ten acres, by an act of Congress was granted to the city as a public park, on condition that a monument to General Lyon be completed within three years. The condition being complied with, the grounds were transferred to the city in September, 1871, by the Secretary of War, W. W. Belknap. A small obelisk monument was erected and dedicated to the memory of General Lyon September 13, 1874. The diminished arsenal grounds now cover thirty-one and eight-tenths acres. It has not only shrunk from its former dimensions but, as a garrison occupied by soldiers and bristling with guns, its glory has departed. Who that in its palmy days visited the post does not recall to mind the hundred cannon, relics of many battle-fields, thus preserved as historic trophies? These pieces were dismounted and arranged in rows on skids, like saw-logs in a lumber yard. After the Civil War some of these interesting trophies of war were condemned as old iron and sold by the government to the foundries for pot metal, to be melted up and cast into water-main and sewer pipes. At the present time—1899—there is not a piece of artillery at the arsenal to fire even a salute.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Arsenal Island, like other accretions of sand in the St. Louis channel, was formed by the transporting power of the currents during the early half of the century. In 1841, the head of the island was some 300 yards above the line of Arsenal Street. It then extended down the river three-fourths of a mile, and its breadth in the widest part was nearly half a mile. The island was covered with willows and occupied by a squatter named Morris, who eked out a livelihood by pasturing a few cattle. The cattle were taken across at a season when the water was shallow enough to cross over. Since then the island has been translated a long distance from the original site. Like some huge marine monster, it has slowly crawled down the river. In 1862, when we first have a record of the shore line, the head of the island was opposite the north line of the arsenal. By 1865 the head of the island had moved down 300 feet, in which year the main channel was on the east side. In 1874 the head of the island had moved down 1300 feet from its position in 1865. In 1880 the survey of John G. Joyce, city engineer, showed that the island had moved down 4,800 feet—nearly a mile from the survey of 1862. The area of the island covered over 247 acres. In 1864, while the island was thus in a state of transition, it was patented to the St. Louis

school board by the commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, in conformity with the educational policy of the government. In 1866 the city of St. Louis purchased the island from the school board for the sum of $33,000. The deed to the city was signed by Felix Coste, president of the school board, and George Fitchenkamp, the secretary. During the Civil War the upper portion of the island was used as a burial ground by the government. After the city got possession it was used for quarantine purposes and called Quarantine Island. The old graves were subsequently washed away and the bones scattered from here to the Gulf. In 1867-8 City Engineer Moulton constructed a dyke at the foot of Bryan Street, the effect of which was to divert the channel from the west to the east side of the island, and also washed the head of the island down some 3,000 feet. Property-owners on the Illinois side, instigated by St. Louis lawyers, raised a howl of opposition against the destruction caused by the diverted currents and the prospective dismemberment of the island from their territory. The governor of Illinois was appealed to, and, in a correspondence with Mayor Brown, opposed the construction of the dyke on account of the damage that would accrue to farmers on the Illinois shore. The building of the dyke was stopped. The government interposed by erecting revetments and a dyke from the eastern shoulder of the island. This work formed a sand-bar on the south of and adjoining the island and increased the accretion, which became as high as the island proper. Nevertheless suits were instituted, which reached the Supreme Court of the United States, that court decreeing that the island belonged to Illinois. Thus the government which granted the island to St. Louis, by its highest court reclaimed and granted it to Illinois. Looking from the arsenal in a southerly direction, the migratory island is seen some distance down the river, snugly reposing near the Illinois shore. At night a light is seen glimmering from the same island that formerly lay abreast of the arsenal. Now the great river sweeps past with no obstruction to the view, and the entire channel passes the island on the western side thus sundering its former connection with the Missouri shore by the whole width of the river.

WILLIAM FAVEL.

Artesian Wells.—Two artesian wells have been bored in St. Louis, one of them the second deepest in the world, the deepest being that at Sperenberg, 4,194 feet. The first of the St. Louis wells was driven at the Belcher sugar refinery in North St. Louis, 300 feet west of the river bank, with the view of obtaining a supply of pure, clear water for manufacturing purposes. It was begun in 1849, and work ceased in 1854, when a depth of 2,199 feet had been obtained. The flow was seventy-five gallons per minute, the water being strongly impregnated with sulphur and salt, and of a temperature a little above seventy-three degrees, F. It is somewhat extensively used for medicinal purposes, being of nearly the same virtue as the Blue Lick Springs, of Kentucky. The other well referred to was bored by steam power at the insane asylum, in the southwestern part of the city, at the expense of St. Louis County. Work began March 31, 1866, and continued day and night, Sundays and holidays excepted, three years, five and a half months. A depth of 3,844 feet was attained, the last forty of which was through solid granite. The upper strata are chiefly shale, limestone and sandstone. The diameter of the bore for 1,022 feet from the bottom was four and a half inches. The temperature of the water struck at the lowest point was 105 degrees, F., its properties being about the same as the Belcher water, but it did not flow to the surface, and, as in the case of the other artesian well, the object of sinking was not realized.

Art Development in St. Louis.—The measure of a city's progress and prosperity can almost infallibly be ascertained by the respective development of its industrial and finer arts. There is hardly a branch of the numerous industries which go towards building up a city's importance which does not have to deal, more or less closely, with art or applied art. Hence, to say that a city has progressed in wealth or culture means that the arts in all their branches have been developed.

St. Louis was peculiarly fortunate in its introduction to art, by the fact that its founders were French people of refinement, who brought with them, or caused to be sent to them, those works of art without which that nation seems unable to thrive. So that, even before St. Louis had actual need of art, art was there. It was a good corner stone for the

great work which was in future to grow up with the city. However little may remain of these early examples, and they were mostly dedicated to the churches of the period, the influence that caused them to be imported into a semi-savage country is still felt, and has gradually made St. Louis an art center of the West.

This influence was necessarily first spread through the medium of the church. It was into the old cathedral that some of the finer copies of the old masters found their way, there to be seen and felt by a church-going people. No doubt there were good and bad pictures among them; but at that time the niceties of discrimination were necessarily curtailed, and the influence was in one direction only, the development of taste.

One can not trace the progress of art in any of its branches without considering that great factor in its support, i. e., taste. One can safely say: Without progress, no taste; without taste, no art; and vice versa.

There were enough people of wealth in St. Louis at a very early date, even before it became a wealth-producing city, to insure a certain amount of art patronage to the occasional itinerant portrait painter. These men, usually of foreign birth as well as training, traveled from city to city, and not infrequently wandered as far west as St. Louis. In the collections or the debris of old family collections of some of the founders of the city one can still find these usually ambitious paintings. Grand in scale and conception, full of purely historic detail which in every way detracted from the portraits of the persons represented, they were generally so bad in execution that they have gone to fill up that portion of art development through which most struggling, growing, ambitious cities have passed. No doubt, were they ever collected and displayed, one might find an occasional good picture, but as a whole they have served their purpose, and it it well that the dust of ages should hide their beauties from a too inquisitive and critical world.

Too much has been written of the importance, not to say necessity, of art training in the educational systems of the day to require special analysis or discussion here. Even as the early inhabitants had brought with them a certain inheritance of taste in art matters, so they must have felt and understood the need of it in the education of their children. At that time this training was in the hands of the Catholic clergy, and the St. Louis University, which is the outcome of these first educational institutions, has from the very beginning included drawing in its curriculum. It has been found that those children who have no special gift or aptitude for drawing are nevertheless benefited by this study. It teaches them, if nothing else, analytical observation, which in itself is a good weapon to possess in the struggle for life. This fact has long since been recognized by all professional educators, and has been embodied in the common school courses throughout the entire country.

St. Louis has not been far behind in these matters, and not only the St. Louis University but the public schools have taken up this idea, and in the very first steps of a child's education, the kindergarten work, the central idea is to teach the child to observe.

Aside from the merely educational impetus which art received in St. Louis was one of perhaps far more value and utility. As the industries of the city spread and grew strong, the necessity of skilled workmen became more evident. Skilled workmen meant men who had had special training in the industrial arts. Now, this training had not been given to the ordinary workmen. Neither the demand nor opportunity had existed heretofore. So skilled labor had to be imported. And with this importation came a second great stimulus to the art movement in St. Louis. It taught the working class, or the more intelligent portion of them, the need of an art education higher than that accorded to them by the common school education they had received. In other words, it created a demand for an industrial art education and was the first step toward the establishment of art schools.

Furthermore, the foreign lithographers, designers, moulders, decorators, wood-carvers, and the endless list of men who had made the applied arts a study, brought with them from their foreign countries a certain art atmosphere which was the foundation of the numerous art organizations which have lived and perished in St. Louis.

The establishment of art schools necessarily brought to the city men of a higher stamp than the skilled workmen. These men were more than educators, they were creators. They soon established either individual or collective exhibitions of their works, and, becoming known to the wealthy and refined people, were more or less locally patronized. Portraits in oil or

marble of prominent public men were soon in demand; private and public places were beginning to feel the demand for decoration of some kind, and with this demand the art movement in St. Louis was finally placed on a solid, progressive footing. The desire to possess individual collections of works of art no doubt fostered and promoted the desire for a higher class of dwellings. Architecture began to feel the new movement; public buildings were built with more consideration as to their artistic merits, and finally generous and public-spirited men felt the need and helped to establish museums accessible to the general public. This progress is still going on, and will in the development of art in St. Louis, no doubt, eventually realize in the highest degree the fondest anticipations of its promoters. To this the facts and data recorded below will amply testify.

It was only after the city grew in commercial importance, and after the accumulation of wealth insured a necessary outlay of money, that the people of St. Louis began to collect pictures and works of art worthy of mention. Wealth being no guarantee of taste or knowledge, these pictures were naturally not always of a very high order. Pictures were bought on the strength of the names attached to them, without reference to their merit, and in some cases, without proof of their authenticity. This tendency, however mistaken it may have been in itself, was but the first step in the right direction. Mistakes caused inquiry, and inquiry breeds knowledge. Gradually this indiscriminate buying gave way to a more careful and more judicious selection. Those who had no knowledge besought the aid of those whom experience had taught.

With the final possession of really good works of art, and the pride of those who owned them, came the establishment, in 1857, of the first "Loan" collection held in St. Louis. This was followed, as works of art were acquired by the growing number of collectors, by occasional exhibitions in the rooms of the St. Louis Public School Library, the Mercantile Library, and in the exhibition building of the "St. Louis Annual Fair and Exposition." These latter grew to be of no mean order of merit, and their influence established the Fine Art Department of the "St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association," which has grown to be a collection of works of art of an international reputation.

Perhaps one of the first and largest collectors of works of art in St. Louis was Hercules L. Dousman, who, in 1877, built an addition to his city mansion, destined to hold his valuable and rare collection. Of this collection, containing examples of the works of such men as Bouguereau, Louis Leloir, Gabriel Max, Constant, Corot, van Marcke, De Haas, Meissonier, etc., not one is left. They have, as has been the case in many others instances, been offered for sale and passed into other hands, to be scattered about in the various cities of the Union. This collection was the first one to which the St. Louis public had access, and paved the way toward a sentiment for the establishment of a public Museum of Art.

Some of these private collections have been most fortunately retained, and have from time to time been weeded out and added to. Such are the collections of Charles Parsons, Daniel Catlin, George E. Leighton, F. L. Ridgley, J. G. Chapman, Isaac Cook, Jr., John W. Kauffman and the late John T. Davis. There are many minor collectors, of whom Charles Clark and Halsey C. Ives are representative. Dr. John Green and Charles Nagel have always been staunch friends of the local artists, and own good works by most of them. Besides these, there were men whose tastes led them to gather works in a special direction, such as etchings, engravings, photogravures, autotypes, etc. Some of these have been bequeathed to the city libraries and to the Museum of Fine Arts, and contain some very rare and valuable examples.

In 1860, largely through the instrumentality of the Hon. Henry T. Blow, there was established a school of art called the "Western Academy of Art," and which, but for the untimely interference of the war, might have become one of the leading art institutions of the city. A representative collection of casts from the antique was bought and a school of design contemplated. These casts found their way finally into the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, though some of them have remained in possession of the St. Louis Public Library. There was formed in 1872 an organization for the culture and study of the fine arts, called the "Art Society." Such men as Thomas Richeson, J. R. Meeker, H. H. Morgan, Thomas Davidson, Dr. W. T. Harris, Dr. C. L. Bernays, Dr. J. Snider and others lent their influence to secure a good collection of autotypes of the best known examples of art, which

were publicly exhibited on the walls of the reading room of the Public School Library. Nothing could have had a better influence on the people of St. Louis. Though many may have passed them by without interest, or overlooked them, to others they were a source of much pleasure and profit, and sowed the seed of a public demand for works of art. Unfortunately this very excellent work was for a time suspended, but has of late been revived and broadened through the efforts of the public-spirited members of the art section of the "Wednesday Club."

In 1878 the "School of Design" was established and seemed to meet a real demand, until its promoter and supporter, Mrs. John B. Henderson, turned over its management to others, when for want of encouragement and financial help it failed and was permanently closed. Local art organizations have lived, flourished and died in St. Louis as they do everywhere, and it would be but a dreary disturbing of sacred ashes to bring all of them to light once more.

Among those which had an influence on the development of art in St. Louis the following may justly lay claim:

The St. Louis Sketch Club originated with J. R. Meeker in 1877. This organization was one of rather a professional character, members being either actively or passively connected with the fine arts. At first the meetings were held alternately in the studios of the active members, and much good was felt to spring from these informal meetings and friendly criticisms. But as the membership increased to seventy-five and over a special place of meeting was established. The club prospered until 1884 or 1885, when for various reasons the members saw fit to reorganize, and the Salmagundi Club was formed from dissenting members of the Sketch Club. This was the beginning of the end, and both organizations came to a close about 1886.

The St. Louis Artists' Guild was next formed and its charter members were the local artists of repute and one or two of the artists' staunch friends, as Dr. John Green and later Mr. Charles Nagel. There was a good deal of social amusement connected with this club, and its popularity became so great that applications for membership from the other professions, musicians and writers, were soon received. The original purpose of the Guild was still adhereed to, and those who were admitted were obliged to conform with the rules already established. Subjects for illustration were given and the resulting work freely criticised. Papers were read and art topics were discussed, and the serious part of the evening was followed by a Bohemian lunch and an easy time, in which much good-natured banter was exchanged. The Guild had its first meetings in one of the rooms of the Museum of Fine Arts, and continued there a number of years. In the last five years it has repeatedly changed its place of meeting, but since the autumn of the year 1897 it has found permanent and agreeable quarters in rooms, built for that purpose, adjoining the studio of Mr. R. P. Bringhurst, 1826 Locust Street. One of the features of the Guild has been its frequent exhibitions of members' work. The people most interested in art, and especially in local art, gather at these receptions, and the sales on these occasions have always been a source of great satisfaction to the exhibitors.

Another club of a purely professional nature was organized in 1895. It is called the St. Louis Association of Painters and Sculptors, and has for its object the yearly exhibition of works by local artists. Through the courtesy of the committee on exhibition of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts the galleries of the Museum have been placed at the disposal of the association, and thus far these yearly exhibitions have met with great social success. Receptions have been held at appointed times by leaders in society circles, and under the patronage of these ladies almost all the sections of the city are reached, and the names and work of local artists pleasantly placed before the people.

The St. Louis Architectural Club is another organization which in its own line is doing good work. It keeps before its members the importance of working from nature, and the collection of sketches shows evidence of the skill and taste of its members.

In the southern part of the city some of the amateurs and lovers of art have formed an organization under the leadership of Mr. Schumacher, an artist and instructor, who, in the galleries of the club, Eighteenth and Chouteau Avenue, has a class of students from the antique and life.

But the real progress of art in St. Louis culminated and is clearly shown in the development of the St. Louis School and Museum of Fine Arts, and the importance of this work to

the commercial interests of the city can not be properly estimated without a general review of its aims and its condition.

It is perhaps astonishing that the usually alert and keen mind of the American public in general should be so blind to the commercial value of art training to their country. To quote from a reliable authority: "Fewer realize its value to the individual in his equipment to meet the exigencies of life. According to statistics published within the past two years, the American people pay a tribute of $200,000,000 annually to the superior ability of foreign workmen—designers and manufacturers—whose artistic sense and judgment are fostered by government aid." They failed to see that the real object of the many international and national expositions was to compare the artistic merit of the same products by the different countries. Much of the prestige which France enjoys over other nations is largely due to the very superior excellence of the taste shown in the manufacture of its productions—such as tapestries, calicoes, carpets, wall paper, porcelain, glass, bronzes—everything, in short, in the manufacture of which design may fill a conspicuous place, or in the production of which taste is required. This has yielded to France in the past such wealth in return for its industry that at the first great international exhibition in London, in 1851, the English became aware of the fact, and becoming conscious of the utter absence of taste in design in their own manufactures, established art training schools throughout the country, and entirely revolutionized the style and taste of English ornamental design. The South Kensington School in London is at the present time one of the most thoroughly equipped establishments of its kind extant, and has done more to forward the cause of popular art instruction than anything else. Up to 1878 the total sum appropriated by the government of the United Kingdom for the establishing and maintaining schools and museums of art was $17,000,000, and this investment was thought a profitable one to the State.

Coming from such an eminently practical people as the English are well known to be, these statistics demonstrate the hard-headed sense of the value and importance of artistic design as a source of national benefit and wealth, and will no doubt appeal more to the American minds than would the higher claims of art, which rest on ground too subtle and exclusive to be easily grasped by an unthinking people.

Perhaps what the exhibition of 1857 did for England the past and coming exhibitions held in this country and elsewhere, may do for America. Indeed, the improvement in taste among the masses of the people of a nation, as has been shown in this country since the Centennial Exhibition, is promising in the highest degree. In the minor branches of the industries of a country and in almost every detail the consideration of its artistic relation to other industries of the same nation comes into play. This would show that the idea of an art education should not necessarily be to train skilled artists, or to look upon drawing as an accomplishment that might grace future leisure hours, but as a means of training the mind, the hands and the eye for the business of life, no matter what special calling the student would follow. From a report of the superintendent of public schools we see that the subject has been surveyed from the proper point of view, and may be briefly summarized as follows:

"The effect of an art education upon the industries of a nation is no longer a matter of opinion, or belief, or speculation, but has become through actual experience a 'hard fact'; so much so that it has demanded the attention and action of the legislative bodies of leading nations and states."

The necessity for art knowledge in all departments of life demands attention from the housekeeper, the draper, the tailor, the milliner; in fact, in every occupation there is a demand for this sort of knowledge. The necessity for the cultivation of taste in general requires attention because of the effect that general refinement has upon the habits and life of the people.

All these considerations and many more entered into the establishment on a broad basis, of a school of fine arts in St. Louis.

In the public schools the matter was given serious attention, and "drawing" was made obligatory in all the primary departments, and is an elective course in the high school. Besides the course in drawing, a system has of late been employed by means of which sets of framed photographs are hung in the school rooms. These photographs of well-known works of art, are properly indexed and in cases where it is possible all the information in regard to the artist and the work itself is given. The system is a circulating one, and as one set

leaves one school another is put up to take its place. This has been found to be of great value to the pupils, lending a reality and interest to the work which could not be easily obtained in any other manner. Besides this, the same liberal-minded movers in the above scheme have it in mind to borrow paintings from the local artists, which shall be sent from school to school in the same rotary manner. This has met with the favor of the artists themselves and there is no doubt that the idea will be carried out in due time.

In the plans of Washington University an art department had been proposed from its beginning, but it was not until the work of Professor Halsey C. Ives had assumed proportions which commanded the respect of the directors of the University that the possibilities of its foundaion were recognized. In 1874 Professor Ives secured the use of rooms on the upper floor of Washington University building, on Seventeenth Street and Washington Avenue, and organized free evening classes in drawing and design. To these classes he gave instruction, and on stated evenings during the winter months class lectures. The popularity of this work increased to such an extent that soon an assistant was required, and Mr. Carl Gutherz became connected with the practical development of the plan. The following year the number of assistants was increased to three, the number of class lectures was increased and the public admitted. The attendance was increased from forty or fifty students of the evening class to an audience of three hundred or more.

The evident demand for similar instruction in day classes was so apparent that a broader work than had heretofore been possible was organized. The result of this broadening of the work was so far beyond the expectations of the authorities of the university, that permission was given to Professor Ives to continue both the day and night classes in the rooms of the university building, and, although it was his personal work, it was tacitly recognized as a part of the work of the university by the authorities of that institution.

The work was continued under these conditions until May 22, 1879, at which time the board of directors of Washington University adopted an ordinance establishing, as a department of Washington University, the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. Naturally the man who had so courageously and persistently demonstrated the practicability of such an undertaking was placed in charge as its director. The passing of this ordinance, and the erection, the following year, of the building on the corner of Nineteenth and Locust Streets, the gift of Mr. Wayman Crow, formally established the permanency of the work and made it a definite factor in the art education of the city.

The museum building as erected at that time included a lecture room, known as Memorial Hall, ten galleries for the exhibition of sculpture and pictures, and working rooms in the basement and space in the attic, which has since been converted into store rooms and studios. At the time of the dedication of the building, May 10, 1881, it was still incomplete, and it has required constant and patient effort on the part of the members of the board of control and the director to secure the funds necessary for its completion.

The school of instruction continued its class work in the university building until 1890, when a foundation for a wing was laid adjacent to the museum, and temporary accommodations for the students were provided therein. The school found a home in these unfinished basement rooms until the autumn of 1897, at which time the lack of space had become so depressing and detrimental to the progress of the work, that completion of this part of the building was deemed a necessity. The work of construction was pushed rapidly towards completion, so that at the beginning of the following year the school was provided with one of the best planned and equipped homes in use by any other similar institution in the country. In spite of the numerous disadvantages with which the school has been forced to contend, it is safe to say that no better system of instruction, and no finer results have been obtained in any school in the United States.

The success of the school is largely owing to the fact that the work of the museum and the classes has always been closely connected. Students have from the beginning been urged to make free use of the varied collections exhibited in its galleries. The history of these collections is in itself interesting, and from the first board of control, which was created for the purpose of assisting the director in its management, the individual members who have been connected with the work have given generous support.

The first board of control appointed by the directors of Washington University was com-

posed of the following named gentlemen: James E. Yeatman, Wm. G. Eliot, John R. Shepley, John B. Henderson, Charles Parsons, Geo. E. Leighton, Thos. E. Tutt, E. A. Hitchcock, and Edwin C. Cushman. At the first meeting of the board Mr. Jas. E. Yeatman was elected president; he continued to serve in that office up to the autumn of 1883. During this time he was a constant contributor to the support of the work, as also were other members of the board. Mr. Cushman resigning his membership, Mr. J. G. Chapman was elected to fill the vacancy, as was also Mr. John T. Davis on the death of Mr. John R. Shepley.

The very comprehensive collection of reproductions of objects of art workmanship in metal, and the bronzes from the National Museum of Naples, are the result of the generosity of Mr. John T. Davis, who assumed the task of making collections in several branches of art work, which find expression in various metals. He was also a generous contributor to the fund held for the purchase of works of art of various kinds for the permanent collections.

A similar work was inaugurated by Mr. Joseph G. Chapman, who succeeded Mr. James E. Yeatman as president of the board of control. The various objects forming the interesting collection of modern ceramics and glass were contributed by Mr. Chapman. They were intended to form the nucleus of an extensive collection of the various styles of ceramics which it was his intention to place in the museum. He continued this work up to the time when ill health forced him to cease active connection with the institution. Mr. Chapman was always quick to respond to the needs of the museum as well as to those of the school of instruction. His gifts of works of art were not the only expression of his interest in the building up of an institution which should be worthy of the city which had been his home. He contributed generous sums to meet the expense of opening the museum free to the public on Sunday, also to the permanent endowment and building funds.

Among those who have taken an active interest in forming a collection of paintings are Messrs. Daniel Catlin, Charles Parsons and Geo. E. Leighton. Not only have these gentlemen presented examples representing contemporary pictorial art, but they have shown a broader interest in the work by helping to create a permanent fund which is to be devoted to the purchase of works of art. Mr. Parsons has also contributed to the building fund. On the retirement of Mr. Thos. E. Tutt, in 1889, Mr. Charles Nagel was made a member of the board of control. For a long time previous to his official connection with the board he had been actively interested in promoting the work of the night classes for industrial workers, also the maintenance of a fund to insure the free opening of the museum on Sunday. The permanent collection of pictures and sculpture has been enriched by several objects presented by Mr. Nagel. Mr. Ellis Wainwright became a member of the board on January 22, 1889, and upon the retirement of Mr. J. G. Chapman from the presidency, was elected to that office. Mr. Wainwright had been an active supporter in the educational work of the school and museum previous to his official connection with the board. Since his connection his interest has been frequently expressed in contributions of money for the maintenance of the classes in industrial and applied art; also in a generous gift which insured the erection of the library and reading room.

The work of the museum and the school of instruction has been maintained almost wholly by contributions. Among those who have contributed from time to time towards the purchase of works of art, to meet the current expenses and for extending the building, in addition to those mentioned above, are Dr. Wm. G. Eliot, Messrs. Thos. E. Tutt, John A. Scudder, Gerard B. Allen, A. F. Shapleigh, Geo. W. Wright, B. W. Clark, John R. Shepley, John B. Henderson, Wm. Barr, E. A. Hitchcock, I. W. Morton, John E. Liggett, John T. Davis, Jr., W. F. Obear, John R. Lionberger, Wm. J. Lemp, Joseph Franklin, W. L. Huse, N. C. Chapman, James S. Garland, D. D. Walker, Colonel Chas. S. Hills, W. H. Stuyvestant, Wm. McMillan, Adolphus Busch, John Scullin, D. C. Ball, H. C. Pierce, E. B. Adams, D. C. Brown, J. T. Drummond, Edward Mallinckrodt and Robert S. Brookings. In addition to these gentlemen, many others have generously contributed, according to their means, to the immediate demands for money needed in the support of the night classes and the school and museum work in general. But the space allowed for the naming of the innumerable benefactors of this work is too short to permit of all their names appearing.

Perhaps there is no greater evidence of the development of art in St. Louis than is shown in the exhibitions of works of art held in the city. Before the days of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts and the St. Louis Music Hall and Exposition Company, the principal exhibitions of works of art were held at the St. Louis Exposition and Fair. Works were brought from Eastern collections, and often contained representative examples by well known artists. But there was a lack of unity in these exhibitions, and everything, good, bad and indifferent, was hung. Works by local amateurs were included, and the appearance of the walls was not always creditable to the judgment of those in charge of the affairs.

In 1883, with the erection of the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall building, these "fair" exhibitions were transferred to the galleries in this new building, and became gradually a representative exhibition, that is to say, certain "schools" were shown and the public was given an idea of what the different phases of painting meant. Among collections represented, the following may be named: The Barbizon School, the Neo-Grec, the Impressionist, the Realist, the Academic, the Naturalist, the Glasgow School (exhibited for the first time in the United States at the St. Louis Exposition), and representative collections from the studios of American artists.

Since 1894 these collections have been under the management of Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, in whose hands they have assumed a character and reputation which is the envy of most of the larger cities in the Union. No possible method of public advancement can be more beneficial than these excellently arranged collections. There is no doubt that their influence is strongly felt by the working classes, who, as a rule, it is difficult to bring in contact with such matters.

In the galleries of the Museum of Fine Arts a similar good work is going on. The museum is in direct communication with most of the larger organizations of its kind in the cities of the East and West. All of the most important exhibitions are forwarded to St. Louis, and remain on exhibition in the galleries of the museum for a period of ten days or two weeks. These exhibitions are composed mostly of representative works by either individual artists, such as Zorn, Whitelaw Hamilton, Wm. L. Picknell, and many others, or of collections of art organizations from this and other cities. Among these are the Cosmopolitan Art Club, of Chicago, the Cincinnati Art Club, the Society of Western Artists, the annual exhibition of the St. Louis Association of Painters and Sculptors, etc.

Another evidence of the strides the city is making in the direction of artistic development is in its public buildings and in its parks and public squares. Many statues have been placed in prominent places, and no small sums of money have been expended in beautifying these places. No greater advance could be asked for than is shown between the old Union Depot and the new Union Station. It is the largest and possibly the most artistic in the country, and when its surroundings shall have been placed in accordance with the building itself the citizens of St. Louis will have ample cause to point it out as one of the great monuments of art progress in the city. The numerous large buildings in the business portion of the city do not always show a particularly artistic whole, but there are details and decorations in most of them that show steady progress in appreciation for the beautiful in the common affairs of life. The decorations in the new Planters' Hotel and in other public buildings are the works of local artists, and as the demand for new and better buildings grows, so also the demand for artistic work in their finish seems to increase. Recently a very unique and interesting photographer's gallery has been erected by Mr. Strauss, on Franklin and Grand Avenues, which is the work of a local architect, and which contains wall decorations and statues, also by local artists. These are the instances of the appreciation which is being shown in this city of the development of the art idea, and it is in this direction that it will be most widely encouraged and appreciated by a progressive people.

In conclusion a few words about the artists who have, from time to time, added their efforts to bring about these changes.

Among the sculptors who have materially helped St. Louis in its art development are the following:

Miss Harriet Hosmer, of whose works there are examples in some of the city parks (statue of Benton, Lafayette Park), in the Mercantile Library and in the Museum of Fine Arts. Howard Kretchmar, who was born in St. Louis, studied in Munich and Rome, and was

at one time a teacher in the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. Pietro Perrin, who worked in St. Louis from 1860 to 1870.

J. W. McDonald worked in St. Louis in 1860, and produced some of the busts now placed in the Mercantile Library, also the statue of Attorney-General Bates in Forest Park.

W. H. Gardner, a pupil of Howard Kretchmar, who assisted Mr. Kretchmar in decorating the facade of the Museum of Fine Arts, and executed the Blair monument in Forest Park. F. W. Ruckstuhl, a pupil of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, who studied in Paris after having worked in St. Louis a number of years. While abroad he executed the statue of Mercury and the Eagle now standing in Westmoreland Place.

Robert P. Bringhurst, a pupil of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, who studied in Paris, returning to St. Louis to take charge of the modeling class of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. The statue of General Grant now on Twelfth Street is Mr. Bringhurst's work.

Among the early painters in St. Louis were portrait painters, such as:

Chester Harding, father of General Chester Harding and of the wife of Honorable J. M. Crum, of St. Louis. His first visit to St. Louis was in 1820. He painted a great many portraits in Boston about 1823, and, returning to England, he painted some of the nobility and other well known personages. He visited St. Louis last in 1866, when he painted General W. T. Sherman's portrait.

About 1840 Emanuel de Franca, a Portuguese nobleman, worked in St. Louis, and some of his portraits are of no mean order of merit.

In 1858, or thereabout, Ferdinand T. L. Boyle and a Mr. Wilkins painted portraits in St. Louis. The portrait of Governor Gamble, in the Mercantile Library, is the work of the former. Mr. Coggswell, who painted the portraits of Joseph Charless and Peter Lindell, did some good work in St. Louis about this time. His stay, however, was for two or three years only. A. J. Conant, who came to St. Louis in 1857, remained long enough to thoroughly identify himself with the art history of St. Louis.

Many painters of portraits lived and worked in St. Louis in these early years, and may be mentioned collectively:

Madame Subit, a very elaborate painter, Colonel Waugh, John Reid, Brewer, G. Mueller Powers and others also worked in the same minute, finished style. Miss Peale, well known as a portrait painter, worked in St. Louis up to 1878.

Among figure and landscape painters are the following:

Mr. Deas, an animal painter of some note, 1840-5. Thomas S. Noble, a pupil of Couture, who painted slave scenes in St. Louis in 1860. He was a good draughtsman and showed some strength in color.

Charles F. Wimar, who at the age of fifteen came to St. Louis and became a pupil of the artist Pomerede, whom he accompanied in 1849 on a sketching trip among the Indians. He showed such remarkable strength in his work that he was urged to study abroad, and spent five years in Dusseldorf, under Luetze. He executed a number of important works while abroad, all bearing on the life and pursuits of the Indians. One of these is now in the Mercantile Library. After his return he spent his life among the Indians, painting many pictures of the buffalo hunt. Most of these are owned in St. Louis. His last work was to decorate the dome of the court house. He died in 1863.

Conrad Diehl, a pupil of Kaulback and Foltz at Munich, and of Gerome in Paris, taught and worked in St. Louis, and did much to advance art education. W. M. Chase, as a painter of fruit, worked in St. Louis in 1870, before going abroad.

J. W. Pattison worked and taught in St. Louis from 1867 to 1872, and had charge, at one time, of the drawing classes of Washington University.

Paul Harney, who studied in Munich, began his career in St. Louis. He was for some years instructor in the School of Fine Arts of this city.

The same may be said of John Fry, Carl Guthertz (an idealist) and G. W. Chambers (recently deceased, of the firm of Chambers & Davis, stained-glass decorators). George C. Eichbaum still works in St. Louis as a portrait painter, coming here from Pittsburg, in 1859. Charles E. Moss was a student of Meeker in 1877, and has not returned to St. Louis since going abroad. J. R. Meeker was probably the best known of the early landscape painters, coming here in 1859. As paymaster in the United States Navy, Meeker became acquainted with swamp scenery, for which he afterward became so well known.

Louis Schultze was a contemporary of de Franca and did good work in figure and landscape painting.

Mr. Ritter was one of the first teachers of art in Washington University, and painted many large pictures of mountain scenery in Germany and Switzerland. Thomas Allan Jr., began studying landscape painting with Pattison in 1872. Since studying abroad he has made his home in Boston.

W. L. Marple, J. M. Tracey (the animal painter), Cox, Bissel, Mrs. A. S. Bryant and J. M. Barnsley have all worked more or less in St. Louis, and helped the good cause.

Harry Chase spent his early student days in St. Louis, and studied later in the Munich school, and with Mesdag at the Hague, in Holland. Many of his pictures are owned in St. Louis.

Frederick Lippelt was at one time a student, and later an instructor, in the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. He studied abroad, and showed fine feeling for composition and color. He was drowned while rescuing a comrade. The students of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts have erected a bronze monument to his memory in token of the general esteem in which he was held. This bronze is the work of Mr. Bringhurst. J. Douglas Patrick was another of the St. Louis students who, studying and making a good name for themselves abroad, returned to St. Louis in the capacity of instructor. He was a man with powerful technique and excellent color, very much in the spirit of his French master, Benjamin-Constant. He has left the city, and at present makes his home in Kansas.

Wm. H. Howe was a clerk in a dry-goods house of this city before going abroad to study art. Under de Thoren and de Vuillefroy he has become one of the leading cattle painters of the country. Many of his pictures are owned in St. Louis.

Among the artists living in St. Louis to-day are Chas. F. von Saltza, portrait painter; Edward M. Campbell, landscape painter; Charles Percy Davis, painter and designer; Holmes Smith, water color painter; Edmund H. Wuerpel, portrait and landscape painter, and Charles Ward Rhodes; these are now on the staff of the faculty of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts.

Besides these are: Paul Cornoyer, Benjamin C. Brown (now in California), J. W. Cunningham, Louis F. Berneker, Ralph Ott, Richard E. Miller, Robert M. Root, Louis O. Jurgenson (now of Chicago), and Fred L. Stoddard, a designer in stained glass, decorator and painter of much ability.

Misses Lillian M. Brown, Anna Shands, Martha H. Hoke, Cornelia F. Maury, Ruth Sterling, Sophie N. Schuyler and Mrs. E. R. Hoyt, Mrs. A. M. G. Pattison, Mrs. C. H. Blackman and Mrs. Mary Davis Chambers are some of the painters whose names are not unknown to the public of St. Louis.

EDMUND H. WUERPEL.

Artists' Guild.—See "Art Development in St. Louis."

Art League of St. Louis.—In November, 1895, the Art League movement was brought to the attention of the art section of the Wednesday Club by Miss Mary E. Bulkley. Her suggestions excited great interest, and at once the Art League of the Wednesday Club was formed, with Miss Bulkley as its head; Miss Amelia C. Fruchte, chairman of the press and school committee; Mrs. Everett W. Pattison, chairman of gifts and purchases committee; Mrs. Charles L. Moss, chairman of distribution committee; and Mrs. E. B. Leigh, chairman of ways and means committee. Having obtained permission from the school board to place works of art in the school rooms of St. Louis, on condition that the board should incur no expense, this little band of women began its work. The first gift of money was the sum of fifty dollars received from Mrs. J. C. Van Blarcom. At the same time Mrs. William Lee Huse gave a collection of twenty framed photographs, and on the 24th of December the five original members of the league went with these pictures to the Columbia school, and, after a few brief remarks, placed them in that school. In May, 1897, the league felt it had proved its usefulness and its ability to stand alone. Leaving the protection of the Wednesday Club, it formally organized, taking as its name "The Art League of St. Louis." The avowed objects of the association are to increase interest in art; to teach the future citizens of St. Louis, by pictures and casts in school rooms, what has been already accomplished in painting, sculpture and architecture; to familiarize youth with the faces of the world's great men and with historic and beautiful places, and to create a demand for beauty in every-day life. The

plan which the league has adopted to accomplish these results is to furnish to the public schools engravings, photographs, casts, etc., of recognized merit, including reproductions of the work of the old masters, photographs of historic and artistic interest, and portraits of eminent people, prominently connected with the world's progress. The system of distribution which has been followed is to divide the schools into districts of four schools each. The pictures furnished to the schools in any district are changed from one school to another in the same district four times during the year, thus giving each school the benefit of from forty to forty-eight pictures each year, there being at present from ten to twelve pictures allowed to each school. These pictures are either hung in different rooms, and changed every few days until all the children in each room have seen them, or they are hung in the halls, where all the children see them several times a day, the teacher sending, from time to time, for such pictures as are most suitable for the age of her pupils. This plan arouses and holds interest, and is unique in the history of public school leagues. The league purposes also to lend portfolios, which will contain collections varying in number, of works illustrating schools of art, historical subjects, or famous places. They will be loaned to those teachers who apply for them for use in history, geography or literature classes. During the summer vacations, the league lends its collections to reading-rooms, clubs and social settlements. A committee from the league visits the schools occasionally to ascertain the effect of the pictures and get suggestions from the principals and teachers, thus enabling the league to make wise selections. To show what it hopes to do in the future, the league decorated one room by tinting the walls and providing pictures and a large cast, and also beautiful plants which require no sunlight, since the room chosen was very large and dark. The funds of the league are raised entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Twenty-five dollars, or its equivalent, makes the donor an honorary life member of the league, while an annual subscription of one dollar entitles the giver to associate membership.

Art Society, St. Louis.—See "Speculative Philosophy."

Aschenbroedel Club.—A club composed exclusively of musicians, organized in St. Louis, in 1890. The organization which originally bore this name was founded in New York City, in 1863. It was composed of musicians who associated themselves together to promote good fellowship and love of their art, and to extend aid to each other. Similar organizations formed since in other cities have taken the same name, although entirely independent of each other.

Ashland.—A town site laid out at the mouth of Fox Creek, on the north bank of Meramec River, by an adventurous real estate operator, who came from Pittsburg to St. Louis at an early date. Lots were sold to speculatively inclined persons, who were beguiled by an alluring prospectus, but no headway was made toward the building up of a town and in process of time the property was sold for taxes, although the place continued to have an existence on the map.

Ashland School Association.—An association composed of persons interested in the Ashland School, at Newstead and Sacramento Avenues in St. Louis, organized in 1895, for the purpose of promoting street paving and other public improvements in that neighborhood. It proved a useful organization and has been maintained in the interest of the school.

Ashley, William H.—Among the many picturesque and dashing Western characters who have either lived at St. Louis or had relations with it, and whose adventures and exploits illustrate the early history of the Far West, there is none more picturesque and dashing than William H. Ashley. Without being inferior to any in the game and manly qualities for which they were all distinguished, he was superior to most of them in education and the acquirements and manners of polite society; he was as accomplished a gentleman in the drawing-room as he was a fearless explorer and fighter in the Rocky Mountains—and it is not strange, therefore, that he has come to be recognized as chief among the class which embraced the Subletts, Bridger, Campbell, Smith and Fitzpatrick. Ashley was a Virginian, born in Powhattan County, in that State, in 1785, and, like many others of the youth of the "Old Dominion" in that day,

came to Missouri in quest of a fortune. He went to Ste. Genevieve in 1803, and engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre in Washington County. After a time he became a merchant, and then surveyor under General William Rector, the first surveyor general of Missouri, and in 1819 made his home in St. Louis. He owned a place of eight acres outside of the city on the north, near what is now the intersection of Broadway and Biddle Street, where he built a spacious and stately mansion for those times, and which he made the seat of a free-handed hospitality. His experience as surveyor had given him information about valuable lands in the territory, and his name appears frequently in the records of the times as purchaser of property outside of the city. It is mentioned as a proof of his high honor, and also as a conspicuous event in the history of the times, that a wealthy Englishman, William Stokes, who came to St. Louis in 1819 to make investments, deposited with Ashley $60,000, to be invested at his discretion. His popular manners and affable bearing, together with his capacity for business, made him influential in the field of politics, and he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor in the first election held in the State after its admission to the Union. For several years he was engaged in the fur trade, the most profitable as well as the most respectable business of that day, and in the prosecution of the business he exhibited all the enterprise, courage, daring and control over men which it demanded, and laid the foundation of the liberal fortune which afforded him leisure for public affairs and social enjoyments. When Ashley embarked in the fur trade, the American Fur Company was already established in the region east of the Rocky Mountains, doing an extensive business and owning forts, at which it was accustomed to hold annual gatherings for the sale of goods and supplies and the purchase of skins from the Indians, hunters and trappers. These meetings were important events, and the company had turned them to such good account in establishing friendly relations with the tribes and attaching the white trappers to its fortunes that it seemed like a hopeless task for an opponent to enter the field against it. But Ashley proved to be an antagonist able to hold his own in a contest even with this powerful company; he was as generous as he was chivalric, and was singularly successful in attracting choice young spirits to his standard, for he made their fortunes as well as his own. All the Subletts—Captain William L. and his three brothers—were associated with him, and so also were Robert Campbell, Bridger and Fitzpatrick. His first venture in the business was not only a failure, but a disaster as well. He had obtained a first-class barge at St. Louis, loaded it with a stock of goods, including guns and ammunition, and carrying a full complement of men, the boat being in charge of Joseph Labarge, and Ashley himself being in charge of the enterprise. All went smoothly until they reached the region inhabited by the Arrickaree Indians, who received the party with the usual signs of friendship and desired to trade. Ashley concluded to purchase horses from them and divide his force, sending one party with pack-horses direct overland to a point several hundred miles above on the river, while the other party continued to proceed more slowly on the boat. But the treacherous savages had no sooner supplied themselves with weapons than they turned them against the whites, making an attack, unexpected and without warning, upon the land party as it was getting ready to start. Ashley and his men bravely defended themselves, but they were taken at a disadvantage; several were killed and others wounded, and the Indians captured their goods, packs, and the very horses which they had sold them a few days before. At the beginning of the fight, and while the Indians were preparing to seize the barge, Captain Labarge cut the rope and pushed off, and in a few minutes the rapid current bore the craft out of reach. Ashley and the survivors of the land party managed to fight their way against the savages and intercept the boat some distance below and return with it to St. Louis. Notwithstanding this inauspicious and disheartening beginning, Ashley organized a second expedition and sent it out into the Green River country. It was fortunate enough to escape attack from the Indians, but the venture did not prove successful, and Ashley found his resources greatly exhausted by the two successive failures, with nothing to show for all his outlay and trouble. A man of tamer spirit would have withdrawn from the business and left the fur trade to the two great companies, the American and the Hudson's Bay, which were already in the field, and whose supplies of men and means were practically unlimited. But Ashley was not made of tame material. He managed to send

out another expedition, which was attended by a small measure of success. Another followed which yielded ample returns, and Ashley had the wisdom and self-control to retire on his fortune and turn the business over to his associates. His policy in the conduct of the trade differed from that of the two great companies with which he had to compete in avoiding all commercial relations with the Indians. He dealt exclusively with white trappers and hunters. These silent men were found all along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, pursuing their vocation of trapping beaver on the headwaters of the Missouri, Platte and Green Rivers, and Ashley's plan of business was to attract them to his headquarters, provide them with supplies and pay them for their year's service, and take their skins and furs once a year at the annual meeting. One of his achievements was the hauling of a cannon, with an ox-team, a distance of twelve hundred miles to his fort in the mountains, and mounting it as a weapon of defense against the Indians. When he drew out of the business with a generous fortune, the young men, Sublett, Campbell and others, whom he had taken into his service succeeded to it, organized the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and continued operations until they had met with as large a measure of success as their patron and friend had achieved. In 1831 General Ashley was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Spencer Pettis, killed in the duel with Biddle, and at the succeeding election was chosen for a full term, and re-elected for a third term in 1834, making a congressional record of five years. His title of general, which is always associated with his name, comes from his appointment as brigadier-general in the Missouri militia. His first wife died in St. Louis in 1821, and he married Eliza B. Christy, daughter of William Christy, and after her death he married Mrs. Wilcox, widow of Dr. Wilcox, and daughter of Dr. Mass, of Howard County. He died at St. Louis in 1839, in his fifty-fourth year, and his body was taken on the steamboat "Booneville," Captain Joseph Labarge, to his farm on Lamine River, Cooper County, where he owned a tract of 20,000 acres. He left no children, and this land passed into other hands, but his solitary grave is pointed out in the burial reservation of one acre on a beautiful eminence in sight of the Missouri River. He is described by those who knew him as a man about five feet nine inches in height, and one hundred and thirty-five pounds in weight; thin face and prominent Grecian nose, with an attractive presence and pleasant manners.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Assayer's Office, United States.—The United States Assayer's Office maintained in St. Louis occupies rooms in the old custom house building, and was established by act of Congress approved February 1, 1881. The purpose of its maintenance is to facilitate the conversion of gold bullion into gold coins of the United States. The gold is brought here in the shape of bullion from all parts of the West, and its weight and fineness are determined by the assayer, who forwards it to the United States mints. As no charge is made at the mints for converting gold bullion into United States coins, the owner of bullion accepted for the mints through the St. Louis assay office receives at once a warrant on the United States Sub-Treasury for the full amount of money which the assayer has ascertained can be coined from his bullion. The transaction is like that in which the farmer takes his wheat to the mill and, instead of waiting for his own grain to be ground and returned to him, accepts from the miller the amount of flour which his wheat would make, except that the miller takes toll for converting wheat into flour, while the government does not take toll for converting gold bullion into coins. When the bullion sent from the St. Louis assay office reaches the mint it is reassayed and, so accurate are the established gold measurements that it is said there has never been a difference of one cent between the values shown by the mint and the St. Louis assay office. For each standard ounce of gold deposited at the assay office by the bullion-owner the assayer is authorized to return to him $18.60, and for each fine ounce of gold $20.67, these being the values of the metal fixed in the money markets of the world, and also the values respectively represented by the coins made from an ounce of standard or fine gold. Although the transactions of the assay office amount in effect to purchases of gold bullion for coinage, the gold is not really purchased. It is, in fact, measured by the assayer, who determines how many dollars it will make, and gives the man who deposits the bullion that many dollars in exchange for it. Thus, if the depositor leaves at the assay office an amount of gold bullion

which will make ten double eagles, he is given a warrant which will enable him to draw from the United States Treasury ten twenty-dollar gold pieces, or two hundred dollars in United States currency, instead of waiting for his own gold to be coined and reurned to him. To enable him to make these advances, the assayer has such amounts placed to his credit at the Treasury from time to time as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. Prior to the enactment of the law of 1893, which suspended the coinage of silver dollars, purchases of considerable quantities of silver bullion for coinage purposes were made at the United States Assayer's Office in St. Louis, the price paid from time to time being governed by market quotations. Since the passage of that act no silver bullion has been purchased. Considerable gold coming to the office in the shape of jewelry is accepted at its bullion value. A description of the apparatus and operations of the assay office would be too long and technical to be given in this connection, but it may be said that what impresses a visitor most is the wonderful accuracy of the weighing scales. Some of the weights are so infinitesimal that a breath blows them away, and even a pencil mark on paper is heavy enough to turn these delicate scales.

Assessments on Southern Sympathizers.—In the early part of the Civil War, under a special military order, a board was created for St. Louis County to assess and collect from the Secessionists and Southern sympathizers of this county, moneys needed for the support of the families of Union soldiers and Union refugees. To satisfy these assessments, the property of citizens who were designated as friends of the enemy was levied upon and sold at public auction. This order was one of those which created the most intense feeling of any enforced in St. Louis during the war. As *ex-parte* and secret evidence was received, little or no opportunity of defense was practical, and many persons did not know they were under suspicion until the assessed amount was declared. Protests against the enforcement of the order, forwarded to the War Department, not only by those who had suffered therefrom but by many conservative Unionists as well, resulted in the suspension of the order in the summer of 1864, by General Halleck.

Assessor and Collector of Water Rates.—An officer of the city, appointed by the mayor, and holding office for a term of four years, who has control and supervision of the assessment and collection of water rates. He deposits the revenue received from water rates every day in the city treasury, taking triplicate receipts, one of which he deposits with the city comptroller and another with the city auditor. The salary is $3,000 a year. The first collector of water rates was Abraham Fox, appointed in 1833.

Assistant United States Treasurer. See "Sub-Treasury, United States."

Asylum Home.—An institution established in St. Louis during the Civil War, for the purpose of caring for the refugees who came to this city from all parts of the South. It was at first supported by assessments upon Southern sympathizers, but later by the contributions of loyal and generous people in St. Louis and elsewhere.

Athletics.—Athletics are natural and well-nigh instinctive in man. The hunter preceded the herder of cattle and flocks, who in turn preceded the agriculturist. Athletics as a form of recreation and sport are, as such, first credited to the Chinese, who, it may be stated, furnish to-day, together with the Japanese, some quite formidable wrestlers. From China athletics traveled to India, which in turn acted the part of teacher to Egypt. The antiquity of athletics is perfectly authentic. Upon one of the tombs at Beni-Hasan—to which the date of 3000 B. C. is assigned—can be witnessed reproductions of a number of wrestling scenes, covering no less than one hundred and thirty-six distinct positions, which the curious can find reproduced in Leonard's interesting work, "Handbook of Wrestling." From Egypt various forms of athletics made their way to Greece, and subsequently to Rome. In both these countries the art was carried to great perfection and rewarded with high honors. The Olympian contests are classic, the successful competitors being crowned with laurels and enrolled among the worthies of the states they respectively represented. Some of the most fascinating passages in the Iliad of Homer and in the Aeneid of Virgil are devoted to divers athletic contests, embracing various kinds of wrestling,

racing and fighting—including the terrible struggle of the cestus. The art of the sculptor and of the potter have been freely used to record and perpetuate some of these famous contests of the brave days of old. Nor are the systems in vogue to-day and those in practice some two thousand or more years ago so different as one might be apt to suppose. Captain A. F. Kennedy, the present superintendent of the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium of St. Louis, saw at Abbesiah, just outside of Cairo, Egypt—some fifteen years ago, when he was marching with the British army, to the relief of General Gordon, at Khartoum—a well-appointed open-air gymnasium, which had been in existence from time immemorial. Here were to be seen in use identically the same apparati now in operation in the best equipped gymnasiums of Europe and of America. The forms were indeed cruder, but they were adapted to serve substantially the same ends as modern gymnasts strive after.

There are at present three schools of physical culture—the German, the Swedish and the English or American, the tendency being, however, towards assimilation, and, maybe, finally to amalgamation. These schools were established chronologically in the order given. The honor of founder of early nineteenth century physical science is universally conceded to Frederick Ludwig Jahn, better known as "Father Jahn." The movement he inaugurated was largely inspired by patriotic motive. Napoleon, at that time, was sweeping over Europe and had Germany under his heel. The early German school of physical culture was run largely upon what is known as the principle of "all the possibilities," that is to say, the capabilities of the individual were specially noted and these developed upon individualistic lines to the utmost. Talent, thus became highly specialized, and certain phenomenal results were secured. Ling, who was a pupil of Jahn, desirous of securing better average results, even though at the cost of super-excellence in special lines and in individuals, established what is known as the Swedish school. His methods were more eclectic and, as he contended, more scientific. The functions of the heart and lungs, so Ling argued, are the fundamental functions of the body. Upon them the welfare of all the other functions depends. It is the aim of Swedish educational gymnastics to develop these fundamental functions, and it endeavors to attain this end by a series of movements of the voluntary system which shall be so arranged and executed as to bring about a healthy response between the muscles and the will. "It does not strive to develop physical specialists, but only to train the different organs of the body in a manner that may serve the great double purpose of promoting the efficiency of the circulatory and respiratory functions, and of increasing the volitional control of the whole body." The founder of what is known as the English system was Dr. Maclaren, of Oxford. Maclaren accepted the main principles of the Swedish school, adapting them, however, to the old established and well-known lines of Anglo-Saxon athleticism. With Ling, he went in for the correlation of all the functions and the equal development of all the muscles in strict co-ordination. According to the school of Maclaren, work in the gymnasium was primarily regarded as but a training for outdoor and field sports. Further, the spirit of individual enterprise was, in a large measure, made subordinate to average general results. Pupils were taught to work for their teams; schools against schools and dormitories against dormitories, rather than as man against man. Discipline of character was thus made a part of the system.

The supporters of Jahn urge against the English school that, though possessed of many strong points, it fails to supply a system for the entire year, and that during the winter season men are too apt to go out of training and so lose, to some extent, the benefit derived from the summer outdoor exercises. To-day this objection is being met, and more especially in the United States, by the more general and sustained use of the covered gymnasium, attached to which there are a variety of clubs for special recreations—such as bicycling, rowing, running, and playing ball. The results of this combination have proven highly satisfactory; so much so, indeed, that Germany has, of late, sent over special delegations to England to study the new system upon the ground. At the head of this movement of inquiry, which, as it may be noted, has been conducted upon conservative lines, Emperor William may be said to have placed himself, taking particular interest in all matters of aquatic sports, which he has sedulously fostered in German waters in the form of regattas, etc.

The Young Men's Christian Associations in

the United States have taken up the matter of athletics with great enthusiasm, and with corresponding success. They recognize its importance as a builder up of character, as well as of physique. Every applicant for admission to the gymnasium has to undergo a medical and physical examination, which is entered upon the record book, as drawn up by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada. This record gives following particulars as to every member: Weight, height, girths of neck and chest (contracted and expanded), waist, both forearms, both thighs, both calves (separately); muscles, consistency of arms and legs; development of arms and legs; size of arms and legs; age (married or single); special history (accidents, inherited weaknesses, etc.); health (present and past). To these follow remarks and prescription. The prescription is really the course of training recommended in each particular case. A special course is applied for the correction of deformities; thus, fencing is recommended for symmetrical or simple lateral curvature of the spine. This deformity it is claimed, results from an unequal distribution of the muscles of the back, the spine being pulled toward the side where the muscles are strongest. Thus, for lateral curvature, with curve inclining to the right, the treatment is to fence with the left hand; and vice versa. Medical gymnastics is made preparatory to educational gymnastics, which in turn leads up to further developments, such as military gymnastics, aesthetical gymnastics, and the various forms of applied gymnastics. While eclectic and seeking to secure the best of all systems, the Y. M. C. A. International Association favors generally the Swedish course for educational purposes, because that system has a well considered reason for every movement.

The center and headquarters of athletics in St. Louis—apart from the Turners, who are held together by their well-known and time-honored bonds—is undoubtedly the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association, at its spacious new home at the north-east corner of Franklin and Grand Avenues. This gymnasium covers a floor space of one hundred feet by seventy feet, and is fitted up with all the best and latest appliances. The pupils are here put through a regular course of drills or performances—including work upon horse, buck, horizontal bars, parallel bars, spring boards, mats, bridge ladders, etc. The gallery surrounding the gymnasium proper is fitted up as a running track, twenty-two laps making a mile. The track is after Robert's patent, with a canvas bank as patented by the Narragansett Machine Company. Captain A. F. Kennedy—an expert of eighteen years' experience, a retired master-at-arms in the British army, and a graduate of the Aldershot Training School, England, and an instructor with experience in Gibraltar, Egypt, Philadelphia and St. Louis—is superintendent. Attached to this gymnasium are all kinds of baths, including shower, needle, and a fine plunge and swimming pool, eighty-six feet long by thirty-five feet in width, and with a depth graded from four feet to eight feet. In addition to the general work, there are special classes in wrestling, fencing and broadsword exercises.

It is claimed for the above gymnasium (covering the whole physical department) that it is the best fitted up in the United States—those at Harvard and Yale, and at the Young Men's Christian Association building on Thirty-Seventh Street New York City (all famous in their ways), not excepted. It may be stated that this gymnasium is visited daily by quite a number of professional instructors in physical culture, who avail themselves of its advantages, for the benefit of their private pupils; there being in St. Louis several families retaining teachers exclusively for this kind of work.

The Young Men's Christian Association has, in addition to its headquarters, four other buildings in St. Louis, viz.: at 19 South Twentieth and 1800 South Eighteenth Streets and at 1909 St. Louis Avenue, and the Union, to which may be added that in East St. Louis, to each of which a gymnasium is attached, all, however, subject to the main institution.

It may be here appropriately observed that modern instructors in physical culture recognize three kinds of exercises, (1) exercises of endurance, (2) exercises of strength, and (3) exercises of speed. Among prudent instructors, seeking to build up the perfect man and woman, the last two forms of exercise find no great favor. Their tendency is to dilate and so weaken the walls of the heart. The dictum of Ling, that muscles can be but poorly enriched at the cost of heart and lungs, they thoroughly accept and strive to live up to. By these means physical culture is being

gradually reduced to the condition of an exact science, to bring its benefits in course of time to every household, great and small. The Young Men's Christian Associations of St. Louis have a membership of over three thousand, of which one-third are more or less regular visitors at the various gymnasiums.

The Young Men's Christian Associations are undoubtedly doing a great national work in the line of physical culture, far exceeding, probably, that of any federated institution of a like character in the country. The sweep and extent of the work can be best illustrated by a few figures. The latest available annual report records 1,429 associations as existing in the United States and Canada; of these 1,266 report an aggregate membership of 237,976.

All, or practically all, of these associations possess a gymnasium of some kind or other. Special returns from 296 gymnasiums report 57,157 members as attached to the physical culture department. The total property is estimated at no less than $20,146,825. One thousand and twenty-one associations return their aggregate income as $2,397,901, which other sources of income swell to a total of over two and one-half millions of dollars annually. This vast sum is annually expended, the receipts and outgoings practically balancing. It but remains to add, this great work is rapidly extending.

The Young Women's Christian Associations, a more recent development, are constantly devoting more and more attention to the physical training of their members. Under their auspices classes for calisthenics are being popularized among the so-called weaker sex, and there can be no doubt that the mothers of the future generation are thereby benefited.

The science of physical culture is now thoroughly recognized as an essential part of a sound education, and there are several institutions in the country which make a special feature of training men and women for the work. Formerly any broken-down acrobat was considered good enough to give lessons in gymnastics, but the modern course of training calls for a high degree of intelligence, including as it does a sound knowledge of anatomy, physiology, etc. The teaching of physical culture is now a recognized life profession: as such, a special department has been created for its study at Harvard, Yale, Amherst, and Vanderbilt College, Nashville, Tennessee.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of North America have two institutions in the United States, specially organized for the same purpose, viz.: The Training School for Physical Directors at Springfield, which provides for the East, and the Training School for Physical Directors at Chicago, which is expected to do the same for the West.

The German Turners have their training school for gymnastics at Milwaukee, and the educational headquarters for instructors in the Swedish system is at Boston. Nor does this exhaust the list, other schools existing at New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere.

The Bohemians of St. Louis have three well-established gymnasiums of their own. These institutions are known as the Bohemian Catholic Turners, the Bohemian Gymnastic Association, and the Sokol, respectively. The home of the Bohemian Gymnastic Association is 2001 South Ninth Street, and is a spacious structure. The Bohemian Turners, like the German Turners, are strong in all social features, their concerts being often of exceptional excellence. Bohemian gymnasts claim to have a "Father Jahn" of their own, but their system is closely allied to that of the Swedish school established by Ling, which may be studied in "Progressive Gymnastic Day Orders," by Claues J. Enebuske, principal of the normal department of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, and formerly principal of the Chautauqua School of Swedish Gymnastics. This work may be regarded in the light of a handbook of modern gymnastic work as practiced to-day in the United States of America.

Physical culture as practiced in the various schools to-day may be fairly summarized as follows: (1) The German school develops the biggest muscles, (2) the English schools the most enduring muscles, and (3) the Swedish system the most supple muscles. In all countries, but more particularly in the United States, these three schools or systems are now combined more or less, among the English-speaking races, the last two predominating. The rationale or philosophy of the selection may be put thus: The covered gymnasium builds up and trains the muscle, but for the bright

eye, the clear complexion and steadiness of nerve nothing equals outdoor exercise and the daily tub.

Atkinson, Henry.—A distinguished officer of the United States Army, who saw much service in the West and died at Jefferson Barracks, June 14, 1842. He was born in 1782, and was appointed to the army from the State of North Carolina in 1808, being assigned to duty as a captain of the Third Infantry. In 1813 he was made inspector-general and became colonel of the Forty-Fifth Infantry in 1814. In 1821 he was made a brigadier-general, and a little later adjutant-general of the army. He commanded the regulars engaged in the Black Hawk War and defeated the Indians in the battle on Bad Axe River.

Aubrey, F. X.—A citizen of St. Louis and a Santa Fe trader, who became prominent in 1848 for a famous ride which he made from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Independence, Missouri, and who a few years afterward met with a tragic death. Aubrey was a French Canadian who came to St. Louis in the 30's, and was for a time clerk in the carpet store of Eugene Kelly, who subsequently removed to New York and became wealthy and eminent as a banker. While still a young man, Aubrey went out to Santa Fe and established a trading store. There was a constant intercourse between St. Louis and Santa Fe, and freighting trains—as they were called—were continually going out in the spring and summer from Independence to points in New Mexico. It took these trains about three months to make the trip, and on horseback it consumed usually three or four weeks. Aubrey undertook to make the ride without stopping, by means of relays of horses—and he accomplished the feat, riding from Santa Fe to Independence in nine days and a few hours, not halting either to eat or sleep. After the second day out, as he reached the successive stations on the way, and made a remount, he had himself strapped to his horse, so that he might not fall off as he slept—the true and faithful plains horses following the plain trail and bearing him in a gallop from station to station. His arrival at Independence was a triumph, and the ride was announced throughout the West as a great achievement of courage and endurance. One of the fastest and most popular Missouri River boats, built and brought out a year afterward, was named "F. X. Aubrey." The hero of the feat was killed in a bar-room at Santa Fe about the year 1854, by Mayor Waitman, who, for some slight and, as it was considered, insufficient provocation, stabbed him through the heart. Aubrey was of small stature, about five feet two inches, and weighed a little over one hundred pounds. He was not quarrelsome nor violent, but quiet and modest in manner, and there was universal regret among plainsmen and traders at his untimely death.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Audubon in St. Louis.—In the spring of 1843 John J. Audubon, the eminent naturalist, spent four weeks in St. Louis, preparatory to his Missouri River tour to the Yellowstone to secure specimens to complete the illustrations for his "Quadrupeds of America." He reached St. Louis on the 28th of March and spent his time while here making necessary preparations for his expedition. The Chouteaus supplied him with most things, he says, to their honor, "at little or no profit." Captain Sire took him, in a light wagon, out four miles to see the venerable Pierre Chouteau, whom he found so full of information about the countries of the Indians that he returned to him a few days afterward, not only to enjoy his conversation, but also to procure, both dead and alive, the pouched rat, or gopher, which abounded in this section. These animals had thrown up several fresh mounds in Mr. Chouteau's garden; the latter called to some negroes to bring spades and to dig for the animals, with the hope of procuring one alive.

Four gophers, so-called by the Missourians, were taken alive and their habits studied by the naturalist. While in St. Louis he drew four figures of pouched rats and outlined two figures of the fox-squirrel. On the 25th of April, appearances showing that the rivers above were opened, the steamer "Omega," of the American Fur Company, with Captain Sarpy in command, and Mr. Audubon and a hundred and one trappers of all descriptions and nearly a dozen different nationalities, but mostly French Canadians, pushed off for the upper Missouri on a most venturesome trip. While in St. Louis Audubon stopped at the Glasgow Hotel. He gives an idea of the price of eatables in the markets of that day as follows: "Grouse, two for a York shilling;

three chickens for the same; turkeys, wild or tame, 25 cents; flour, $2 a barrel; butter, six pence for the best, fresh and really good; beef, 3 to 4 cents; veal the same; pork, 2 cents; venison hams, large and dried, 15 cents each; potatoes, 10 cents a bushel; ducks, three for a shilling; wild geese, 10 cents each; canvas-back ducks, a shilling a pair; and vegetables for the asking, as it were. And just to think," he adds, "we are paying at the rate of $9 per week at our hotel, the Glasgow, and at the Planters' we were asked $10."

Autumnal Festivities Association. This association was the legitimate and natural successor of the World's Fair Association of the City of St. Louis, which association was organized for the purpose of promoting the holding of an international celebration of the quadro-centennial of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in St. Louis. This city first started the movement, but the location of the World's Fair of 1892-3 was given to Chicago by act of Congress. The organization of the citizens of St. Louis which did so much good for the city during the period of the agitation of the World's Fair project was formed at a meeting held July 25, 1889, in the Entertainment Hall, Exposition Building, of which meeting John T. Davis was chairman, and Frank Gaiennie secretary. (See "World's Fair.") As soon as the World's Fair was located in Chicago, the Veiled Prophet issued the following proclamation:

"MARCH 8, 1891.

"*To my Beloved Subjects of the City of St. Louis—Greeting:*

"In announcing so far in advance, and contrary to the royal custom, my return for the next three years on the anniversary of my annual visit each year, which departure is demanded by the force of circumstances and my great love for the city of my affection and choice, and also in order that the necessary preparations may be made to worthily receive and deserve the blessings thus vouchsafed by my visits, now declared, and to further increase the joy and happiness in store for my beloved subjects. These events of my return must be properly celebrated and, in pursuance of my royal good will, it is made incumbent that extraordinary efforts be put forth by the people of St. Louis to make the city wear a holiday attire and other street attractions to the usual pageant, and further to maintain the same for the allotted period of forty days, yearly, devoted to the autumnal festivities—the St. Louis Exposition and Agricultural Fair. Reduced excursion rates should be had for the comfort, pleasure and convenience of visitors coming from every part of our country, who will be attracted to visit our sister city of Chicago, whose efforts to make the World's Columbian Fair the success it deserves meet with my heartiest approval. In aid of this movement and to better display the resources and grandeur of our country, I command the following named citizens to meet and organize, add to their number until every class of business and every profession and every well-wisher and good citizen will have been invited to join and give his contribution to this grand celebration, and thus add to the pleasure and amusement of all the people and also to the public welfare. In obedience to my command and under the penalty of incurring my royal displeasure, fail not! (Here follows a list of 130 prominent citizens.)

"By order of the G. O.

"Given under my hand and seal, at the Royal Palace in the East, of the Veiled Prophet.

"W. D. HERALD."

In pursuance of the call of the Veiled Prophet, S. M. Kennard, chairman, called the gentlemen named together, at a meeting held in the directors' room, Exposition Building, April 4, 1891, and the following officers were elected: S. M. Kennard, chairman; Frank Gaiennie, secretary; and Walker Hill, treasurer; at which meeting it was also decided to appoint an executive committee, with S. M. Kennard as chairman; a program committee, Frank Gaiennie, chairman; an illumination committee, John C. Wilkinson, chairman; an advertising committee, Goodman King, chairman; a transportation committee, E. O. Stanard, chairman; a finance committee, J. S. Moffitt, chairman; and a hotel committee, M. C. Wetmore, chairman. It was then decided that the organization be called "Autumnal Festivities Association."

On May 11, 1891, a public meeting was called in the entertainment hall, Exposition Building, at which S. M. Kennard presided, and Frank Gaiennie acted as secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. S. M. Kennard,

Frank Gaiennie, Goodman King, E. O. Stanard, M. C. Wetmore, J. C. Wilkinson, and other citizens. At this meeting, it was resolved to raise a bonus of $100,000, to be given to any individual, company, or corporation that would build a first-class hotel, occupying at least one-half a square of ground in the business portion of the city. A resolution was offered by W. A. Hargadine, declaring that the objects and purposes of the Autumnal Festivities Association as outlined at this meeting, be approved, and that every citizen who has the prosperity of the city at heart should join in carrying the work of the association to a successful and glorious termination. Subscriptions were received from different individuals amounting to $49,500. The result of this organization was the securing of subscriptions amounting to nearly $500,000.

In the year 1893 every foreign commissioner to the World's Columbian Fair in Chicago, was taken charge of in Chicago, brought to St. Louis and entertained while here, shown the illuminations, taken to the Veiled Prophet's ball, and returned to Chicago, from where, on their arrival, they sent a letter of thanks for the entertainment and courtesies which they received at the hands of the Autumnal Festivities Association, signed by each foreign commissioner to the World's Fair.

On October 10, 1894, at a meeting held at the Planters' Hotel, the St. Louis Autumnal Festivities Association passed out of existence, after a glorious record of three years spent in the noble work of advertising the city of St. Louis. The work of the program committee, of which Frank Gaiennie, secretary of the association, was chairman, was to promote the parades, entertain visiting guests, and to assign to the various committees the appropriations made by the executive committee, necessary to carry out the work of each committee. Herewith added is a detailed statement of the amounts distributed through the secretary's office of the various committees:

General expenses	$ 59,491 02
Advertising committee	157,730 00
Illumination committee	127,939 97
Program committee	140,000 00
Finance committee	3,707 30
Total	$488,868 29
Expenses of secretary's office	287 70

This latter item is included in the above statement of general expense.

When the Autumnal Festivities Association passed out of existence, the Business Men's League was formed, with S. M. Kennard as president; Frank Gaiennie, general manager; and James Cox, secretary; which association now exists and continues the work begun by the Autumnal Festivities Association. At the above mentioned meeting, an amount of $2,500 left over from the Autumnal Festivities Association was turned over to the Business Men's League.

FRANK GAIENNIE.

B

Babcock, Leicester, lawyer, was born in Hopewell Township, Ontario County, New York, June 18, 1814, son of Lemuel and Lucy (Sawyer) Babcock. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Sawyer, and his son were officers in the Revolutionary War, the latter a colonel in the United States Army. Both of them were captured by the British near Lake Champlain, and were put in charge of a block-house on the Canadian border line. Having entered the army from Massachusetts, and both being expert millwrights, they obtained their liberty in return for erecting flouring mills for the British forces; and after the war they went to Vermont, and later settled in Farmington, Ontario County, New York, where they engaged in millwright work. Mrs. Sawyer went from Vermont to Farmington on horseback. Lemuel Babcock was both a farmer and a mechanic, and the son grew up on a farm, following agricultural pursuits as a boy except when in attendance at the country schools of the neighborhood. His education at the "district school" was supplemented by a literary and classical course of study at the Canandaigua Academy, of which Professor Henry Howe was then principal. After leaving the academy he read law at Canandaigua, and later at Perry, in Wyoming County, and in 1836 was admitted to the bar at Rochester, New York, Judge Joshua Spencer presiding. After that he continued to practice his profession in Perry until 1848, when he came to St. Louis. Here he practiced law, giving special attention to the examination of land titles, until he was appointed deputy recorder of St. Louis during the administration of Stephen D. Barlow as recorder. His connection with the recorder's office made him familiar with real estate in St. Louis and especially with the values of realty, with the result that while still holding the office he began operating in a small way in real estate. When his term of office expired he continued to purchase and sell property of this kind, becoming ultimately a large holder of real estate. His enterprise in this field continued until 1886, when he retired from business other than that of looking after his investments and financial interests. Mr. Babcock cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1836, and has ever since been an unswerving adherent in the Democratic faith in his political affiliations. He has been twice married; first, in 1848, to Miss Abigail Helen Guernsey, of Queenston, Province of Ontario, Canada. The first Mrs. Babcock died in St. Louis, May 6, 1879, leaving three surviving children: Frederick G., William L., and Lucy H. Babcock. In 1892, Mr. Babcock married Miss Fannie Julia Siebenmann, daughter of Francis Siebenmann, of this city.

Bacon, Henry D., merchant and banker, was born May 3, 1813, at East Granville, Massachusetts. While a youth, he went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he found employment in mercantile pursuits; but his daring and enterprising spirit suggested the West as a wider and better field for building his fortune and entering on a career of usefulness, and in 1835 he came to St. Louis, where for a time he was engaged in the dry-goods business. Subsequently he embarked in the iron trade and continued in it until the year 1844, when he engaged in the flour business with his father-in-law, Daniel D. Page. In all these vocations he revealed a sagacity, energy and public spirit that marked him for a leader in the world of business, and, being a young man of exemplary and diligent habits and affable manners, he prospered in whatever business he engaged in and easily took position as a popular and influential citizen. In 1848 he, with his father-in-law, organized the banking house of Page & Bacon. Page himself was a wealthy and estimable old citizen, owning a large amount of real estate in the city, and this, together with Bacon's admirable business habits, sound judgment and cordial bearing, inspired public confidence in the house, and it began at once to build up an extensive and profitable business. St. Louis was an important outfitting point for army supplies in the Mexican War, and large amounts of government money passed through it, establishing its credit and increasing its popularity in the West. In 1850 the house opened a branch in California and this, too, became prosperous. It was an era of prosperity for St. Louis. That large German immigration which gave to the city a new and

valuable element in its population began flowing in, and the vast movement overland to California was making the levee and streets animated with every kind of business. It is not strange that credit was expanded beyond reasonable limits and that real estate buying and mortgaging was overdone. In 1854 the collapse came, and the house of Page, Bacon & Company, which had gone into the building of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, found itself crippled and was forced to suspend and wind up its business. Mr. Bacon subsequently removed to San Francisco, and died there in the year 1896. His wife was Miss Julia Page, daughter of Daniel D. Page, senior partner in the banking house. Henry D. Bacon was distinguished by a high and noble spirit, a confiding and generous soul, broad and liberal views, and a patriotic ambition to promote the welfare of the city of his adoption even at the cost of his own. He was one of the founders of the Mercantile Library; the Union Presbyterian Church—as it was first called—on the corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets, was built mainly through his liberality; and the Home of the Friendless, in the city, and Webster College, at Webster Groves, in St. Louis County, were recipients of his benefactions. He was an active and zealous promoter of railroad building in Missouri and Illinois, and the Ohio & Mississippi, the Belleville & St. Louis, the Missouri Pacific, and the North Missouri were assisted by his liberality and the timely help of the banking-house of which he was a member.

Bagging and Ties.—In the old days of hemp-raising in Missouri, St. Louis and Lexington were centers of manufacture of bagging and rope for baling cotton. All the bagging or baling for cotton bales and all the rope for tying it were made of hemp, and the supplying of these articles to the cotton States was a very important feature in the trade of St. Louis. But hemp is no longer used for this purpose. A coarse baling made of jute butts imported from Calcutta has taken the place of hemp baling, and iron ties have taken the place of rope. A few years ago there were three bagging factories in St. Louis; now there are but two. Factories have been established in the East and in the South, and a share of the trade once enjoyed by St. Louis has been diverted elsewhere. The iron ties are made chiefly at Pittsburg and in [illegible] It requires about 65,000,000 yards of ba[illegible] per annum to supply the demand. O[illegible] St. Louis furnished, in 1890, 12,000,000 [illegible] and in 1897, 9,000,000 yards.

Bagnell, Robert, railway builder, [illegible] born in the town of Rowden, Canada, in [illegible] and died in St. Louis in 1897. He was [illegible] son of William and Amelia Bagnell, [illegible] grandson of Major Robert Bagnell, [illegible] of the family in Canada, who was exten[illegible] engaged in the fur trade in the days [illegible] peltries had to be packed from Rowd[illegible] Montreal on horse-back. This Robert [illegible] nell, who became a large land-owner in C[illegible] and was also a manufacturer of flour [illegible] lumber, left a handsome estate to his onl[illegible] William, who succeeded him in business [illegible] was also widely known throughout the N[illegible] west as a fur-trader for many years. Wi[illegible] Bagnell, in turn, left a handsome fortu[illegible] his family of four sons and two daughte[illegible] named respectively, Robert, William, Th[illegible] H., Samuel, Jane, and Sarah Bagnell[illegible] daughters inheriting a larger share, pro[illegible] tionately, than the sons. His son, Ro[illegible] was a graduate of Bryant & Stratton Colle[illegible] Toronto, Canada, and in his early man[illegible] came to Chicago, where he engaged in [illegible] iness as a contractor and railway builde[illegible] 1865. Two years later he removed to [illegible] physborough, Illinois, and in 1869 rem[illegible] his business headquarters to Cape Girar[illegible] Missouri. For four years before goin[illegible] Cape Girardeau he had been continu[illegible] engaged in Western railway work, and th[illegible] perience and equipment had by that time [illegible] pared him for operations of large magnit[illegible] Under contract with the St. Louis, [illegible] Girardeau & Fort Smith Railway Comp[illegible] he undertook the work of constructing th[illegible] jected line of railway and pushed the [illegible] rapidly to completion. Immediately [illegible] ward he organized the firm of Ba[illegible] Brothers—composed of Robert, William [illegible] Thomas H. Bagnell—which became [illegible] brated throughout the Western States fo[illegible] magnitude of its operations in the line of [illegible] way building. Samuel Bagnell, a you[illegible] brother, became a member of this firm in [illegible] years, but died in 1886.

In 1893 the various interests of the broth[illegible] were merged into a corporate enterp[illegible] known as the Bagnell Timber Compan[illegible]

Robert Bagnell

the stock of which they were the sole owners, and which is still in existence. Of this corporation Robert Bagnell was vice-president up to the time of his death, and he was always a potential factor in directing the great enterprises in which he and his brothers engaged. For many years their operations extended into every part of the United States, and at one time or another they have had railroad contracts in almost every State in the Union. After the sale of what was known as the Garrison railway properties to Jay Gould they were closely allied with the great New York capitalist in the extension of his railway system, and were the builders of a large portion of the lines constructed under Gould's supervision. As a member of the firm of Bagnell Brothers, and later of the Bagnell Timber Company, Robert Bagnell became known as one of the greatest railway builders of the country, and at the time of his death he had probably superintended and been interested in the construction of a greater number of miles of railway than any man then living in the United States. He had a grasp of affairs truly wonderful in its scope and comprehensiveness. For years he had in hand at all times enterprises involving millions of dollars and employing armies of men, and yet so perfectly systemized was this vast business that his affairs moved along with the smoothness and celerity of a well-regulated machine. He had the breadth of mind which enabled him to conceive and set on foot great projects, and the energy, executive ability and force of character which pushed to completion whatever he undertook. He recognized no obstacles which might not be overcome and apparently knew no such thing as failure in the prosecution of his business enterprises. The growth of his fortune was rapid and continuous, and his generosity and benevolence kept pace with his good fortune. His contributions to charities and to the various educational, religious, reformatory and eleemosynary institutions designed to improve social and moral conditions and to provide for the care of those dependent upon the public were large, and in a quiet and unostentatious way, he gave freely to the army of unfortunates always in evidence in a great city. During all the years of his mature manhood he took a warm interest in politics and public affairs, and was known as a Republican of unswerving allegiance to his party. He had no taste for office-holding, however, and never either held or sought a public office. He was reared in the Episcopal faith and to the end of his life was a member of the church. His only connection with fraternal organizations was with the Masonic order, in which he had attained the degree of Knight Templar. Mr. Bagnell married, in 1885, Miss Anna King, of Kentucky, but no children were born of their union.

Bagnell, Samuel, railroad builder, was born in 1854, in Rowden, Canada, and died in St. Louis in 1886. He was the son of William and Amelia Bagnell, and brother to Robert, Thomas H., and William Bagnell, whose successful business careers have been briefly sketched in this connection. He obtained the rudiments of an education in his native town, attended school later in Chicago, to which place his parents removed in 1863, and completed an academic course of study at Arcadia College, of Missouri. After graduating from this college he entered the employ of Augustus Hart, a well-known banker and broker of St. Louis, and in this capacity received such training as to thoroughly fit him for the conduct and management of financial affairs. At the end of four years' service in this connection he became associated with his brothers, Robert, Thomas H., and William Bagnell, who had been engaged for many years in the construction of railways and had built up a vast business extending into all parts of the United States. In the division of labor between the brothers, which wisely assigned to each a department of the business, he was made paymaster for the corporation, a position which he held from 1879 until his decease in 1886. His position was a responsible one and one which involved, in a large measure, the success of the numerous enterprises in which the brothers were engaged. With thousands of men in their employ and vast quantities of supplies purchased from time to time to meet their demands, their disbursements every year aggregated an immense sum of money, all of which had to pass through his hands and every dollar of which was systematically paid out and accounted for. Although he was a very young man when placed at the head of this important department of the business of the Bagnell Brothers, he soon demonstrated that he was complete master of the situation and admirably fitted

for the work which he had to do. In many respects he was a man of brilliant attainments, and as a business man and manager of financial affairs he was peculiarly clear-headed, judicious and methodical. He died in the prime of his young manhood, but not until he had become widely known as a young man of great promise and had accumulated a handsome estate. He was unmarried, and, in consequence, his estate passed to his sisters and the children of his brothers, Thomas H. Bagnell.

Bagnell, Thomas H., railway builder, was born December 21, 1845, in Rowden, Canada, and died in St. Louis, March 21, 1895. He was the third son of William and Amelia Bagnell, and was reared in the Canadian town in which he was born, receiving a liberal education in the schools of upper and lower Canada. He came to Chicago, Illinois, when he was eighteen years of age, and gained his earliest knowledge of railway building as a tool-carrier in the employ of some of the largest railroad contractors of that day. After serving in this capacity for a time he was employed by his elder brother, Robert Bagnell, who had then just entered upon an eminently successful career as a builder of Western railroads. He was associated with his brother in various capacities until the firm of Bagnell Brothers was organized in 1869, in which year he became a partner in the firm, acting also as bookkeeper and paymaster. For ten years thereafter he had entire charge of the books and accounts and of all the disbursements of the firm, but in 1879 he was relieved of a portion of his growing responsibilities by his younger brother, Samuel Bagnell, who became the firm's paymaster. In 1893, when the business of the Bagnell Brothers was incorporated as the Bagnell Timber Company, Thomas H. Bagnell was made secretary and treasurer of the corporation, a position which he held until his death. In 1875 he became extensively interested in sheep and cattle raising in Colorado and for some years was a resident of that State. Several years later he purchased what was known as the Elk Hill Stock Farm, located on Black River in the southeastern part of Saline County, Missouri, and carried on there one of the most extensive farming enterprises in the State. This farm, which still belongs to his estate, comprised nineteen hundred acres of fine agricultural land, of wh thousand acres are as fine bluegrass l can be found in the famous "bluegrass of Kentucky. Here Mr. Bagnell largely in raising thoroughbred h other kinds of stock, and was sc prominent as farmer than as railro In all his transactions and business he exhibited broad capacity and was successful in his operations. He died a large estate, although his expendit always been made on a liberal scale and been also a generous donor to chari ligious and other enterprises of a nature. Politically he was identified Republican party, and his religious af were with the Episcopal Church. H member also of the Masonic order, af with Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 40, of S He married, in 1876, Miss A. M. G Grand Chain, Illinois, whose ancesto prominent pioneers of the State of Ke and whose grandfather served as a K soldier in the Mexican War. Mrs. died in 1888, and their surviving chil Nellie Amelia, Robert Oscar, Thomas William F. Bagnell. Their daughte Nellie A. Bagnell, graduated from the Female College, of Mexico, Missouri, teen years of age, and later spent two Parisian schools, perfecting her Fre music education. Robert O. and T H. Bagnell are now students at Wash University, and the younger son, Wil Bagnell, is still at school at Baden, a of the city. Since the death of their their home has been with their aun Jane Bagnell, at Cloverdale, a fa country home in the outskirts of the c

Bagnell, William, railway buil born April 14, 1843, in Rowden, C second son of William and Amelia B After receiving a liberal education h to Chicago, Illinois, in 1865, and ever that time has been identified with enterprises as a builder of these great highways. Like his brother, Thom Bagnell, before mentioned, he learn rudiments of railway construction as ploye and later as general manager for of the largest railroad contractors of th He had, however, considerable mean command, and very soon determined to in railway construction on his own a

William Bagnell

His earliest enterprises of this character were undertaken in 1865, and in 1869 he was largely interested as a contractor in the building of the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Ft. Smith Railway. He was a member of the original firm of Bagnell Brothers, organized in 1879, and has been ever since a moving spirit in controlling and directing the numerous and varied enterprises in which that firm and its successor, the Bagnell Timber Company, have been engaged. When the partnership which had existed between the brothers for so many years was merged into a stock company, in 1893, he was made president of the corporation, and still occupies that position. He is to-day the sole remaining representative of the old firm and successor to a business enterprise which has contributed vastly to the advancement of civilization throughout the Western States. In the preceding sketch of Robert Bagnell, eldest of the four brothers and the founder of their business, somewhat extended mention has been made of their operations, and it is unnecessary to say more in this connection than that as railway builders they were equal to every emergency which they had to meet and masters of every situation in which they found themselves placed. Wherever capital has dared to venture in the process of railway development, they were always ready to follow and overcome all the physical difficulties in the way of construction. In the Southwest especially they were the moving and active forces upon which the great railway promoters of this region relied for the success of their enterprises. This was the reputation established by the brothers while they were operating together, and seldom has it happened in the history of St. Louis that four men have been so admirably fitted in every way for co-operative effort. All were men of superior ability, and their vast business was from the start so thoroughly systemized that perfect harmony existed everywhere. Matters of large moment which came up for consideration from time to time were disposed of through conferences between the brothers, and when conclusions were reached each of the brothers executed the plans agreed upon with unvarying exactness and precision. As the successor of his deceased brothers in the conduct and management of this business, William Bagnell has sustained all the old-time prestige of the firm, carrying on its operations on the same extensive scale and, in addition, caring for the important trusts committed to him as administrator and trustee of the estates of his brothers, Robert and Thomas H. Bagnell.

During the life-time of his brothers his attention was given mainly to the construction work of the firm, his position being that of general manager and superintendent, a position for which his intense energy, his capacity for controlling and directing large bodies of men, and his executive ability admirably fitted him. Essentially a business man, he has had little time to give to public affairs, but he has, nevertheless, been a Republican of pronounced views and large influence. Both he and his family are members of the Episcopal Church, he having adhered to the religious faith in which he was reared. He belongs to the Masonic order and is a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 40, of St. Louis. He married, in 1887, Miss Sallie H. Adams, daughter of Andrew Adams, of Booneville, Missouri, and a niece of Judge Washington Adams, of the Supreme Court of Missouri. Mrs. Bagnell is a lady of artistic tastes and fine literary attainments, admirably fitted in every way to grace the home of a man of wealth and high standing in the business world. The children born to them have been William Adams Bagnell, deceased, Effie Amelia Bagnell, and Robert Adams Bagnell.

Baird's Blacksmith Shop.— This shop was a large frame building, built in 1817, on Third Street just south of Spruce, by James Baird. It was afterward used as a theater and for religious services. It then ceased to be called a blacksmith shop, and was known as "the Theater." Rev. Mr. Brown, from Virginia, and Rev. Mr. Giddings preached in it.

Baitinger, John, was born in Oberjisingen, in the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, May 22, 1829, and died in St. Louis, January 24, 1898. He came of an old Huguenot family, which immigrated to Germany in the year 1595, and inherited the manly qualities which were distinguishing traits of his character from a long line of worthy ancestors. He received a good education in the private schools of Germany, and then, in accordance with a well-established German custom, mastered also a trade. After serving a three-

years' term as a cooper's apprentice in Stuttgart, Germany, he went to Muenchen, and while there learned also the brewer's trade. After that he went to Paris, France, and later was engaged in the wine and distilling business at Marseilles, and still later at Geneva, Switzerland. Returning then to France, he sailed from Havre for the United States in 1856, and at the end of a rough voyage of seven weeks, landed in New York City. There he found employment in connection with the brewing business for six months, and then after visiting his two brothers, who were farming in Barry county, Michigan, he went to Chicago. He worked at his trade as a brewer in that city for two years, and then came to St. Louis to become identified with the same business, conducted on a larger scale. His first brews in this city were made at Hammer's brewery, but he soon became connected with the establishment operated by the elder Lemp, and which was parent of the present mammoth brewing business of the William J. Lemp Brewing Company. In 1860 he was made foreman of this brewery and had practical charge of its operation for twenty years thereafter. He was known throughout the country in his day as one of the most skillful brew-masters in St. Louis, and profited largely by his superior knowledge of the art of making beer. He retired from business with a competency in 1880, and after visiting his brothers in Michigan went abroad with his family, revisiting the scenes of his youth and spending four months in Europe. He was a German Presbyterian in his religious affiliations, and a Democrat in politics, and was identified, before the war, with fraternal organizations as a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member also of the South St. Louis Saengerbund and formerly of the Concordia Turnverein. He married, January 15, 1863, Miss Elizabeth Roemnich, a native of Germany, who was then a resident of St. Louis. Four children were born of their union, of whom Louis P. and Arthur Baitinger survive their father. The elder of the sons, born in St. Louis, in 1870, who completed his education at Stuttgart, Germany, in 1887 and 1888, is now engaged in the real estate business in this city, and occupies a prominent position among the younger business men of the city. He is a member of the Mercantile Club, the Liederkranz Society, Tuscan Lodge No. 360, A. F. & A. M., Missouri Chapter No. 1 R. A. M., Ascalon Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar, and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Bakewell, Robert Armytage, lawyer and jurist, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1826. His father was an Episcopal clergyman, who for many years filled a pulpit at Norwich, England, and there the son obtained his early education. While still a youth, he came to the United States and continued his scholastic studies at the Mount University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1845. He declined then to follow in the footsteps of his father and enter the Episcopal ministry. He went to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York, and took a three-years' divinity course at that institution. In 1848, however, he was swept into the Catholic Church by what has been termed "the wave of Newmanism" that swept over the seminary at that time, and thus was carried away from the calling for which he had fitted himself. For a time, after leaving the theological school he was professor of Greek and Latin in a newly established college at Rochester, New York, and after that he was connected with journals first in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and then in St. Louis. Meantime he studied law, and in 1855 began the practice of his profession in this city. He was first associated with Bauduy Garesche, and later with E. T. Bakewell, and during more than twenty years of his practice at the bar of this city he was known as a conscientious devotee to his profession. Broadened by years of experience, in the course of which he had demonstrated his fitness for the exercise of the highest judicial functions, he was appointed by Governor Hardin a member of the St. Louis Court of Appeals when that court was created by legislative enactment in 1875. The act creating this court—which was designed to relieve the Supreme Court of Missouri of a portion of its labors and responsibilities—provided that the terms for which the first judges were appointed should expire January 1, 1877, and that their successors should be chosen at the general election of November, 1876. At that election Judge Bakewell was chosen to the bench of the Court of Appeals by the people, and at the subsequent adjustment of terms by lot the eight-year term fell to him.

served thereafter until January of 1885, when he retired with the enviable record of having been not only a just and upright jurist but a broad-minded and able administrator of the law. He is now—1899—the only surviving member of the court as at first constituted, and since he left the bench has led a somewhat retired life. Judge Bakewell married, May 3, 1853, Miss Marie Anne Coudroy de Laurcal, whose family came to St. Louis in 1848. Mrs. Bakewell was born May 26, 1832, at Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, of French parents. Her father was a wealthy planter, and she was reared in luxury and educated at the family seat in Versailles, near Paris, France. When France summarily abolished slavery in her colonies, in 1848, the act wrought the ruin of the West Indian planters, and it was this misfortune which brought the de Laurcal family to the United States and St. Louis. Eight children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Bakewell, all of whom were living in 1899.

Balloons.—Inventive genius has been exercised in recent years to a greater extent than ever before toward developing contrivances to navigate the air. Results so far, however, can not be said to have repaid the efforts thus expended. In the field of science more has been learned, perhaps, by the use of captive balloons and self-registering instruments, and more in the line of observation of military movements, than with balloons afloat. With favoring breezes, balloons have been employed to carry the life line from shore to a wrecked vessel. But there has been no material advancement with regard to the ascensive or propelling power, control and guidance of vessels in the air. There is, indeed, no authentic information leading to the belief that any successful, maintained attempt has been made to steer this kind of craft, much less to take a course contrary to the wind. An air ship of our day, therefore, like a balloon in the days of Montgolfier, is the toy of the winds, which, as Wordsworth says, "keep no certain intervals of rest," but blow when as well as where they list. The use of coal gas instead of hot air is available to lift balloons and keep them afloat, but, as the quality of levity is essential, no substitute is found in their construction for silk or other textile fabrics, which must be made as impervious as possible to prevent leakage. The necessary frailness of aerial machines, together with their unwieldiness when preparing for the flight, and the uncertainties of descent, give to aeronautics nearly all their dread and danger. Few accidents have happened to balloons when afloat, such as ripping of seams, upsetting, etc. Of course, there must be an entire absence of fire, lest escaping gas ignite and set the balloon ablaze. A sudden escape of all the gas would not necessarily involve to the aeronaut a fatal fall, for in most cases the fabric would fill out and form an umbrella-like resistance to the law of gravitation. Hence the parachute, with which premeditated descents have been made from great heights. Unfortunately, the use of this contrivance by daring but inexperienced persons for exhibition purposes have filled the annals of aerial trespass, so to speak, with sickening casualties.

From Carr Place in St. Louis, 1857-8, Mons. Godard, a French aeronaut, gave a number of ascensions with his wife and son, the boy using a parachute to come down with, while his father or mother pursued the journey without him. On one occasion a pony was taken up, attached to the balloon. Mons. Godard never had an accident, and no great distances were ever traveled by him. At a later date S. M. Brooks, connected with the St. Louis Museum, and a Mr. Stout, made several successful ascensions with small but well-made balloons, and invariably effected safe landings, though not at remarkable distances from the place of departure. A notable balloon voyage was made from St. Louis, July 1, 1859, indeed by far the longest of which there is a record anywhere in the world. Mr. A. O. Gager, then of Bennington, Vermont, but afterwards a member of the firm of Haviland & Company, in the queensware business, was the promoter of the enterprise. His design was to test the correctness of a theory that at some definite distance above ground there is a constant air current blowing from the West to the East, produced by the earth in its daily revolutions. He associated with him John Lamountain, with whom he had made one ascension at Troy, New York, and who at that time had acquired a name for building balloons of extraordinary staying qualities. Later Professor John Wise, who had made over one hundred ascents, was invited to aid the project with his advice and to accompany Gager and Lamountain on their experimental trip. St. Louis was selected as

the departing point. The balloon, made of stout Chinese silk varnished thoroughly and enveloped in a net-work of fine cordage, was brought to this city and preparations were at once begun for the voyage. William Hyde, a newspaper reporter, secured the privilege of going as historian. The ascent was made from near the southeast corner of Washington Square—on the spot where President McKinley was, in 1896, nominated for President—at 7:20 o'clock in the evening, in the presence of a great crowd. The surrounding streets were filled with people and every available point of observation in the city was occupied. The monster air-ship, named the "Atlantic," rose majestically, the earth seeming to the occupants to sink beneath them, they experiencing no sense of motion. During the night, an altitude was attained of nearly two miles, as indicated by the instruments, and in the morning a film of ice was on the water in the buckets. Lamountain, having overworked himself during the day, was unable to withstand the cold and the difficulty of breathing in the rarity of the atmosphere. He was bleeding from the nose and ears, when a quantity of gas was allowed to escape and a lower stratum reached, which was more comfortable. The sun in the evening had set in full-orbed grandeur, and at night the stars shone brilliantly through the thin lace of white vapors that could scarcely be called clouds. At sunrise on the morning of the 2d an immense sheet of water presented itself to the wondering voyagers. It proved to be Lake Erie. Over almost the entire length of this lake the balloon rode the wind at varying heights. But it was found that there had been a considerable expenditure of carrying power and corresponding loss of ballast, or sand. At noon banks of angry-looking clouds were in the sky, and the ballonists realized that they were traveling very fast, for from out of the universe of silence came the roar of Niagara. The great cataract, almost directly over which the "Atlantic" sailed, seemed to her crew far too insignificant at their view point to produce so great a noise. In fact, to this incessant thundering was added the wrackage of a wind-storm which was raging below. In a flash came the thought simultaneously to the now much interested quartet that there was mischief ahead. More ballast was thrown overboard, and away above the waters of Lake Ontario soared the queen of the upper deep. At length, her was decidedly to come down. Bags were quickly emptied in the vain keep the vessel above the waves, flinging up their white caps madly ing troughs ten or fifteen feet mountain stayed in the boat, while Hyde clambered, hand over hand, wicker basket with Wise. The sassafras concern, enveloped in was swung several feet below the was useless in such an emergen mountain wanted to cut it loose, and friendly discussion arose as to whe was best. Then the boat struck the a high wave and the balloon instantly into the air. Meanwhile everythi could be spared that had even an weight was pitched out, including ex ing and all the paraphernalia of Three times the little boat struck, cr its timbers, and each time the silke righted and skimmed like a gull the the frantic waves. At last the Sackett's Harbor was descried. B peril was ahead.

> "Chance sends the breeze.
> But if the pilot slumber at the helm.
> The very wind that wafts us toward the pe
> May dash us on the shelves."

The grapnel, with a considerable rope, which Lamountain had refuse overboard as ballast, was thrown snapped like a pipe stem and the r out almost horizontally, such was th speed. All hands now tugged at th rope to let out the gas, but the valve had been frozen in tight, failed to first. On went the balloon, dragging pendencies over the tree-tops, the basket, hitched to a steel concen crashing through the limbs and swayin fro with fearful force. By hanging concentric ring, the voyagers kept from being spilled to the ground. when about three miles from the after plunging about in the forest in ing and crashing manner, the boat fastened in the fork of a tree, pulling gas bag down sufficiently to be puncture torn, and all was over. The agit thankful explorers, all unhurt but tain, whose body was slightly clambered down by the aid of the meshes and found themselves at the

the village of Henderson, Jefferson County, New York; time, 2:30 p. m., 19 hours 10 minutes from St. Louis. By the closest connections, the distance by rail is 992 miles; time schedule, 39 hours 50 minutes. The distance traveled by the "Atlantic," allowing for changes of current, is estimated at 900 miles, making the average nearly 47 miles per hour from start to finish. Lamountain, in September following, made an ascension from Watertown, New York, landing in the Bosketong wilderness of Canada. He was accompanied by John A. Haddock, a newspaper man of Watertown. They were lost for thirteen days in the forest. Lamountain died in Lansingburg, New York, a few days later. Gager also is deceased. Professor Wise moved to Missouri some time in the 70's and settled with his son and daughter, both aeronauts, in Pike County, where he made numerous short excursions, at one time landing near St. Louis. In the autumn of 1879 he advertised a "grand nocturnal excursion" from this city, proposing to remain up all night for the purpose of taking observations of the upper air currents. The ascension was made from Lindell Park at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of September 28th, with a balloon named "Pathfinder," Professor Wise being accompanied by George Burr. Burr was a spirited young man, of bright promise, a favorite in St. Louis society, teller of the St. Louis National Bank, and a younger brother of William E. Burr, president of that institution. The balloon had a lifting capacity of about twenty-five thousand cubic feet of gas, but was a patched-up concern, and was not provided with sufficient ballast or tackle, the arrangements being scanty and incomplete for an extended trip. At the start it barely escaped striking the branches of a large tree, but rose handsomely to a height of one thousand feet, passing over the Fair Grounds, and then, ascending to an upper current, steered eastward. At 6:30 o'clock it was seen over Bunker Hill, Illinois, and at 11 o'clock at Miller's Station, Indiana, three hundred miles from St. Louis, at the edge of Lake Michigan. No tidings ever came afterwards from the voyagers. Burr's body, divested of coat and boots, which were doubtless cast from the balloon as ballast, was washed ashore and discovered by a fisherman, October 23d, half covered with sand. He was identified by the initials on his cuff-buttons and marks on his underclothing, the features being almost unrecognizable. Wise was never found, and his fate has remained a mystery from that day to this. The case was almost exactly similar to that of Professor Donaldson and a newspaper reporter named Grimwood, who in 1875 ascended from Chicago. Grimwood's corpse was washed ashore on the same lake, but the aeronaut was never heard of. Young Burr's remains were brought to St. Louis and buried October 28, 1879.

What promised to be a record-breaking balloon voyage was attempted from Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, Friday, June 17, 1887, by the "World and Post-Dispatch" balloon. This balloon was constructed by a ready-witted young New England aeronaut named Alfred E. Moore. It was 180 feet in circumference, stood, with basket attachment, 125 feet from the ground, and had a capacity of 160,000 cubic feet of coal gas, with a lifting capacity of 4,300 pounds. The party consisted, besides the aeronaut and his assistant, J. B. Tallmadge, of Professor H. A. Hazen, detailed by the chief signal officer at Washington; a photographer named Doughty, and Mr. Edward Durfee, historian. The preparations were in charge of Professor S. M. Brooks. The "Post-Dispatch," in its issue of June 10th, said: "The enterprise is undertaken to break the record of balloon voyages and to demonstrate the existence of an eastern current in the upper atmosphere. A trip of five hundred miles to the south would not accomplish the results sought for; a journey into the northwest of several hundred miles would be useless." A wait of a week was made for favorable weather, and on the 17th the "Post-Dispatch" announced everything in readiness for departure at four o'clock that afternoon. The filling and other preparations were witnessed by thousands of people, and the ascent was made nearly on time, amidst thunderous applause. The next day the "Post-Dispatch" contained a telegram from Mr. Durfee, dated at Centralia, Illinois, announcing that the balloon had landed on the farm of August Palm, at the edge of the town of Hoffman, Clinton County, distant about fifty-five miles from St. Louis, at about dusk. It was claimed that an altitude of sixteen thousand feet was reached and maintained for fifteen minutes, when suddenly the air-ship began falling rapidly, and was prevented from a precipitate descent to the ground only by the quick dis-

charge of all the sand ballast. The cause given of the extraordinary loss of ascensive power was some injury to the balloon while it was being inflated.

WILLIAM HYDE.

Ballwin.—A place of about 200 inhabitants on the Manchester Road, twenty-two miles west of St. Louis. It takes its name from John Ball, who, in 1804, settled the farm from which the town was subsequently laid out. It is in the midst of a beautiful agricultural region, with thriving, well-tilled farms all around it.

Balmer, Charles, professor of music, composer and artist, was born in Muehlhausen, Province of Thueringen, Germany, September 21, 1817, and died in St. Louis, December 15, 1892. He was the eldest son of Gottfried and Eva (Heyse) Balmer, and his father was a gentleman of means and culture, whose homestead was in the suburbs of Muehlhausen. When the son was six years of age he showed such remarkable talents for music that his father concluded to begin his systematic education by sending him to the conservatory at Goettingen. The director of the conservatory at first refused to take so young a pupil, but after witnessing his accomplishments consented to take him into his own family and give him the benefit of special instruction. Under this tutorage he learned to play on the piano, organ, clarionette and violin—the last-named being his favorite instrument—making such rapid progress that at nine years of age he received a prize medal from Louis Spohr for playing one of that great maestro's compositions in concert. At ten years of age he began playing first violin in the orchestra at the conservatory, and two years later an episode occurred in this connection, which he remembered to the end of his life. He was playing in the orchestra when Kullack, the noted composer and pianist, came to Goettingen to give a concert. The orchestra was engaged to accompany him in the production of one of his own compositions, and the preliminary rehearsal passed off satisfactorily. At the public performance, however, the pianist had the misfortune to lose his place, and a clash between the piano and the orchestra was imminent, when the young Balmer, who was at the head of the violins, but who was a good pianist as well, shot a quick glance at the piano music, and, pointing with i to the place, prevented the threatene no one but the leader of the orchestra the act. While he had saved the pia humiliation, he had committed a b discipline, for which he was called to and punished by the leader after the p ance; but the punishment was depri sting by Kullack, who embraced th fellow and presented him with a f piece as a token of his appreciatio service rendered him. Years of clo and hard work followed this event, a he was sixteen years old he was mad ant conductor of the orchestra. In t father immigrated to the United St his family, and upon their arrival country they came at once to St. Here they purchased a large lot on Bellefontaine Road and established a ful homestead, which continued to be t ily residence until the death of Mrs. in 1875—her husband having passed 1846. When they moved into their ne it was isolated in its situation on the now the grounds then connected wi a part of the city, and the gardens bridges, artificial lakes and other att of the place have been blotted out istence by the growth of the me Charles Balmer did not come at onc Louis, but stopped first for a ti friends at New Orleans, who wished utilize his musical knowledge in th Later he visited Mobile, Ala., and A Ga., and spent two years in those cit 1838 he was called to New Orleans Madame Caradori-Allen, a celebrate ist, as violin and piano artist, and with her through the States, visiting principal cities of the country. On cert tour he came to St. Louis, and ited his family, for the first time since parted with them immediately after rival in this country. He came to St at a time when various charitable inst and other public buildings were being and, to add to the funds needed to some of these enterprises, he was sol remain here and arrange a series of concerts. He consented to do this, became identified with the musical St. Louis, of which he was thereafter a part. He engaged in teaching, gr certs, organized choruses and qua

Charles Balmer

soon created an orchestra, to which the first citizens of St. Louis were proud to be admitted as members and patrons. The romance of his life may be said to have begun in this connection. In order to produce great works like Haydn's "Creation," Newton's "Saul and David," Handel's "Messiah," and other oratorios, he summoned to his assistance Miss Therese Weber, to sing the soprano parts at these concerts. Miss Weber was also an accomplished pianist, and there was a little rivalry between them from time to time, Mr. Balmer playing the accompaniments to Miss Weber's vocal solos, and she the accompaniments to his violin solos. Each of them had their ardent admirers and champions, and it was finally proposed that their respective merits should be put to the test of a piano duet on two pianos. This is said to have been the first piano duo ever played in St. Louis, and to have been played on the only two grand pianos then in existence in the city. The concerts given under Professor Balmer's direction contributed to the advancement of various church, charitable and other enterprises, and Christ Church, the Second Presbyterian Church, the Orphan Asylum and the Mercantile Library were each his debtors in that connection. In 1840—May 1st—Christ Church was dedicated, and a fine musical programme was rendered on that occasion. Miss Weber sang two of the solos on the programme, and sang for the last time, that night, as Miss Weber. It was after the concert that Professor Balmer proposed to her, and in July following they were married. In 1846 he purchased the business of Sheppard & Phillipps, and, associating with him his brother-in-law, Henry Weber, founded the music emporium which, at the end of more than half a century, is still in existence, and is still conducted by the Balmer & Weber Music Company. Thereafter, as before, he continued to be a conspicuous figure in the conduct of charity concerts, and in all the musical functions of the city. Foreign artists who came to the city called on him for advice and assistance, and many of the most famous were, from time to time, his guests. Henri Vieuxtemps enjoyed his hospitality in 1843, and Ole Bull was a visitor at his home in 1844. On the occasion of Ole Bull's visit to the city Professor Balmer played his accompaniments on the piano, and, being obliged to transpose one of his compositions, did it so well that the great violinist presented him with a handsome ruby ring, and embraced him affectionately in token of his appreciation of the service. This ring, a cherished memento of the greatest violinist of his day, is now in possession of Professor Balmer's daughter, Mrs. Therese Balmer Smith. In 1845 Professor Balmer organized the first male chorus in St. Louis, and in 1846 the Oratorio Society, of which he became conductor. The same year, in company with Leopold de Meier, and later with other notable musical artists, he gave memorable performances in St. Louis. When President Lincoln was buried at Springfield, Ill., in 1865, he was called upon to conduct the music at his funeral, and the baton used on that occasion is still cherished by the family as an interesting relic of a memorable occasion. For forty-six years he held the position of organist at Christ Church, and during all that time he was one of the most devoted and helpful friends of the church. His business partner retired from the firm in 1851, but Professor Balmer retained the old firm name in honor of his former partner, his wife and father-in-law. His father-in-law was Henry Weber, formerly counselor at the court of Frederick William III, king of Prussia, a gentleman of great learning, a noted linguist and a correspondent and friend of such distinguished men as Goethe, Humboldt, Raumer and Longfellow. Mr. Weber, who translated Longfellow's poems into the German language in the rhythm of the original, was also a fine musician, and composed masses, songs and organ offertories. On his deathbed he composed his own funeral hymn, prepared it for a male quartette and copied it in a clear, firm hand. It was sung at his funeral, and the words, as printed, were cut on his monument in Bellefontaine Cemetery. He died at St. Charles, at the age of eighty-nine years. One of the great musical societies organized by Professor Balmer was the Philharmonic Society, which began its existence in 1859, and was composed of the remnants of former societies. He was chosen president of this society, and held that position for many years. After it ceased to exist as a regular organization on account of the dishonest practices of one of its officials, the members were held together in a social way, and during the war period, at the summons of Professor Balmer, gave the opera "Martha" for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers,

which proved a great success financially, and received unstinted praise on account of its artistic merits. So much a part of the musical life of St. Louis was Professor Balmer that he greatly endeared himself to people of all classes with whom he was brought into contact. He lived a long and useful life, and on the occasion of the celebration of his golden wedding anniversary, in 1890, messages and letters of congratulation came to him from all parts of the world. His remains now rest in Bellefontaine Cemetery, and his last resting-place is marked by a magnificent monument, erected by his wife, and crowned with a bust of the distinguished composer and artist, remarkably life-like in appearance.

Band of Hope.—A temperance society organized in St. Louis, April 14, 1861, by H. D. Moone, and which was an offspring of the Chapter of Temperance and Wisdom. The youth of both sexes were admitted to the band, pledging themselves to abstain from profanity and the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco. Its first president was one of the youths who joined the order, but Mr. Moone later became president and held that office for twenty-eight years. The parent society grew rapidly into popular favor and its membership has ranged from three hundred to five hundred at different periods of its existence. Father John Libby, famous in his day as a temperance worker, was for many years superintendent of the society and had under his charge in all more than five thousand children, who graduated from the organization as they grew up. He was succeeded as superintendent by J. W. Barnes, who still holds the position. The Band of Hope celebrated its thirty-third anniversary in 1894, in which five hundred children were participants and another notable anniversary celebration was held April 14, 1898.

Band of Mercy.—See "Golden Chain Society."

Banking and Banks.—It was many years after the trading-post of St. Louis was established by Laclede and the Chouteaus before the people of the village felt the need of banks. The population grew so slowly at first that in 1800, thirty-six years after the settlement was begun, it was less than one thousand, and the conditions of trade were so rude and primitive as not to call for the machinery through which modern transactions are conducted. What business was consisted in barter, the simple exchange of one commodity for another, with delivery. For a time money was also unknown. The post was too far removed from the Eastern cities to permit the circulation of bank notes issued there; and as to gold, even silver coins, they were little better than curiosities down to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Fur trading was the chief interest of the post, and it not only supplied livelihood to the population but became something that answered very well in place of money also. All skins that were strong enough for the fur trade—beaver, bear, buffalo, wolf, lynx, otter, deer, elk and raccoon—were good enough for currency, those skins that afforded the greatest value in the smallest compass and weight were preferred. The very best were beaver and otter, account of the rich fur they bore. The fur currency of those times was not in vaults, but in warehouses and sheds, and tied up in bales, and carefully counted. Deer skins were the standard, because they were abundant, they always had a value. At first the furs were sent to New Orleans on barges, afterward to Mackinaw, Detroit and Montreal, and later still to Philadelphia. The shipments were then made against, returns being chiefly in dry goods, sugar, coffee, and hardware. But it was a slow process. It took from six to eight months to receive returns from New Orleans, a year to a year and a half from Montreal, when a very precious package of furs was shipped to London, the returns in dry goods would not reach St. Louis for three, sometimes four, years. After the transfer of St. Louis, along with the Territory of Louisiana, to the United States, intercourse with the Ohio River towns increased, the changes being usually effected in deer skins or their equivalent in other peltries. St. Louis had no whisky, salt, iron, steel, nor cloth goods of any kind, but it had abundance of barter money in the form of merchantable furs continually received at the trading houses; and the trade in lead with Genevieve, and in the commodities which the Ohio River towns were able to supply, brought about shipping bills and exchange drafts for the conduct of the business.

reputation of the prosperous St. Louis fur traders extended to all places with which they dealt, and promise notes issued by them for their own convenience were good current money, not only among the hunting and trapping people all over the Northwest but in the towns and settlements south and east of the post. After the cession, in 1803, another kind of paper currency was added to the money system—bills drawn at New Orleans on the United States Treasury to pay the civil officers and military at St. Louis. It is no wonder, then, that with these facilities for the transaction of its exchanges with the outside world St. Louis managed to get along without a bank for half a century after it was founded. It was not until 1816 that the lack of such an institution was felt to be a reproach to the thriving town of 3,500 population into which the trading post had developed; and it was in that year that the first bank was opened. It was called the "Bank of St. Louis," and the following year the Bank of Missouri, with a capital of $250,000, was established. The first experiments in banking in a new city are rarely attended with permanent success, and these two banks were not exceptions. They had a good effect in stimulating business and reducing it to the discipline of established regulations, and in facilitating exchanges with outside points; but the first one failed, after three years, through unfortunate speculative investments, followed by divisions among its directors; and the other, though lasting for several years longer, at last disappeared also. Some of the notes of the Bank of St. Louis have been preserved. One of these reads as follows: "The President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of St. Louis promise to pay Five Dollars to Fowler, or Bearer, on demand. St. Louis, Missouri Territory, June 18, 1817. S. Hammond, President; John B. Smith, Cashier." The vignette shows a beaver-trap, with a beaver caught in it—a considerate tribute to the fur trade, which had so much to do with the founding and early prosperity of St. Louis. This bank was located on the first floor of a house, the upper story of which was a dwelling, on Main Street, below Market. Some of the bills—ones, threes, fives and twenties—of the Bank of Missouri are also still preserved in frames as relics of the early history of St. Louis. One of them bears the following inscription: "The President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of Missouri promise to pay One Dollar on demand, at their office of Deposit and Discount in Ste. Genevieve, to William Shannon, President thereof, or to the Bearer. St. Louis, October 1, 1818. Aug. Chouteau, President; John Dales, Cashier." The fives of this bank show in the vignette a bust of Jefferson, with a liberty cap, behind it four ships in a harbor, and in the background mountains with a sunrise. This bank was located on the first floor of Auguste Chouteau's mansion, on the west side of Main Street, between Market and Chestnut. In 1829 a branch of the United States Bank at Philadelphia was established in St. Louis, with Colonel John O'Fallon as president, who was chosen to the place for four years in succession. This bank was prudently managed and was of great service to business, but when the bill to extend the charter of the parent bank was vetoed by President Jackson in 1832, the St. Louis branch shared the fate of the parent and was wound up. The veto of the United States Bank was sharply felt in St. Louis and provoked a strong protest from leading citizens. A meeting was held July 24, 1832, at which William Carr Lane presided, with James L. Murray for secretary, and Edward Bates, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., George Collier, Thornton Grimsley, Henry S. Geyer, and N. Ranney as committee on resolutions, and which declared that "we receive with deep mortification and regret the President's veto of the bill to continue for a time the charter of the Bank of the United States." But the President was not without many friends in St. Louis, who would not permit this expression to go unchallenged; and therefore a second meeting was held the evening of the same day, which was presided over by Dr. Samuel Merry, with William Milburn secretary, and E. Dobyns, John Shade, James C. Lynch, L. Brown, B. W. Ayres, J. H. Baldwin and P. Taylor, committee on resolutions. This meeting approved the veto and resolved that "we view the stand which General Jackson has taken against the moneyed powers of Europe and America as a mark of firmness and patriotism not surpassed by any patriot or statesman since the light of liberty first dawned upon our country." But St. Louis had now become a vigorous city of six thousand population, with steamboats running to New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, and to Galena, and when occasion required, to the towns on the Missouri River

—and its expanding trade demanded additional means and agencies for its accommodation. A Cincinnati institution, called the Commercial Agency, established a branch in the city in 1836, which became the agent through which the government made its payments, and which contributed somewhat to the expediting of business; but it was recognized that something more than branches and agencies of outside institutions was needed in the State of Missouri and its chief city. Therefore, in 1837, when the population of the city had become twelve thousand, the Bank of the State of Missouri was established, under a charter from the State, with a capital of $5,000,000, one-third belonging to the State, which had the right to name several of the directors. The bank went into operation April 11, 1837, with John Brady Smith as president, and Hugh O'Neill, Edward Walsh, Samuel S. Reyburn, Edward Dobyns, William L. Sublett, and John O'Fallon for directors. Its ample capital, the support of the State, the wide area served by it—virtually the whole country west of the Mississippi—and the sound, conservative spirit that distinguished its management, made it a power from the beginning. It was a bank of issue, and its notes were, for thirty years, not only as good as gold, but in the mountains, among trappers and hunters, and at military posts among officers and soldiers, esteemed better than gold. When trade was opened with New Mexico and Chihuahua, before the Mexican War, they circulated in those countries; and when, on the discovery of gold in California, the overland migration set in, they were carried to the Pacific Coast and were held in as high favor there as within sight of the bank from which they were issued. It was the only bank of issue in St. Louis for twenty years, and the only bank of any kind until the Boatmen's Saving Institution was opened, in 1847, although in 1837, the year in which it was opened, the Chamber of Commerce addressed a petition to Congress in favor of the establishment of a national bank, and the merchants of the city never relaxed their efforts to secure additional banking facilities. The need of such facilities grew more pressing as the business of St. Louis increased. The war with Mexico, in 1846, provoked an activity in the West that had never been witnessed before. The rivers were alive with boats conveying troops and supplies to New Orleans, and St. Louis was the outfitting p[illegible] operations against New Mexico a[illegible] It was the beginning of a trade w[illegible] the close of the war, expanded into [illegible] proportions, when the Mormons [illegible] Utah, followed by the freighting bu[illegible] Independence and St. Joseph to [illegible] posts and settlements in the far W[illegible] later still, by the great emigration [illegible] fornia, in 1849. The need of more [illegible] meet the requirements of the prodig[illegible] iness in the West, which found a co[illegible] point at St. Louis, was severely fel[illegible] tempts were made to meet it by the [illegible] of notes by private bankers of good [illegible] tion and credit, and later through the [illegible] cat" system of banks opened in Illi[illegible] diana, and other Western States. [illegible] banks, established under a free ban[illegible] authorized to emit notes on State [illegible] territory bonds, county bonds, ci[illegible] and township bonds, were usually in [illegible] obscure, out-of-the-way towns and [illegible] difficult of access, to avoid the prese[illegible] their notes for redemption. Notwith[illegible] this, the greed for something in the [illegible] money to meet the demands of legiti[illegible] iness and the nearly as great des[illegible] reckless speculation was so great [illegible] "wild-cat" currency circulated free[illegible] West and Northwest, and was poured [illegible] Louis in payment for the goods, mac[illegible] and supplies furnished by its m[illegible] This currency went at a discount of [illegible] fifty per cent, according to the measu[illegible] trust of the bank issuing the note[illegible] amount of profit demanded by the [illegible] who dealt in them; and as the rates of [illegible] on them were constantly varying, the [illegible] were accustomed to issue, once a m[illegible] sometimes oftener, counterfeit detec[illegible] ing the value of the notes of all ban[illegible] first of the month. A bank note wo[illegible] times lose half its face value, or be[illegible] tirely worthless, during the few day[illegible] carried it in his pocket; and the co[illegible] a merchant's cash-drawer might suff[illegible] of five to ten per cent in a single day[illegible] were no "wild-cat" banks in Missouri [illegible] was a large quantity of "wild-cat" cu[illegible] the State, poured in from the surr[illegible] States in the course of trade; and it wa[illegible] as a measure of self-defense against th[illegible] dition of things, and partly to suppl[illegible] chants and manufacturers of St. Louis

accommodations which the old bank of the State took no pains to furnish, that the Legislature of the State, in 1857, on the earnest representations of the business interests, made provisions for a general banking system to supply the people with a sound and safe currency of bank notes payable in specie on demand. The basis of the system was authority to issue two dollars in paper to one of paid-up capital, the notes to be redeemable on presentation. The banks were subject to examination by a commissioner, and were required to make regular and full reports of their condition. The form of these reports has been maintained ever since, and is strictly observed by all State banks to this day. Under this general law, six banks were organized in St. Louis: the Merchants', the Mechanics', the Southern, the Exchange, the Union, and the Bank of St. Louis—and the Farmers' Bank was organized at Lexington. Three of the six St. Louis banks still exist: the Mechanics', in its original form; the Merchants', in the Merchants-Laclede National; and the Southern, in the Third National; and their forty odd years' record is a history of honor, usefulness and prosperity. Their notes, which at once came into general circulation, served two good purposes; they supplied the people with a sound, acceptable and abundant currency that passed freely from hand to hand, without scrutiny and distrust, and they expelled the "wild-cat" paper of neighboring States and Territories that had become a nuisance, endured only because there was nothing to take its place. When the national banking system was established by Congress, in 1862, the notes of the Missouri banks disappeared before the tax of ten per cent which the national banking law imposed on them; and the St. Louis banks of issue were transformed, one by one, into national banks—all except the Mechanics', which, though shorn of its circulation, remained and still remains a State bank, under its original incorporation, and with a record of honorable management, efficient service to the community, and profit to its stockholders of which St. Louis may well be proud.

Ten years before these banks were chartered the Boatmen's Saving Institution, as already stated, had been established. It had no authority to issue bills, being, as its name indicates, a savings bank, having no capital stock. Its stockholders were its depositors, and the profits were divided pro rata among those who, during the first six months, should deposit $100 and upwards and allow the same to remain undisturbed until the expiration of the charter, in twenty years. The name of the institution was a recognition of the preeminence of the river interests of that day, when one-sixth of the population of St. Louis was connected with and dependent upon the river business. The name was changed in 1873 to the Boatmen's Saving Bank, and again in 1890 to the Boatmen's Bank; but from the beginning, its career has been one of uninterrupted prosperity and usefulness—its prosperity being illustrated in its progress from the first location in a small house, No. 16 Locust Street, at a rental of $150 a year, to the present stately building on the northwest corner of Fourth Street and Washington Avenue, built by itself and first occupied in 1891, and its usefulness attested by the large measure of popular confidence it has enjoyed throughout the more than fifty years of its existence. A feature of the good fortune that has attended this bank is the fact that it has had but three presidents—Adam L. Mills, from 1847 to 1854; Sullivan Blood, from 1854 to 1871; and Rufus J. Lackland, the present incumbent (1899), who, upon Mr. Blood's resignation in 1871, was chosen to suceeed him and has held the position continuously for twenty-eight years. Of its cashiers, two have served in that capacity throughout forty-three of the bank's fifty-two years—Charles Hodgman, fourteen, and William H. Thomson, the present incumbent, twenty-nine years. Mr. Lackland has been uninterruptedly connected with the bank for forty-five years, and Mr. Thomson for forty-two years.

In the year 1855 the State Savings Institution was established and began business in the building on the southeast corner of Main and Vine Streets, which had been the seat of the famous banking house of Page, Bacon & Co. Although possessing the name of "Savings," it was from the beginning an active business bank, and distinguished not less for prudent management than for its prompt liberality in furthering healthful enterprise. Its first three successive presidents: R. M. Henning, John How, and John J. Roe, were successful merchants, and its fourth president, Charles Parsons, has a national reputation as an authority in finance and banking.

In 1859 its name was changed to the State Savings Association; later it took the very appropriate title of State Bank, and is now the State National Bank.

In 1857 an institution called the St. Louis Building & Savings Association, with an authorized capital of $500,000 and with certain banking privileges, was organized with Marshall Brotherton as president, and A. P. Ladew cashier. It was admirably managed and prosperity attended it from the beginning. In 1869 it took the name of Bank of Commerce, and subsequently became a national bank. Its earnings were allowed to accumulate until 1878, when they amounted to $775,000; and in 1898 its capital and surplus amounted to $4,011,474, and its deposits to $16,552,774.

In 1866 the old Bank of the State of Missouri, which, notwithstanding its great capital, had not kept pace with the spirit of the age, and was being outstripped by the newer institutions in active usefulness, underwent a change. The State sold its stock to a combination of capitalists, with Captain James B. Eads at the head, who transformed it into a national bank, with eight branches in the State, and removed it from its old quarters on the east side of Main Street, between Washington and Lucas Avenues, to the northwest corner of Third and Pine. The change was not followed by the brighter career of usefulness that had been confidently expected. In 1876 it had suffered such an impairment of its resources through ill-advised investments that it was found advisable to reduce its capital from $3,410,300 to $2,500,000, and a few years later it passed out of existence.

In the twenty years from 1837 to 1857 there were but two chartered banks in the city, and only one of them, the Bank of the State of Missouri, with the authority to emit bills. But this left a free field for private bankers, and there were many of these, located chiefly on Main Street, who did a large and profitable business, carrying the bulk of the deposits, and supplying to business men the accommodations which they required in their operations. The most conspicuous and powerful of these private firms was Page, Bacon & Co., the leading members of which were Daniel D. Page, an ex-mayor of the city, and his son-in-law, Henry D. Bacon. The house was located at the southeast corner of Main and Vine Streets, and, with its branch in San Francisco, did a large and profitable business for years; but, unfortunately, it th[illegible] building of the Ohio & Mississippi [illegible] and when the panic of 1855 came in [illegible] were tied up in that enterprise and [illegible] and there was no alternative but failure. [illegible] other leading firm of bankers was [illegible] Turner & Co., with a branch in San Fr[illegible] of which W. T. Sherman, afterward [illegible] tinguished general, was a member; and [illegible] were L. A. Benoist & Co., John J. [illegible] & Co., Darby, Barksdale & Co., Bogy, [illegible] berger & Co., B. M. Runyon & Co., T[illegible] Dangen, Loker & Renick, E. W. Cla[illegible] and Allen, Copp & Nesbit.

In January, 1855, when the bankin[illegible] of Page, Bacon & Co. suspended [illegible] heavy run of depositors, there was pre[illegible] a run on all the other banking house[illegible] city, threatening ruin to them, and, al[illegible] this, utter derangement of the mach[illegible] business of the city. The run co[illegible] throughout Saturday, the 15th of [illegible] when, fortunately, Sunday allowed a[illegible] tunity for counsel and preparation [illegible] day. It was said that over $700,000 [illegible] paid out to depositors, and it was of [illegible] most importance that a repetition o[illegible] day's proceedings should be preve[illegible] some action that would allay the exc[illegible] and restore popular confidence. Acc[illegible] Monday morning a card was [illegible] signed by John O'Fallon, Edward W[illegible] B. Brant, L. A. LaBeaume, L. M. H[illegible] John How, James Harrison, Ch[illegible] Chouteau, and Andrew Christy, [illegible] their fortunes as guaranty that all [illegible] would be made good in the houses of [illegible] Simonds, Bogy, Miltenberger & Co [illegible] & Dangen, L. A. Benoist & Co., John [illegible] son & Co., Darby & Barksdale, and th[illegible] men's Saving Institution. This card [illegible] desired effect; the run of Saturday was [illegible] peated, and the banking houses were [illegible] Two and a half years later, in August [illegible] general panic was precipitated on th[illegible] country by the failure of the Ohio [illegible] Trust Company, of Cincinnati, th[illegible] marking the collapse of an era of [illegible] reckless speculation, stimulated by th[illegible] yield of gold in California. The Ci[illegible] failure was followed by the suspension [illegible] banks in New York and other Easter[illegible] An attempt was made to withstand th[illegible] in St. Louis by the publication of

similar to that of 1855, signed by wealthy and well-known citizens, guaranteeing the banking houses of James H. Lucas & Co., and Renick & Peterson; but the effect of this was only temporary—the stringency increased, and the houses in St. Louis were forced to suspend; and even the old Bank of the State ceased specie payment.

In the fall of 1860 and the spring of 1861 the St. Louis banks shared the universal depression that preceded the outburst of the Civil War, and were forced to suspend the payment of specie, this suspension lasting until resumption by the government in 1879. This was not, however, altogether a period of misfortune to them. After the close of the war, in 1865, and indeed before, when the relaxation of rigorous military regulations allowed St. Louis to resume its legitimate business relations, there was an extension of its commerce into the South and West, attended by a wonderful prosperity, in which the banks had their full share; and when, in 1873, the failure of the Philadelphia banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. precipitated another general monetary collapse in the country, it found this city better able to meet these disasters than ever before. Our bankers revealed surprising strength, and, by resorting to the temporary expedient of certificates of indebtedness, based upon approved assets and guaranteed by all the banks in the Clearing House Association, they kept the weaker ones from failing, and thereby averted the collapse which menaced the banks and the business firms with a common misfortune. Indeed, the experience of 1873 and also of 1893 so signally demonstrated an unexpected affluence of resources in the St. Louis banks, their prudent management and their powers of resistance when acting together in a common danger that it has come to be hoped that no general prostration of banks in St. Louis will ever be seen again. The simple truth is that in the last third of the nineteenth century St. Louis has increased marvelously in all the agencies and accomplishments of wealth and power. It is a great and prosperous city in a prosperous state, and it is the exchange and distributing point for a wide, prosperous region; and the fact that in February, 1898, its banks and trust companies showed aggregate capital, surplus and deposits of $140,923,778 marks it as one of the great centers where capital must continually accumulate through a vast system of productive and distributive agencies not excelled by any city in the country.

In 1898 there were twenty-one banks in St. Louis, whose names, together with a brief sketch of their history and condition, are here given:

The Boatmen's Bank was established and opened for business October 18, 1847, as the Boatmen's Saving Institution, without capital, the profits to be divided among the depositors. The first officers were Adam L. Mills, president; Robert Simpson, treasurer; and B. B. Chamberlain, secretary. In 1856 it took its second charter, with a capital of $400,000. In 1873 it took the name of Boatmen's Saving Bank, and in 1890 it took its present name of Boatmen's Bank. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $2,000,000; surplus and profits, $905,377; deposits, $8,233,681; president, Rufus J. Lackland; vice-president, Edwards Whitaker; cashier, William H. Thomson; assistant cashier, Jules Desloge; and second assistant cashier, Ernest M. Hubbard.

The German Savings Institution was opened in May, 1853, at No. 35 Main Street, with $5,000 paid in on a subscribed capital of $60,000, and with Robert Barth as president, and Isaac Rosenfeld, Jr., as treasurer. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $250,000; surplus and profits, $509,955; deposits, $4,735,534; president, F. W. Meister; vice-president, John Wahl; cashier, Richard Hospes; assistant cashier, H. Hunicke.

The State Bank of St. Louis had its beginning in the State Savings Institution, established in 1855, with a capital of $650,000; R. M. Henning, president; and Isaac Rosenfeld, Jr., cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $650,000; surplus and profits, $1,180,872; deposits, $4,068,233; president, Charles Parsons, who has occupied that position since 1870; vice-president, John A. Scudder; cashier, John H. McCluney; assistant cashier, Logan Tompkins. In January, 1899, by an agreement entered into by over two-thirds of the stockholders of the State Bank of St. Louis and the Commercial Bank of St. Louis, the two were consolidated into the State National Bank of St. Louis, with a capital of $2,000,000.

The National Bank of Commerce had its origin in the St. Louis Building & Savings Association, organized and opened in 1857, with an authorized capital of $500,000, and with Marshall Brotherton as president; R. M.

Funkhouser, vice-president; and A. P. Ladew, cashier. In 1869 it became a national bank, with its present name. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $3,000,000; surplus and profits, $1,011,474; deposits, $16,552,774; circulation, $939,917; president, William H. Thompson; first vice-president, Nathan Cole; second vice-president, S. M. Dodd; cashier, J. C. Van Blarcom; assistant cashier, B. F. Edwards; second assistant cashier, C. L. Merrill.

The Third National Bank of St. Louis was originally the Southern Bank of St. Louis, established in 1857, with a capital of $1,000,000, and with James S. Watson as president, and James H. Britton as cashier. In 1864 it became a national bank under its present name, and Thomas A. Stoddart was made cashier, retaining that position until 1897, when he was chosen manager of the St. Louis Clearing House. In May, 1898, its statement showed a capital of $1,000,000; surplus and profits, $183,783; deposits, $7,073,856; circulation, $313,350; president, Charles H. Huttig; vice-president, W. B. Wells; cashier, G. W. Galbreath; assistant cashier, John R. Cooke.

The St. Louis National Bank was originally the Bank of St. Louis, organized in 1857, with a capital stock of $500,000, and with John J. Anderson as president. In 1865 it became a national bank under its present name. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $1,000,000; surplus and profits, $169,213; deposits, $5,247,892; president, John Nickerson; first vice-president, Lewis C. Nelson; second vice-president, Charles G. Warner; cashier, Eugene Karst. The latter officer had been associated with this bank for twenty-four years. In December, 1898, parties interested in the National Bank of Commerce purchased a majority of stock of the St. Louis National, and it was merged in the former bank.

The Mechanics' Bank was organized in 1857, with Joseph Charless as president, and J. W. Wills as cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $600,000; surplus and profits, $732,835; deposits, $3,960,547; R. R. Hutchinson, president; C. O. Austin, cashier.

The Fourth National Bank was established in 1864, with a capital of $160,000; president, Joseph J. Mersman; cashier, Fred. W. Biebinger. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $1,000,000; surplus and profits, $722,-249; deposits, $5,027,867; circulation, $[illegible] president, Fred W. Biebinger; vice-president, H. L. Cornet; cashier, G. A. W. Au[illegible]

The American Exchange Bank was organized as the Union Savings Association in 1864, with T. S. Rutherford as president, Thomas E. Souper as cashier. In Ju[illegible] 1888, its name was changed to the Ame[illegible] Exchange Bank. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $500,000; surplus and profits, $357,268; president, Walker [illegible] vice-president, Ephron Catlin; cashier, [illegible] Battaile.

The International Bank was organized [illegible] vember 12, 1865, and reorganized in 189[illegible] a cash capital of $100,000, and with W. C. Lange as president. In May, 1[illegible] statement showed a capital and surplus $248,956; deposits, $990,304; August Straub, president; and A. Berthel, cas[illegible]

The Commercial Bank was open[illegible] March, 1866, with a capital of $100,000; Samuel, president; John M. Platt, vice-president; J. W. Donaldson, cashier. In 1898, its statement showed capital, $[illegible] surplus and profits, $592,820; d[illegible] $4,311,506; William Nichols, president; H. Smith, vice-president; A. P. C[illegible] cashier. In January, 1889, it was co[illegible] dated with the State Bank of St. Louis, [illegible] State National Bank of St. Louis.

The Continental National Bank was organized in March, 1866, with a capital of [illegible] 000, and with T. B. Edgar as president, W. H. Maurice as cashier. In May, 18[illegible] statement showed capital, $1,000,000; s[illegible] and profits, $316,748; deposits, $8,0[illegible] circulation, $234,000; president, Geo[illegible] Baker; vice-president, Joseph M. F[illegible] second vice-president, George W. F[illegible] cashier, F. E. Marshall; assistant cash[illegible] A. Lewis.

The Franklin Bank was incorporated [illegible] 1867 as the Franklin Avenue German [illegible]ings Institution, with a capital of $60,0[illegible] Meier, president; A. Wippern, vice-pres[illegible] G. W. Garrels, cashier. In May, 18[illegible] statement showed capital, $600,000; s[illegible] and profits, $167,943; deposits, $3,352,[illegible] Meier, president; G. W. Garrels, cash[illegible]

The Bremen Savings Bank was [illegible] October 1, 1868, with an authorized cap[illegible] $100,000, $30,000 paid up, and with M[illegible] Brotherton as president, Horace Fox [illegible] president, and C. D. Affleck as cashier.

July 14, 1898, its statement showed capital, $100,000; surplus and profits, $190,000; deposits, $1,142,415; president, F. W. Prange; cashier, J. G. Gerichten.

The German-American Bank was organized and opened November 3, 1872, with a capital of $150,000, and with John J. Menges as president; Martin Lammert, vice-president; E. A. Mysenburg, cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $150,000; surplus and profits, $899,953; deposits, $2,652,789; president, August Gehner; cashier, C. E. Kircher.

The Northwestern Savings Bank was opened May 15, 1873, with a capital of $50,000; C. G. Stifel, president; J. H. Evers, vice-president; P. Obermier, cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $200,000; surplus and profits, $92,409; deposits, $1,582,-654; president, Arnold Beck; cashier, R. A. Obermier.

The Lafayette Bank was organized in 1876, with a capital of $100,000; F. Arendes, president; Henry Ziegenhein, vice-president; F. Leser, cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $100,000; surplus and profits, $385,759; deposits, $2,534,726; F. Arendes, president; P. J. Doerr, cashier.

The South Side Bank was established in 1891. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $200,000; surplus and profits, $51,483; deposits, $571,882; president, Henry Koehler, Jr.; cashier, Guido D'Oench.

The Southern Commercial and Savings Bank was opened June 12, 1891, with a capital of $100,000, and with John Krausse as president; L. P. Andrews, vice-president; and W. F. Street, cashier. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $100,000; surplus and profits, $4,235; deposits, $174,220; president, Frank W. Feuerbacher; cashier, W. A. Kammerer.

The Jefferson Bank opened in August, 1892, with a paid-up capital of $100,000; president, James M. Carpenter; vice-president, J. F. Conrad; cashier, Russell E. Gardner. In May, 1898, its statement showed capital, $100,-000; surplus and profits, $30,493; deposits, $343,195; president, H. Wood; vice-president, J. F. Conrad; cashier, W. E. Berger.

The Merchants-Laclede National Bank was formed by the union of the Merchants' and the Laclede Banks. The Merchants' was established in 1857, with a capital of $700,000; J. A. Brownlee, president; R. F. Barry, cashier. In 1865 it became a national bank, with William L. Ewing as president, and James E. Yeatman, cashier. The Laclede Bank grew out of the banking house of Bartholow, Lewis & Co., which in 1872 was incorporated as the Laclede Bank, with Thomas J. Bartholow as president, and F. J. Iglehart, cashier. In 1895 these two banks went into voluntary liquidation, and the Merchants-Laclede National Bank was organized by the stockholders of these two banks and continued their business, with a capital of $1,400,000 and deposits of $6,168,473.69. Its present officers are W. H. Lee, president; David R. Francis, vice-president; A. L. Shapleigh, second vice-president; George E. Hoffman, cashier; R. T. Sturgeon, assistant cashier; and D. A. Phillips, second assistant cashier. Its public statement in May, 1898, showed capital and surplus, $1,460,000; deposits, $8,989,329.

In the year 1882 the capital and surplus of the twenty-four banks then in St. Louis amounted to $13,492,964, and the deposits to $41,729,011. In 1890 the figures were: Capital and surplus, $21,637,401; deposits, $60,795,305. In 1898 the figures were: Capital and surplus, $23,398,482; deposits, $92,683,370—the increase in capital and surplus in this period of sixteen years having been $9,905,518, or 76 per cent, and in the deposits, $50,963,359, or more than double.

The State National Bank of St. Louis, the new bank constituted in January, 1899, by the consolidation of the State Bank of St. Louis and the Commercial Bank of St. Louis. It was formally announced and opened January 30, 1899, at the banking house before that occupied by the State Bank of St. Louis, Security Building, corner of Fourth and Locust. Its capital was $2,000,000, and surplus $400,-000, and its first officers were: President, Charles Parsons; first vice-president, Wm. Nichols; second vice-president, John H. McCluney; cashier, Logan Tompkins; assistant cashier, A. P. Coombe; second assistant cashier, Chas. S. Cone.

The official statement of the twenty-one banks in St. Louis on the 5th of May, 1898, showed the following aggregates: Loans and discounts, $71,834,596; bonds, stocks and premiums, $9,402,500; real estate and fixtures, $2,356,242; cash and exchange, $34,105,680; total resources, $117,699,020. Capital, $14,-650,000; surplus and profits, $8,748,482; cir-

culation, $1,617,167; deposits, $92,683,370; total liabilities, $117,699,020.

The statement of the four trust companies for December, 1897, showed in the aggregate: Loans, $15,254,884; bonds and stocks, $2,455,046; real estate and fixtures, $718,715; cash due from banks, $3,946,119; total resources, $22,374,766. Capital, $6,600,000; surplus, $1,720,017; deposits, $14,054,749; total liabilities, $22,374,766.

In 1873 the clearings amounted to $551,951,451; in 1880, to $711,459,489; in 1890, to $1,118,573,210; and in 1897, to $1,366,703,956.

The trust companies were not received with favor by the banks when they first appeared, because they were regarded as encroaching upon a domain belonging exclusively to them and seeking to share the privileges of banks without being subject to their restrictions and obligations. They receive deposits and invite them by paying interest thereon; and they loan money and, in some cases, buy and sell bills of exchange—these dealings belonging to the regular functions of banks; and it was held that they ought to make statements of their condition and be subject to the same discipline as the regular banks. But, although the opposition to the trust companies has not entirely disappeared, it is greatly modified by an increasing community of interest and ownership between the two classes of institutions, and by the recognized fact that, while the trust companies do perform certain bank functions, they also perform certain services for the public which the banks do not and can not perform. They administer trusts for estates, protect the interests of minors and incapable persons, and act as receivers in litigation and as trustees in mortgages. For these reasons they have secured a large measure of public confidence and support, and may now be regarded as firmly established in St. Louis. The business done by them is large and profitable, and the statement of their condition in December, 1897, shows that they enjoy the public favor in no small degree. (See also "Trust Companies.")

The St. Louis Trust Company was organized October 18, 1889, with Thomas H. West as president; John T. Davis, first vice-president; John A. Scudder, second vice-president; and A. C. Stewart as secretary and counsel. On the 1st of July, 1898, it had a fully paid-up capital of $2,500,000, surplus $500,000, and undivided profits of $50,136; its officers at that date being Thomas H. West, presi[illegible] C. Haarstick, first vice-president; [illegible] Scudder, second vice-president; [illegible] Filley, secretary; Allen T. West, assi[illegible] retary; A. C. Stewart, counsel; and [illegible] Orr, trust officer.

The Union Trust Company of [illegible] was incorporated June 16, 1890, with [illegible] thorized capital of $500,000, one-half [illegible] Its first officers were George W. [illegible] president; Carlos S. Greeley, first vi[illegible] dent; F. W. Biebinger, second vice-pr[illegible] Julius S. Walsh, third vice-presi[illegible] nelius Tompkins, secretary. Its of[illegible] 1898 were George A. Madill, pr[illegible] William Taussig, vice-president; Ro[illegible] Brookings, second vice-president; [illegible] B. Graham, third vice-president; [illegible] Smith, secretary; N. A. McMillan, tr[illegible] Its public statement, October 1, 1898, [illegible] capital, $1,000,000; surplus, $400,0[illegible] posits, $3,747,201.

The Mississippi Valley Trust Compa[illegible] organized October 3, 1890, with an au[illegible] capital of $3,000,000; president, J[illegible] Walsh; first vice-president, John D. [illegible] second vice-president, John Scullin, se[illegible] Breckinridge Jones. In 1898 the [illegible] were Julius S. Walsh, president; Breck[illegible] Jones, first vice-president; Samuel E. [illegible] man, second vice-president; DeLacy [illegible] ler, secretary; James E. Brock, assis[illegible] retary; Frederick Vierling, trust offi[illegible] Nathaniel W. Ewing, superintendent [illegible] deposit vaults. Its public statement, [illegible] 1898, showed capital, $2,600,000; [illegible] $500,000; undivided profits, $305,0[illegible] posits, $6,469,182.

The Lincoln Trust Company of S[illegible] was organized April 15, 1894, with a [illegible] of $500,000; J. B. Case, president; Ge[illegible] Durant, vice-president; A. A. B. We[illegible] secretary and treasurer; and W. [illegible] counsel. Its published statement, [illegible] 1898, showed capital, $500,000; surplu[illegible] undivided profits, $65,282; and d[illegible] $720,010.

WILLIAM H. TUT[illegible]

Bank Clerks' Association of [illegible]souri.—An association organized [illegible] Louis in May of 1871, its object being [illegible] mote social intercourse and friendship [illegible] its members, to afford relief to the ag[illegible] disabled, to pay benefits to the families [illegible]

ceased members, and to aid members who are out of employment to obtain situations. During the first few years of the existence of the association the death benefit paid was only $250. In 1874 this was increased to $500, and in 1887 to $1,000. The total amount of benefits paid up to August, 1898, was $60,760. The first president of the association was General William Shields, and others who have filled that office and contributed to the growth of the association have been William Bullen, Ellis Pepper, Thomas P. Gleason and Eugene Karst. The original charter of the association having expired, it was rechartered in June of 1897.

Baptism.—The rite of baptism was first administered in St. Louis in May, 1766. Father Meurin, first Vicar General for St. Louis, performed the ceremony, and as no church had been built, it took place in a tent erected for the purpose. A careful record was kept of baptisms in the cathedral books, and some interesting historical facts have, from time to time, been gleaned from the baptismal registry.

Baptist Churches of St. Louis.—There is no ecclesiastical organization known as "*the* Baptist Church." There are Baptist Churches, holding essentially the same faith and polity; but every Baptist Church is wholly independent of every other, capable of self-government, acknowledging, under Christ, no higher authority than itself. In itself all ecclesiastical action begins and ends. No church has any power over any other church. No minister has any authority in any church except in that of which he is pastor. Every member is limited in his ecclesiastical relations to the church to which he belongs.

A Baptist Church is a congregation of baptized believers in Christ, associated together in faith and fellowship of the gospel. Its only officers are a pastor and deacons, elected by a majority vote of its members, male and female. It was the example of a Baptist Church, near his residence in Virginia, that led Thomas Jefferson, several years before the declaration of Independence, to say that he considered the government of a Baptist Church the only form of pure democracy then existing in the world, and had concluded that it would be the best plan of government for the American colonies. For the collection of statistical and other information from sister churches, the cultivation of mutual acquaintance and fraternal union, and the advancement of missionary interests, neighboring churches form associations, to which they send messengers. But in no sense are these associations ecclesiastical in their aims or powers. They can not interfere with the internal concerns of the churches, but are purely voluntary unions, from which at any time a church may withdraw. There are also State associations of a similar nature. There is no general association for the United States, but annually, in the month of May, in one of the principal cities, the three chief missionary societies of Northern Baptists hold their anniversaries; and the Southern Baptists meet at some central point in the South, in what is called The Southern Baptist Convention. In both instances missions, home and foreign, are the main subjects considered; and these great missionary gatherings do not represent, in any ecclesiastical sense, the Baptist Churches of America; nor can they utter any authoritative opinion to coerce the humblest Baptist in the land.

In ordaining a minister it is customary for a Baptist Church to invite the pastors and messengers of neighboring Baptist Churches to sit with it in counsel and judge of the qualifications of the candidate for the sacred office. But the voice even of such a council, although usually influential, is not authoritative. The individual church may accept or reject the decision of the council, and may proceed upon its own authority to ordain the candidate and receive him as pastor.

Baptists have no standard, authoritative confession of faith. Every church in its creed expresses the belief of no other than its own members. Baptists do not acknowledge the right of any tribunal, outside of the local church, to settle the terms of faith, but maintain that the Scriptures were given to every individual man, who is free, and whose duty it is to interpret the Bible for himself, being responsible to God alone for the manner in which he interprets it. Tradition has no weight with Baptists. Several of the oldest churches in the United States have no written creed. Most churches, however, have each its own articles of faith, and it is a remarkable fact that, without any ecclesiastical pressure, these confessions, though differing in form of statement, are essentially the same in spirit

and sentiment, and express those fundamental truths generally accepted as evangelical. Besides this body of truth held in common with others, Baptists from the beginning have advocated certain principles, with which other denominations have now, in whole or in part, come into agreement, notably, the popular form of church government, of which this article has already treated. Next, the Bible as the sole authority in matters of faith and polity, as above creed, ritual or decisions of councils. Baptists would rather follow the shadow of Christ than the body of all the general councils of doctors since the death of Christ. Then, "soul-liberty," as Roger Williams, "the best and greatest of the Welshmen," as Southey called him, one of the pioneer Baptists on American soil, tersely defined the principle of religious liberty. To Williams unquestionably belongs the honor, not of "discovering" this great truth, as Bancroft declares, but of being the first Christian legislator, who formally recognized freedom of conscience in the administration of civil government. The principle, however, had been advocated for a whole generation by Baptist teachers. It was laid as a gross sin against the founders of the Baptist Churches that they insisted that "the civil power had no right to make or impose ecclesiastical laws." Baptists have always maintained that every man has as much right to the principles which he cherishes as any other can possibly have. To the defense of this principle they gave to England her first and last martyr. They have not only asserted that others had no right to coerce their consciences, but that no one possesses any such right, and that any attempt to control the conscience by law is a gross impertinence. John Locke, a Unitarian, with great candor said: "The Baptists from the beginning were the friends and advocates of absolute liberty—just and true liberty—equal and impartial liberty." The advocacy of soul-liberty has made Baptists the most earnest pleaders for the complete separation of church and State. The first Continental Congress, 1774, in Philadelphia, had not been in session ten days before a representative committee of Baptists knocked at its door and besought it "to secure at once the recognition of the inalienable rights of conscience." No action was taken, but the pleadings of these Baptists resulted in securing a pledge from the four delegates from Massachusetts that they would "use the ence in favor of the religious liberty tended for by the Baptists with the cial Congress of Massachusetts. The stitution of the United States was adopted the Colonial Congress and ratified colonies. But it contained no provision religious liberty. After the election of ington as the first president, within months from his inauguration, a committee of Virginia Baptists presented to him a dress, in which they expressed a high for him, but "a fear that our religious were not well secured in our new Constitution." Washington, in reply, assured of his readiness to use his influence these rights indisputable, and declared "the Baptists had been throughout uniformly the persevering promoters glorious Revolution." In the following month, through his great influence, the amendment to the Constitution was adopted declaring: "Congress shall make no specting an establishment of religion, or hibiting the free exercise thereof." And the principle of the separation of church State became the organic law of the nation.

The distinctive doctrines of Baptists be briefly summarized. They hold to a ual, regenerate church membership, in Christ, and believers only, being admitted to the rites of the church. They that immersion in water is Christian baptism, that faith in Christ precedes baptism, and tism precedes the Lord's Supper—baptism being a symbol of birth into the Christian and the Lord's Supper a symbol of growth grace. To them baptism is not a sacrament nance, only the outward sign of an change; and, therefore, they do not baptize infants. They do not claim for their infallibility, but an honest desire to follow teaching and precedents of the New Testament. They joyfully recognize the of Christ in all Christian denominations.

The first church of any Protestant nation organized in Missouri was a Baptist Church, called Tywappity, about ten south of Cape Girardeau. It was short however; and so Bethel Church, organized July 19, 1806, a little distance south son, the county seat of Girardeau must be considered the first permanent testant church organized in the State it is now extinct. Bethel Church

BAPTIST CHURCHES OF ST. LOUIS.

mother of all the churches that composed the Baptist Association of Missouri, and erected the first Protestant house of worship in the State—a plain log house, 20 by 30 feet, of large, yellow poplar logs, well hewn. The first Baptists to enter Missouri were Thomas Bull, his wife, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lee; they settled in Cape Girardeau County in 1796; then, in 1797, several Baptist families from North and South Carolina and Kentucky, among whom were several of the children and family connections of the pioneer of Kentucky, Daniel Boone, who, though not a church member, was a Baptist in sentiment.

The earliest Baptists of St. Louis met serious opposition from two sources: First, the French infidels, who declared that the Christian Sunday should never cross to the west bank of the Mississippi; and next, the Spanish authorities, who were zealous to maintain the Roman Catholic religion. Gayoso, the commandant general, January 1, 1798, issued an address requiring the new-comers to rear their children in the Catholic faith: "Liberty of conscience is not to be extended beyond the first generation; the children of the immigrants must be Catholics. Immigrants not agreeing to this must not be admitted, but removed, even when they bring property with them." And it was expressly recommended to the commandants to "watch that no preacher of any religion but the Catholic comes into the province." But the preachers came. The first was Rev. John Clark, in 1798, the first Protestant minister who set foot on the western bank of the Mississippi. A Scotchman, born and reared a Presbyterian, he became a Baptist by first becoming a Methodist. Intimate with a clergyman named Talbot, who, like himself, was an independent Methodist, both were dissatisfied with their baptism. They met, and Talbot immersed Clark, who in turn immersed Talbot and several others, and thus began the Baptists of St. Louis. The next preachers to run the religious picket-line and enter the State were James Kerr, the son of an Irish Presbyterian, who had become a Baptist, and Thomas R. Musick, a Baptist convert from the Church of England. Threatened with the "calabosa," the Spanish prison, they nevertheless preached the gospel, and in 1807 Musick organized a Baptist Church at Fee-Fee, a suburb of St. Louis, the oldest Baptist Church now in existence in Missouri. During the next nine years five other Baptist Churches sprang up in St. Louis County and united with the Fee-Fee Church to form the Missouri Association, now called the St. Louis Association, with a then total church membership of 140. In the autumn of 1817 the Baptist General Convention, formed in 1814 at Philadelphia, and called since 1845 the American Baptist Missionary Union, sent two of its missionaries, Revs. John M. Peck and James E. Welch, to St. Louis, then a growing village of about three thousand inhabitants. With seven other Baptists they began religious services in the stone house of Joseph Roubideau, on the east side of Main Street, north of Myrtle Street. Amidst profane ribaldry on the one hand, and polite indifference on the other, these devoted men labored through the year 1817, increasing their little band to thirteen persons, one-half of all the Protestant professors of religion at that time in St. Louis; and, on February 18, 1818, with eleven of these, they organized the First Baptist Church of St. Louis. The week following its organization the church voted to erect at once a meeting-house, the first Protestant house of worship ever attempted to be built in St. Louis. It was situated on the southwest corner of Third and Market Streets; was 40 by 60 feet on the ground, three stories in height on Third Street, and entered in the second story from Market Street. It cost $6,000, of which Rev. Mr. Welch loaned the church $1,200, and John Jacoby, the church treasurer, $600. During the next six years the church was fairly prosperous, its membership in 1824 being 54. But adversity came. In 1821 the city government widened Market Street and cut off 12 by 60 feet of the meeting-house. Efforts were made to have the condemned property assessed at a fair value; but between William Carr Lane, the first mayor of St. Louis, and the city council, these efforts were futile, and the church never received one cent from the city for the loss of its property. Soon after this a hail storm broke all the glass in the windows of the Market Street side, and the mayor would not allow it to be replaced, because that part of the property had been condemned to public uses. And so house and lot had to be sold for the small sum of $1,200, which was $4,800 less than its original cost. Disheartened, holding its services from pillar to post, its membership decreased until, in 1832, it reported only seventeen members.

On January 5, 1833, the church being practically extinct, six of these received letters of dismission, and, uniting with six others, organized, on January 6th of the same year, the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis. The way had been prepared for this step by Rev. Archer B. Smith, a missionary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, who came to the city in September of the previous year, and, obtaining a room on the north side of Market Street, east of Second Street, began there to hold religious services. Three months of earnest toil on Mr. Smith's part resulted in the holding of a preliminary conference on Saturday evening, January 5, 1833, and on the next day twelve Baptists, six of whom had been members of the First Church, met in Elihu Shephard's school-room, on Fourth Street, opposite the site of the present court house, and constituted the Second Church. These are their honored names: Mesdames Sarah Orme, E. Williams, Edith Kerr, M. A. Francis, Emily W. Cozzens, Tabor, Brady and Ayers; and Messrs. H. Budlong, C. W. Cozzens, Moses Stout and Rev. Archer B. Smith. Mr. Smith served the church as its first pastor until September, 1833, when he returned to the East, and Rev. William Hurley succeeded him as temporary supply. In June, 1835, the Home Mission Society, at the church's request, sent Rev. Thomas Green to serve in the pastorate. In the spring of 1836 the church bought an Episcopal Church edifice on Third and Chestnut Streets, where the Merchants' Exchange now stands, at a cost of $13,000. At that time the church numbered only fourteen members. They were strong men and women, most prominent among whom was Samuel C. Davis, who united with the church on July 5, 1836, and for more than fifty years was one of its most liberal supporters. The Second Church grew and multiplied under the successive pastorates of Revs. B. F. Brabrook, R. E. Pattison, Isaac T. Hinton and S. W. Lynds. Two months after the arrival of Dr. Lynds a lot was bought at the southwest corner of Sixth and Locust Streets — where Barr's now stands—for $7,000, and the erection of a new meeting-house to cost $15,000 was begun, under the direction of a building committee composed of such men as William M. McPherson, Samuel C. Davis and George Trask. On August 13, 1848, the new edifice was dedicated.

Sunday, February 11, 1849, eleven men [illegible] women, natives of Holland, presented [illegible] selves to the Second Church for [illegible] They were members of the Dutch Re[illegible] Church, but had changed their views [illegible] tism. Five days later two German [illegible] for admission. On March 4th another [illegible] man came. And on March 11th, at [illegible] p. m., in the presence of thousands, all [illegible] were baptized in what was then called [illegible] teau's Pond; and five days later the [illegible] organized as a Baptist Church, a branch [illegible] the Second Church, but enjoying all [illegible] rights and privileges of an independent [illegible] In January, 1850, this organization was [illegible] ally recognized as the First German Bap[illegible] Church of St. Louis, and is still a vig[illegible] Baptist Church.

It was under these auspicious circumst[illegible] that Rev. J. B. Jeter began his pastor[illegible] the Second Church, on the first Sun[illegible] October, 1849. The church was strong [illegible] ready for aggressive work. Under his [illegible] ing leadership the members united to [illegible] out colonies to constitute new chur[illegible] Thus, in September, 1850, the Third Ba[illegible] Church, now one of the strongest in the [illegible] was organized, and in December of the [illegible] year the Fourth Baptist Church, from [illegible] sprang the Grand Avenue Baptist Ch[illegible] Here Baptist "City Missions" took their [illegible] the Second Church contributing $200 [illegible] nually for the support of three city mis[illegible] aries. The pastorates in the Second Ch[illegible] of Revs. Daniel Read, Galusha Ander[illegible] A. A. Kendrick and A. H. Burlingham [illegible] periods of blessing and growth. Under [illegible] Burlingham the church removed its pla[illegible] worship from Sixth and Locust Street[illegible] Beaumont and Locust Streets, where [illegible] church home now stands. Under his [illegible] ship a chapel was built. On May 1, [illegible] Rev. W. W. Boyd became pastor. [illegible] 3, 1879, a new meeting-house, erected [illegible] his pastorate, with the old chapel, was [illegible] stroyed by fire. Within nine months [illegible] and church were rebuilt and dedicated [illegible] debt, on November 26th. May 1, 188[illegible] Boyd resigned the pastorate, but on M[illegible] 1894, was recalled, and began a second pa[illegible] ate.

The white Baptist Churches of St. L[illegible] Association now have a membership of [illegible] 5,000, with a Sunday-school membe[illegible] 6,000. The value of church property is $[illegible]

000. The annual church expenses are $50,000. An equal sum is raised for missionary and benevolent objects. In St. Louis the Baptists support one orphans' home and three hospitals: the Baptist Sanitarium, the Baptist Hospital and the Mayfield Sanitarium. The colored Baptist Churches are numerous and prosperous. The date of organization and the present pastors of the several white Baptist Churches in St. Louis are as follows: Second Church, 1833, Rev. W. W. Boyd; First German, 1850, Rev. Otto Koenig; Third Church, 1850, Rev. R. P. Johnston; Fourth Church, 1850; Carondelet Church, 1868; Delmar Avenue Church, 1870, Rev. J. T. M. Johnston; Water Tower Church, 1888, Rev. E. F. Hergot; Lafayette Park Church, 1890, Rev. T. C. Carleton; Jefferson Avenue German Church, 1890, Rev. A. Konzelmann; Grand Avenue Church, 1890, Rev. E. Anderson; Immanuel Church, 1891, Rev. A. A. Kendrick; Taylor Avenue Church, 1891, Rev. J. A. M. Crouch; Tower Grove Church, 1891, Rev. Menta Sturgeon.

W. W. BOYD.

Baptist Depository.—An institution founded in St. Louis by the American Baptist Publication Society, which came into existence February 21, 1824, at Washington, D. C. This publication society established branch houses in New York and St. Louis in 1868, for the purpose of promoting religious work by means of the Bible, the printing press, colportage and Sunday-school. Ten central depositories and thirty-eight auxiliary societies were located and established at different points in the United States. A vast quantity of religious literature has been distributed throughout the West and Southwest through the St. Louis depository. It was located, in 1898, at 316 N. Eighth Street, and was under the management of M. P. Moody.

Baptist Orphans' Home.—This orphanage was organized in 1882, and incorporated June 10, 1884. Two years later it opened its doors in a small rented house on Morgan Street, for the purpose of caring for babies exclusively, this being at that time the only Protestant home in the city taking infants. One year later the present property at 1906 Lafayette Avenue was purchased. The building has been remodeled and enlarged, and has accommodation for seventy-five children. The age has been extended to seven years for boys and twelve years for girls. Orphans, half orphans and abandoned children of Protestant parentage are received. Children given to the home are placed by it through legal adoption in Christian families. No children are put out to domestic service. For those who are temporarily placed in the home such small compensation is received as the parent or friend is able to pay, and in cases of extreme poverty they are supported by the home. There are at present (1899) sixty inmates, thirty-five of whom attend the school in the building, which is under the charge of an able, salaried teacher. A separate infirmary will soon be erected on the grounds. The home is under the control of a board of managers, consisting of thirty-eight ladies representing the different Baptist Churches of the city. The officers, who are elected by the board, were, in 1898, as follows: President, Mrs. A. H. Eilers; vice-presidents, Mrs. Marion Peckham, Mrs. D. R. Bates, Mrs. C. A. Carpenter, Mrs. S. V. Monks, Mrs. A. M. Averill, Mrs. H. E. Roach; recording secretary, Mrs. C. M. Shirley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. B. Harrison; treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Thompson. Children are received from any part of the State, and the State Baptist Association has made some contribution to the support of the home. The property is worth $30,000, and is entirely free from debt. The present endowment is $9,000, and a committee of five gentlemen appointed by the board will undertake during the coming year to raise this endowment to $20,000. The number of infants necessitates an unusual amount of help, and the estimated cost of caring for a child is $85. A memorial endowment fund was started by a little girl giving, on her death-bed, $2.50—all she had—to the home. A memorial bed, with its furnishings, is placed at the instance of any contributor of $15 for this purpose. Five dollars annually will keep the bed up, or $100 will endow it permanently. The home in its incipiency owed much to the zeal of the late Mrs. William M. Page and Mrs. Joseph B. Thompson, through whose efforts the first meeting was held. Dr. W. W. Boyd lent his energies to its active establishment; Mrs. D. B. Gale contributed $1,000, and Mrs. Harriet Pratt Charpiot bequeathed $5,000, and many others have ably seconded the earnest labors of the board

of managers. During the thirteen years of its history the home has cared for 1,321 children, and 122 have been adopted into good homes.

Baptist Sanitarium.—See "Hospitals of St. Louis."

Baptist Young People's Union of America.—An international organization of Baptist young people, including the American Continent in the scope of its operations. It was organized at Chicago in July, 1891. Its objects are the education of young people in Baptist doctrines, Baptist history and Baptist missionary duties. The organization has spread throughout the United States, Canada, and some of the South American countries. The first local organization began in St. Louis in 1891, among the different Baptist Churches. It is conducted by a city union, representing all the churches of that denomination.

Barada, Francis, X., still a young man, but one who has nevertheless taken a prominent place among the representatives of the real estate interests of St. Louis, and whose twenty years of labor and business enterprise in this connection have contributed materially to the growth and upbuilding of the city, was born in St. Louis, August 6, 1850. He is the son of Andrew S. and Eliza (Philibert) Barada, and grew up in this city. He was educated at St. Louis University, and was graduated from that noted institution of learning in the class of 1869, when he was but nineteen years of age. He first became identified with the real estate business in 1875 as a member of the firm of Booth, Barada & Co., which soon became conspicuous for its activity and enterprise among the real estate firms of St. Louis. A large share of the work of the firm devolved upon Mr. Barada from the start, and his sagacity, fair dealing and careful guardianship of the interests committed to his charge popularized him at once with investors and owners of real property who had occasion to employ the services of professional operators in that field of enterprise. This firm was interested, during the years of Mr. Barada's connection with it, in numerous real estate deals of large magnitude, many of which were personally conducted by him, and various suburban portions of the city, now notably beautiful residence districts, came into existence as the result of his judicious forecasts of the future. In 18[illegible] organized the Barada-Ghio Real Estate [illegible]pany, a corporation of which he has [illegible] been president, and in connection with [illegible] he has found full scope for his genius a[illegible] estate operator. Having acquired an [illegible]tensive knowledge of property values, [illegible] the nature and status of all titles to real [illegible]erty in the city, he has become a recog[illegible] authority in many departments of the [illegible] estate business. Energetic in action, [illegible] in meeting all his obligations, candid and [illegible]est in advising clients as to what is for [illegible] best interests, he has established an exc[illegible] reputation among the business men, and [illegible] enjoyed a large share of prosperity. His [illegible]ligious affiliations are with the Cat[illegible] Church, and he is a member of the Mar[illegible] Club. He is a member also of the Le[illegible] of Honor, and of the Ancient Order of U[illegible] Workmen. He was married in 1875 to [illegible] Mary L. Ghio, daughter of John B. and E[illegible]beth (Garth) Ghio, of St. Louis, and a [illegible] of James C. Ghio, his business partner.

Bar Association.—An incorpo[illegible] association, having a constitution and by[illegible] whose object is "to maintain the honor [illegible] dignity of the profession of the law; to [illegible]vate social intercourse among its mem[illegible] and for the promotion of legal science and [illegible] administration of justice." It had its be[illegible]ning in a meeting held in circuit court [illegible] No. 2, in the court house, on the [illegible] March, 1874, with T. T. Gantt as chair[illegible] and E. W. Pattison secretary. Alex. M[illegible] stated the object of the meeting, and [illegible] motion a committee of five was appointed [illegible] the chairman to report a constitution and [illegible] laws at an adjourned meeting. The com[illegible]tee, composed of Alex. Martin, Henry H[illegible]cock, R. E. Rombauer, George M. Sc[illegible] and Given Campbell, brought in their re[illegible] at the adjourned meeting held March [illegible] and it was adopted. John R. Shepley [illegible] made the first president; G. A. Finkelnb[illegible] A. N. Crane and E. T. Farish, vice-presi[illegible] E. W. Pattison, secretary; A. M. Th[illegible] treasurer; and Alex. Martin, Edward C. K[illegible] and Charles S. Hayden, members of the [illegible]ecutive committee. The Bar Association [illegible] St. Louis represents the highest profess[illegible] spirit and standard, and is expected to vi[illegible]cate the honor of the profession whenever [illegible] circumstances require it.

D. Robt. Barclay

Bar of St. Louis.—See "Legal Profession of St. Louis."

Barclay, David Robert, lawyer, journalist and author, was born at Elderton, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1827. His parents, William Dey Barclay and Mary Ann Woodward, were married November 25, 1822, and raised a large family, of which Robert was the third child and second son. Both parents were active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and zealous workers in the cause of religion, charity and temperance. While Robert was still quite young they removed to Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of giving better educational advantages to their children. After this removal his father gave up his former business as a merchant, and the rest of his life occupied the position of secretary and treasurer for prominent insurance companies. He was an "Old Line Whig" until the organization of the Republican party, when he became one of its most faithful adherents. His wife, Robert's mother, died when scarcely forty years old, in 1843, and he married again in 1844. He was remarkable for his accuracy and promptitude in all business matters, and for his integrity and piety. When his death came, a few hours only after the close of the annual meeting of the directors of his companies, his books were found closed to date, with no unfinished work left to his successor. He died May 15, 1865.

Mr. Barclay's lineage is a noble one, and has been traced back authoritatively by his son, Dr. Robert Barclay, to Roger Barchlai, time of Edward the Confessor, through the successive generations to the present time. Alexander Barclay (1483) was the first one in this line to adopt the present spelling of the family name. One of his most notable ancestors was David Barclay—entailer of the estate of Uri—the "Barclay of Ury" immortalized by the poet Whittier in the poem of that name. He was also the first Governor of East (now New) Jersey. His son, Robert Barclay, was also distinguished as the author of "Barclay's Apology"—a defense of the Quakers, or Friends—and known as the "Quaker Apologist."

John Barclay, the first American ancestor, came to this country in 1684, and settled first at Plainfield, East Jersey. He was one of the "original proprietors" of East Jersey, and was at different times commissioned as Surveyor-General and Receiver-General. Later he removed to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and was the founder and first senior warden of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in that town. His grandson, Rev. David Barclay, became a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and was for fifty years an active clergyman. He was the paternal great-grandfather, after whom the subject of this sketch was named; and Robert also was a family name.

From Mr. Barclay's father's maternal ancestry came the Scotch blood of the Bruces, Stewarts, and that of the Erskines and Gordons. The mother of his first American ancestor, John Barclay, was Catherine Gordon, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, a second cousin of King James I of England. But Mr. Barclay prided himself most on his American ancestors, they having been prominent in civil, religious and military service in the early days of our country's history, especially in colonial times. Many were distinguished as officers, ministers and missionaries, as well as authors.

Mr. Barclay attended private schools in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, until he was fourteen years of age, when, rather than prepare for and accept a collegiate education, he preferred to learn a trade. Selecting that of a printer, and wishing to become a journalist, he went into the office of the "Genius of Liberty," a Democratic newspaper in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where he learned not only the printer's trade but the principles of the Democratic party so thoroughly that he never forsook them. Here he also acquired his love of reading and his taste for politics and for general historical research.

In 1846 he left home for the first time, and served his last year as a printer and bookkeeper in the city of Philadelphia.

Leaving that city in 1847, he became clerk on an Ohio River steamboat, owned by his brother-in-law, Captain Thos. Gregg, remaining with him until the latter's death in 1849, after which he entered the steamboat trade on Southern rivers. Through his business and social intercourse with Southern people at that time he acquired a love for them and their institutions, adopted their habits and principles, and ever after espoused their cause.

In March, 1850, he visited his relative, Mr. John S. Watson, of St. Louis, who induced him to forsake river life and become a resi-

dent of this city, offering him a position at once as bookkeeper for the firm of Wilgus & Watson (Asa Wilgus and John S. Watson). This he accepted and retained until the dissolution of that firm, and continued the same with its successors, John S. Watson & Co., until their interests were sold to Thos. R. Cooper & Co., T. R. Cooper being the practical printer, and D. R. Barclay the business manager of the new firm. This copartnership existed but one year, and that enterprise closed permanently in 1853. Mr. Barclay then opened a general collecting agency, at the same time devoting all his spare hours to preparation for a future professional career, either as a journalist or a lawyer. During all these years he had been a great reader, especially of the current events of the period, and of American and political history, so that in his later years he was regarded as an authority on the political and general history of his country. He had also been reading and studying law under the direction of his friend, Judge Alexander Hamilton, and in March, 1854, was admitted to the bar of St. Louis. He did not begin the practice of law, however, until January 1, 1855, and then confined himself almost exclusively to office work, seldom appearing in the courts as counsel. The result of these years of application afterward appeared.

In 1857 he began his work known as "Barclay's Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Missouri," the first edition of which was published June 1, 1859. A second edition was issued in December, 1868. "Barclay's Digest" is still considered a valuable and necessary acquisition to every law library, and bids fair to perpetuate the name of its author.

In 1860 he became more interested in politics, and accepted the nomination of the State Democratic Convention for the office of Representative from St. Louis, but was defeated, and but for the sake of his party would have rejoiced in his own defeat, for he was not an office-seeker.

When the Civil War began, in 1861, he openly espoused the cause of Southern rights, and fearlessly avowed his Southern sympathies. After the capture of Camp Jackson, May 10, 1861, by the Federal troops and Home Guards under Generals N. Lyon and Frank P. Blair, and after the subsequent capture of the Federal camp and soldiers under the command of Colonel Mulligan at Lex[illegible]ton, Missouri, by General Sterling Pr[illegible] the Southern army, Mr. Barclay, at the [illegible]tation of many friends in both camps, in[illegible]ested himself in their exchange. G[illegible] Price had refused to negotiate for an e[illegible]change, declining to recognize the C[illegible] Jackson prisoners as opponents to Fe[illegible] authority or violators of militia law, ma[illegible] them having then entered the United St[illegible] service. But there were many who bel[illegible] he might be influenced to change his v[illegible] by a special appeal, and Mr. Barclay a[illegible] Major Henry W. Williams, being close p[illegible]sonal friends of General Price, were solic[illegible] to secure an authorized conference with [illegible] and make an effort to accomplish the ra[illegible] desired exchange. After some delay perm[illegible]sion was secured from Colonel Curtis, the [illegible] command in St. Louis, for Mr. Barclay a[illegible] Major Williams to visit General Frem[illegible] camp at Springfield, Missouri, and ge[illegible] consent to proceed further on this busi[illegible] This was reluctantly given, and by order [illegible] Geo. E. Waring, major commanding [illegible]mont's Hussars, these gentlemen were p[illegible]vided with an escort and a pass across [illegible] Federal lines to visit the camp of Ge[illegible] Price at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, Oct[illegible] 31, 1861. After their interview with Ge[illegible] Price he consented to an exchange of pris[illegible]ers on condition that Mr. Barclay w[illegible] pledge himself to act on his (General Pr[illegible] behalf as commissioner of exchange. T[illegible] pledge was given and faithfully kept and [illegible] exchange effected, but it marked Mr. Bar[illegible] still more strongly as a Southern sy[illegible]thizer, and subjected him to many unpl[illegible]ant experiences. Nothing but his pec[illegible] position in other respects, his serious [illegible] more imperative obligations, and other [illegible]cumstances not proper to be here mentio[illegible] prevented him at that time from offering [illegible] services and life, if need be, to the cause [illegible] loved so well.

The following December 12, 1861, Ma[illegible] General Halleck issued General Order [illegible] 24, for the assessment of many prom[illegible] citizens of St. Louis, male and female, [illegible] Southern sympathizers. Mr. Barclay [illegible] one of these, and also one of the twenty [illegible] on that list, who, on December 26, 18[illegible] signed a protest to General Halleck ag[illegible] the execution of that unjust order. T[illegible] order, however, was soon after exec[illegible]

and Mr. Barclay's law and miscellaneous library and other personal property sold under it at public auction. This loss and his inability to take the iron-clad oath then necessary in order to practice law in Missouri resulted in the abandonment of his profession, and in an entire change of his pursuits.

In 1862, on February 18th, Mr. Barclay was arrested as a Southern sympathizer by order of Provost Marshal General Bernard G. Farrar, and confined in the Myrtle Street Prison, being one of the first civilians placed therein. After two months' imprisonment without trial, no special charges having been made against him, he was released without oath, bond or parole by Assistant Provost Marshal, Colonel Thos. C. Fletcher, April, 1862. The following month he went to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and remained at his father's until August, when he went to Toronto, Canada, and remained until April, 1863, the military authorities requiring his absence from the District of Missouri. Resolved then to return home at all hazards, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to await orders from St. Louis. Here he was arrested by General Burnside's order, April 20, 1863, but released by him after only two days' surveillance. But General Curtis and Provost Marshal Franklin A. Dick demanded terms for his return which he could not possibly accept, and again he went to his father's home in Pennsylvania to await events. Meantime Colonel James O. Broadhead became provost marshal general, and on more reasonable and generous terms authorized his return. These he accepted, and arrived once more in St. Louis July 2, 1863.

Mr. Barclay's first effort to resume active business after the close of the war, in 1865, was the purchase from Thomas Marshall, Esq., of his abstracts, records, maps, etc., compiled from the records and surveys of St. Louis city and county, and the opening of offices for the "investigation of real estate titles and conveyancing." He soon after employed as an assistant Mr. H. W. Williams, and entered into partnership with him January 1, 1868. For four years this business was a great success, when Mr. Barclay sold his interest in it to Mr. Williams and retired from the firm. Some of the most beautiful and perfect abstracts of titles ever filed for record in St. Louis County were from the hands of these experts, Barclay & Williams.

Mr. Barclay still desired to enter the field of journalism, and in April, 1872, the long-sought-for opportunity came, when he purchased a one-third interest in the St. Louis "Evening Dispatch," and the following October bought the entire interest of Mr. W. H. McHenry, becoming the sole owner, whereupon he organized a stock company and became its president. For a time success seemed certain, but reverses came, and on February 16, 1876, he dissolved all connection with that journal. After this he never entered into any permanent business.

Mr. Barclay was baptized in infancy in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but never connected himself with it. His preference was for the Episcopal Church, and on April 24, 1873, he and his son, Robert, then a pupil at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, were confirmed together by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Johns in Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia, the historic church in which General Washington worshipped. For many years Mr. Barclay was a vestryman in Trinity Parish, St. Louis. He was also a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, and of the "Missouri Institution for the Education of the Blind." All who were connected with him in these institutions will remember his enthusiastic efforts for the erection and support of St. Luke's Hospital, and for the rebuilding of Trinity Church after its destruction by fire, and also for the general welfare of that parish, as well as his never-ceasing interest in the Institution for the Education of the Blind. He was a public-spirited man and always active in all charitable work and philanthropic enterprises.

He was not fond of secret societies, but at the solicitation of his second wife, who was the daughter of a Mason and an Odd Fellow, he, soon after their marriage in 1854, joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and regularly attended Wildey Lodge No. 2 for one year only, but retained his membership in the order for ten years.

Mr. Barclay was twice married. His first wife was Miss Sallie Virginia Watson, of Van Buren, Arkansas, to whom he was united December 24, 1851. She died in St. Louis December 14, 1852. His second wife, to whom he was married June 26, 1854, in St. Louis, was Mary Melinda Hill, a widow (with one son, Shepard), the only daughter of Elihu H. Shepard and Mary Thomas Shepard. By this marriage he became the father of four children — one son and three daughters.

Mary Esther Barclay, Robert Barclay (now a practicing physician in St. Louis); Lucy Eleanor, wife of Edmond L. McClelland, Esq., of Washington, D. C., and Annie, wife of Julius Howard Pratt, Ph. D., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, all of whom and their mother survive him.

Mr. Barclay was a man of generous impulses and unlimited hospitality. At the close of the Civil War, in 1865, many young Southerners came to St. Louis to seek their fortunes, and not a few of these remember with grateful pleasure his personal kindness and the genial welcome and generous hospitality which always awaited them and their friends at the Barclay homestead.

He was a faithful friend, a bitter foe, a "royal host" and a zealous partisan, fearless in the defense of his friends and his principles. He was handsome, of fine form and presence, courteous and dignified in manner, and of cultivated and refined tastes, gentle in nature, truthful in spirit, and in every sense of the word a gentleman.

He died after only a few days' illness at the residence of his son, Dr. Robert Barclay, in St. Louis, September 11, 1886.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

Barclay, Shepard, lawyer and judge, was born November 3, 1847, in St. Louis. Captain Elihu H. Shepard, his grandfather, was a pioneer American settler, who came to this city in 1823 from New York State.

Judge Barclay's education began in the public schools of St. Louis. From the High School he went to the St. Louis University, and was graduated there in the classical course in 1867. He then commenced the study of law at the University of Virginia under the tutelage of Professor John B. Minor, the noted author of the "Institutes," and in 1869 he attained his degree of law there, and was also graduated in the School of Medical Jurisprudence. Judge Barclay, during his university career, was elected final president of the Jefferson Society by a unanimous vote. In 1869 he started to Europe, where he remained until 1872, attending two terms in the University of Berlin, in the study of the civil law, under the guidance of Drs. Gneist and Bruns. He spent also a considerable time in Paris in 1870, and saw the close of the empire of the third Napoleon. During his stay abroad he witnessed some of the great events of the last Franco-Prussian War, and [illegible] accounts of them, which appeared in [illegible] the St. Louis journals. On returning [illegible] in 1872 he commenced the practice of [illegible] and during the early days of his law pr[illegible] wrote for the press in St. Louis as [illegible] contributor. In 1873 he was married [illegible] Anderson, daughter of Honorable Cl[illegible] Anderson, a well-known citizen of St. L[illegible] In the same year Honorable Wm. C. M[illegible] and he formed a law partnership, which [illegible] tinued until 1882, when Judge Barcla[illegible] elected circuit judge in St. Louis by a m[illegible] ity of 5,040. His associates on the [illegible] bench at that time were Judges Amos [illegible] Thayer, Elmer B. Adams, George W. L[illegible] and William H. Horner.

From 1877 until after his election to [illegible] judiciary he participated in organizing [illegible] local military force in St. Louis, which be[illegible] the third regiment of the National Gua[illegible] Missouri. It was at the time regarded a[illegible] very efficient body of citizen soldiery. [illegible] regiment was commanded by Colonel Ja[illegible] G. Butler, and one of the best compa[illegible] therein was the Lafayette Guard, of w[illegible] the subject of this sketch was for many y[illegible] captain.

In 1888, near the close of his term of ser[illegible] on the circuit bench, he was elected judg[illegible] the Supreme Court of Missouri. His [illegible] opinion as supreme judge is reported in [illegible] 97th Missouri Reports, page 26, and his op[illegible] ions appear thereafter in more than forty [illegible] volumes of the official decisions. In [illegible] Judge Barclay was chosen chief justice [illegible] the court by his associates on the bench, a[illegible] in June of that year the University of M[illegible] souri at Columbia conferred upon him [illegible] honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Before going on the bench Judge Bar[illegible] served for several years as secretary of [illegible] Missouri Historical Society. In 1882 he w[illegible] elected secretary of the Conference of Ju[illegible] of Missouri, an association formed by m[illegible] bers of the judiciary of the State for the p[illegible] pose of considering and reporting to the le[illegible] lature upon omissions, uncertainties and [illegible] congruities in the statute law—a duty impo[illegible] on the judges by Section 3272 of the Rev[illegible] Statutes. He filled that office for more th[illegible] fifteen years, and until his resignation [illegible] judge. He also filled for a long period [illegible] office of vice-president of the American B[illegible] Association, an important national orga[illegible]

Shepard Barclay

consolidation with the Missouri Pacific system, he was retained as secretary of the Iron Mountain branch and commissioner of lands in Missouri. Both these offices he continued to hold until the day of his death. During his long and active connection with the railway interests of Missouri he was much in the public eye, and in that sense was a public man for more than forty years. As a city and county official he also rendered many years of faithful and efficient service to the people, and the force and influence of his constructive genius was felt in almost every department of the city government. As early as 1857 he served as a member of the Board of Public Schools, and was several times re-elected to that body. As its president particularly he contributed greatly to the upbuilding of the splendid public school system of St. Louis. During the years 1865-6, while a member of the Missouri Legislature, he obtained a charter for the Public School Library Association, which founded the present public library, and was its first president. In 1866 he was appointed a member of the board of managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, at Fulton, Missouri. In 1867-8 he served as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected city comptroller, serving until 1871. While acting in that capacity he formulated the "Cole-Barlow charter," which was enacted by the Legislature. After the adoption of the existing "scheme and charter" he was elected a member of the first city council provided for therein, and served until 1879, being chairman of the committees on ways and means, and railroads. He was originally a Whig in his political affiliations, but early joined the "Free Soil" movement, being one of the small number of Missourians who took a bold stand against the extension of slavery. He naturally became a supporter of the Republican party, and was a steadfast but conservative member of it to the end of his life. From 1842 until his death he was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church of St. Louis, and during the later years of his life was senior warden of its vestry. September 12, 1839, he married Miss Lucy A. Dickson, of Perry, New York. His widow and four children are the surviving members of his family. These children are Stephen D. Barlow, Margaret D. Turner, wife of Charles H. Turner, president of the St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company; Agnes Houser, wife of D. M. H[illegible] president of the Globe Printing Comp[illegible] publisher of the St. Louis "Globe-Dem[illegible]" and Andrew D. Barlow, present [illegible] States consul-general in Mexico.

Barnard, Henry Clay, was bor[illegible] nary 20, 1835, in the town of Dagsbo[illegible] of Delaware, and died in St. Louis, [illegible] 8, 1898. His parents were Joseph S. [illegible] Sarah (Benson) Barnard, and the elder [illegible] nard was a surveyor and dealer in land[illegible] rants, who came to St. Louis in 1864, and [illegible] here in 1866. The son received a colle[illegible] education at Newark, Delaware, and [illegible] after completing his course of study cam[illegible] St. Louis, where he entered the emp[illegible] the wholesale drug firm of Barnard, M[illegible] & Peck, then doing business at the corn[illegible] Second Street and Washington Ave[illegible] Leaving this wholesale drug house in 18[illegible] embarked in the retail drug business [illegible] lishing a store at the corner of Sixth [illegible] Morgan Streets. In 1863 he removed [illegible] corner of Eleventh and Morgan Stre[illegible] which place he did business for eleven [illegible] thereafter. From 1874 to 1876 his drug [illegible] was at 2714 Franklin Avenue, and in the [illegible] last named he removed to 4101 Easton A[illegible] nue. There he remained until 1880, [illegible] he retired from the drug trade and eng[illegible] in the real estate business, with which he [illegible] identified until his death. He was a suc[illegible] ful business man, esteemed by all his [illegible] temporaries for his correct methods, [illegible] probity and high character. A Republi[illegible] in politics, and a Congregationalist in re[illegible] ligious affiliations, he took a good deal [illegible] interest in public affairs, and a devout chr[illegible] man's interest in all that pertained to [illegible] church and its institutions. During the C[illegible] War he served as a member of the T[illegible] Regiment of the enrolled militia of Missou[illegible] He was at the time of his death a ve[illegible] member of the Order of Odd Fellows, affi[illegible] ing with Excelsior Lodge No. 18 of that o[illegible] in St. Louis. He married Miss Anne [illegible] Robeson, daughter of Charles S. Robe[illegible] of Belvidere, New Jersey, who was an [illegible] of George M. Robeson, Secretary of [illegible] United States Navy during the administra[illegible] tion of President Grant. The surviving m[illegible] bers of Mr. Barnard's family are Mrs. Barn[illegible] and two children, Sidney L. Barnard and [illegible] Carrie M. Hudson.

Robert A. Barnes

Barnes, Baron S., who has for many years been conspicuous in St. Louis as a member of that famous body of traders known as the Chamber of Commerce, was born September 21, 1844, in the city of Utica, New York, son of Amos and Julia (Bush) Barnes. He was educated in the schools of Utica and trained to commercial pursuits. Coming West in his young manhood, he became a resident of St. Louis in 1876, and at once became actively interested in the grain trade in this city. Admitted to membership in the Chamber of Commerce, he embarked in business as a grain broker, and for more than twenty years has been continuously engaged ing that branch of trade. In his operations as a member of the Chamber of Commerce he has evinced rare judgment and evidenced that keen sagacity which results from a careful study of markets and trade conditions, a broad survey of the sources of supply and accurate estimates of the demand for the cereal products of the country. While he has been a fearless operator in the sense of backing his judgment by his investments, he has at the same time been careful in reaching conclusions, and as a result of this conservatism and his long experience he has seldom been found on the wrong side of the market. Successful in the accumulation of a fortune, and known among his associates and acquaintances as a business man of high character and superior capacity, he is recognized also as a gentleman of cultivated tastes, a lover of good literature and of the best things in art. His home on the heights west of St. Louis, on what is known as the old Bonhomme Road, is one of the most beautiful of St. Louis' suburban residences and evidences the artistic tastes of its owner in its furnishings and embellishments. Upright in business, sincere in his friendships, hospitable in his entertainments and genial in his intercourse with his fellow-men, he is esteemed alike in business and social circles, a popular and useful citizen. He served in the Union army in the Civil War as a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and as a soldier discharged faithfully every duty and performed every obligation resting upon him. In politics he is a Republican, and he is identified with fraternal organizations as a member of the Masonic order. He was married at Oskaloosa, Iowa, June 4, 1890, to Miss Eva Saulsbury, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

Barnes, Robert A., merchant, banker and public benefactor, was born November 29, 1808, in Washington, D. C., and died in St. Louis, April 2, 1892. His father was Jesse Barnes, of Charles County, Maryland; and his mother, Mary Evans, of Prince George County, same State. He was of English descent, his paternal ancestor having emigrated in the year 1662 from the County of Suffolk, England, settling in Maryland near the present site of Port Tobacco. His father died when he was thirteen years of age, and he was placed under the care of an uncle, Richard Barnes, of Louisville, Kentucky, with whom he lived for several years. At that early date the advantages of literary training were meager, embracing only a common school education, which he received; but in after years by extensive reading he became well informed on all ordinary subjects, fitting him for the intercourse of cultured society. In equipment for his career the lack of early literary training was amply supplied by a strong character, a vigorous intellect, and especially by sound, common sense, which is nothing but sound judgment applied to the questions of daily life as they arise, and which was one of Mr. Barnes' most marked characteristics.

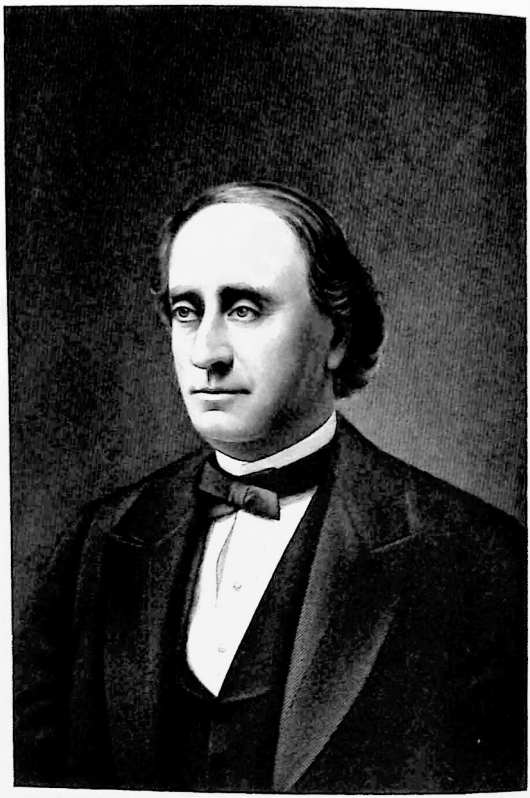
On May 17, 1830, he removed to St. Louis, which he made his permanent home. In his marriage, January 28, 1845, he became connected with one of the most prominent families of the city, his wife, Louise de Mun, being the third daughter of Jules de Mun and Isabelle Gratiot. She was a devoted Catholic, but though himself of a different faith, he respected hers, and in personal affection idolized her, referring to her in his will with this testimony to her virtues: "My beloved wife, the most devoted daughter, wife and mother I ever knew." It is in testimony, on the other hand, of her respect for his faith, as well as wifely devotion, that she concurred heartily and co-operated fully in the purpose and plan of his will, placing the hospital, by him founded, under Protestant control; and, indeed, at her suggestion the liberal provision for herself, absolutely, was altered so that in event of her death it should revert to the fund for the hospital. He, however, survived her several years. Their only children, a son

named De Mun, and a daughter, Isabelle Gratiot, died in infancy.

Mr. Barnes chose for his career commercial pursuits; and in his later life, retiring from his business as a wholesale grocer, he became a capitalist, three-fourths of his fortune of $1,000,000 consisting of cash and convertible securities, and at the time of his death having on deposit $500,000 in cash, and an additional one-quarter of his estate being in choice stocks and bonds. This immense fortune was the product of his own labor and skill, commencing his business life without capital and without influential patronage. It was begun as a clerk for two years on the river, and on his arrival in St. Louis he obtained a situation in a mercantile house at $25 per month, with the privilege of sleeping in the store. He was a born financier. In the principles, aims and methods of business life there are few examples that would be fuller of sound instruction to young business men than his. He laid the foundation of his fortune and gives the secret of its growth in what he is reported to have decided when he entered on that first employment in St. Louis: "If I am ever going to get ahead I must some time begin to get ahead, and now is the time to begin; and I determined that year to save $100, which I did and put at interest and felt myself a capitalist; and every year during the rest of my life I always came out ahead." He understood thoroughly the law of accumulation and practiced it rigidly. Perhaps the most potent factor in his successful career was the faculty of making up his mind and having a mind of his own. This self-reliance was resolved upon at the very beginning of it. When twenty-three years of age he contemplated purchasing a stock of goods and going into business. He consulted his uncle at Louisville about it and received this reply: "Robert, you are on the ground; I am not. If you haven't gumption enough to decide whether you ought to go into the business, you won't have gumption enough to run it after you are in." Relating the incident to a friend a few years ago, Mr. Barnes said: "I then became impressed with the fact that I had to 'hoe my own row,' and I determined to do it. I wrote to my uncle, thanking him for his good counsel, and never afterwards asked any man's advice in matters of business, but always acted on my own judgment." His whole business life was characterized by industry, energy, economy and integrity, commanding respect and confi[illegible] and coming out ahead, as he expressed [illegible] year, he soon took rank among the [illegible] merchants and most skillful financiers [illegible] city. In the short period of ten years [illegible] came the president of the State Bank [illegible] that position for twenty-six years, and [illegible] stockholder and officer in various [illegible] corporations.

As indicated somewhat in the fo[illegible] narrative, the personal characteristics [illegible] Barnes were strongly marked and in [illegible] spects eccentric. He possessed a p[illegible] dividuality and a decided indepe[illegible] spirit and action. In both he was emp[illegible] In speech no jugglery of words conceal[illegible] thoughts. "If a man wants to live like [illegible] and die like a dog, he ought not to be [illegible] like a gentleman," was his reply, refe[illegible] contribute to the funeral expenses of [illegible] who had once created a sensation by gi[illegible] $1,000 diamond pin to an actress, an[illegible] squandered his wealth in high liv[illegible] escaped the "Potter's Field" by being [illegible] by his friends. He said truly of himself [illegible] never was cut out for a politician. I was [illegible] very popular with the crowd, and [illegible] wanted to be."

He was a most charitable man. This [illegible] not his public reputation, because he [illegible] ously sought to conceal his charities, and [illegible] known to the public by his strict adherence [illegible] business principles in commercial tra[illegible] tions, in which he appeared exacting [illegible] his intimates known to have a kind heart [illegible] a ready and liberal hand. As already sa[illegible] did not mix benevolence with business [illegible] as shown by discoveries since his death [illegible] made a business of benevolence, and [illegible] titled to place and rank as a distingu[illegible] philanthropist. No one except his wife [illegible] a confidential friend knew of his various [illegible] unceasing private charities, and he disli[illegible] have them referred to by the recipients [illegible] eral years before his death he placed [illegible] hands of trustees $27,000 in bonds for [illegible] benefit of the St. Louis Methodist Orph[illegible] Home, but with the strict injunction th[illegible] was to be kept secret while he lived; a[illegible] similar injunction was imposed in refe[illegible] to his purpose, necessarily confided to [illegible] his trustees, to devote his estate to the [illegible] ing of a hospital, which was formed and [illegible] vided for by will ten years before his [illegible] His benevolence was not, however, [illegible]



Geo. I. Barnett

sentimental, and therefore indiscriminate and unintelligent. He seldom, if ever, gave to the itinerant beggar unless he was also a helpless cripple. He believed everyone not mentally or physically disabled ought to earn his own living, and could if he was anxious to do it, and if he would not work he ought to starve.

The bequests of his will, with few exceptions, were in the line of benefactions to the poor and friendless. In those made to nephews and nieces there appears the thought and purpose to limit the amount to each, so as not to release them from self-help, while enough to lay the foundation of a fortune if they had the ambition and energy to earn it. The beneficiaries were orphan asylums and private hospitals and institutions for the care of friendless old men and women, and the remainder, estimated at $1,000,000, for the erection and maintenance of a hospital "for sick and injured persons, without distinction of creed."

Because most of his large benefactions have been to the institutions of the Southern Methodist Church and the hospital placed under its auspices, it has been erroneously supposed he was a member of that church. He was not a member of any church. By reason of his association in boyhood with his uncle, who was a vestryman and a very active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he affiliated with that church when he first came to St. Louis, and though not, perhaps, a communicant, he attended its worship for many years. It is also a mistake that his reason for the selection of the Methodist Church as the instrument of his magnificent charity was solely in honor of his mother, who was a Methodist. Her memory was indeed hallowed to him, as his devotion to her in widowhood was most filial. The first $1,000 he accumulated he applied to clearing off an incumbrance his father had left upon his little property, and relieving the family of all debt. He has referred to it as giving him more satisfaction than any act of his life; and in honor of her memory he endowed with $22,500 a chair at Central College, Missouri, bearing her name, and another for the same amount in memory of his son. Mr. Galt, his legal adviser, who drew his will, reports his chief and controlling reason for placing his hospital under the auspices of the Methodist Church, as expressed to him by Mr. Barnes in his own words: "A person ought to invest his money for doing good as he invests it in his business, where it will bring the largest returns. While the Methodist Church is one of the largest Protestant denominations, it is one of the poorest financially, yet it does more work among the poor than any of the others; so I think my fortune will do most good with it." The provisions of his will, accordingly, vest his estate and the control of the hospital in three trustees, Richard M. Scruggs and Samuel M. Kennard, Methodists, and Smith P. Galt, a Presbyterian, but his confidential friend and legal adviser, and their successors in perpetuity to be appointed as vacancies may occur, by the bishop presiding in the St. Louis Annual Conference of the Methodist Church South at its session preceding the happening of such vacancy. Concerning this provision of the will Mr. Galt says: "Mr. Barnes had a great respect for the bishops of the Methodist Church, as he said to me: 'They are not only men of piety and good principles, but of sound sense and executive ability, and I can trust both their hearts and their heads.'"

The trustees have acquired a site for the hospital in the Glasgow property, at Garrison Avenue and Glasgow Place. For sufficient business reasons they have delayed its erection, but it will soon be commenced, and when completed, while not so large as some other hospitals, it will not be inferior in conveniences and comforts, and in the best arrangements and appliances, to any hospital in the country, and it will stand a fitting monument to its noble founder.

Barnes Medical College.—This institution was founded in 1892, by Drs. Pinckney French, Charles H. Hughes and A. N. Carpenter. It was incorporated under the laws of Missouri the same year, and named in honor of Robert A. Barnes, the noted merchant and philanthropist of St. Louis, who left a bequest of more than a million dollars, to be used in founding and maintaining a hospital in this city. Dr. Hughes was chosen president of the college at its organization, and has since continued to fill that position. The institution has had a prosperous career and a large number of students were enrolled at the beginning of the year 1899.

Barnett, George Ingram, architect, and at the time of his death the oldest mem-

ber of his profession in St. Louis, was born in Nottingham, England, March 20, 1815, and died in St. Louis, December 29, 1898. He was the son of Absalom and Sarah Ingram-Barnett, both of whom belonged to old English families of highest respectability. His father was the senior elder of the Baptist Church in Nottingham, a position which carried with it many of the duties which usually devolve upon a clergyman. At his house the leading Baptist ministers of England often visited; among them Andrew Fuller, who married a sister, and Robert Hall, the most eloquent man the denomination has ever produced, and one of the most famous. Mr. Barnett was educated at a good school in Nottingham, and, while a school-boy, saw the funeral cortege of Lord Byron arrive from London on its way to the family vault in Huchnall, Torkard Church, near Newstead Abbey. He left school at an early age, and, as a then indispensable preliminary to the profession of architecture, learned the trade of a practical carpenter. He was afterward apprenticed to Patterson & Hine, the leading architects in that part of England, and remained with them six years. The first outside work assigned to him by the firm was the superintendence of important changes and repairs at Annesley Hall, the ancestral home of Mary Chaworth—Byron's "Mary." He came to America in 1839, and after a stay of some months in New York reached St. Louis in the spring of the following year, and resided here until his death. His first professional work in St. Louis was the drawing of a perspective view of the present court house for Singleton & Foster, then the only architects in the town, who had charge of the construction. Shortly afterward he was engaged by Lewis & Clark as assistant in the planning of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, and when that was completed he opened an office of his own. Mr. Barnett in his long professional life probably did far more work than any other one architect in St. Louis. Among the more prominent structures erected by him are the present Southern Hotel, as well as its predecessor; the present Lindell Hotel, Barr's Dry Goods Store, the Equitable Building, the Third Presbyterian, the Centenary and Union Methodist Churches, and the water-works building at Bissell's Point, while his private residences, stores, etc., are innumerable. He was the exclusive architect of the [illegible] Shaw, as well as his oldest personal [illegible]

Mr. Barnett was not only one of [illegible] known architects in St. Louis but [illegible] reputed to be the ablest in the country [illegible] classic school, from which he [illegible] swerve. He had no use for modern [illegible] tions and style, such as low ceilings [illegible] windows and dwarfed door-ways. His [illegible] ings, whether public or private, always [illegible] in their treatment what is characteristic [illegible] educated architect, namely, character [illegible] pression and proportion. Ample light [illegible] proper ventilation were also distinct[illegible] features of his work.

He was a man who was very warm [illegible] friendships, exceedingly hospitable, [illegible] noted for his honest and straightforward [illegible] ings. He took a deep interest in the [illegible] welfare, and was very active in all public [illegible] terprises. He was one of the seven [illegible] charter members of the old Missouri [illegible] which met at Colonel Garesche's house [illegible] Fourth Street, and he was also a member [illegible] the University Club when it had its quarters [illegible] on Washington Avenue.

Mr. Barnett was twice married. He [illegible] a son and two daughters by the first wife [illegible] two sons and one daughter by the second [illegible]

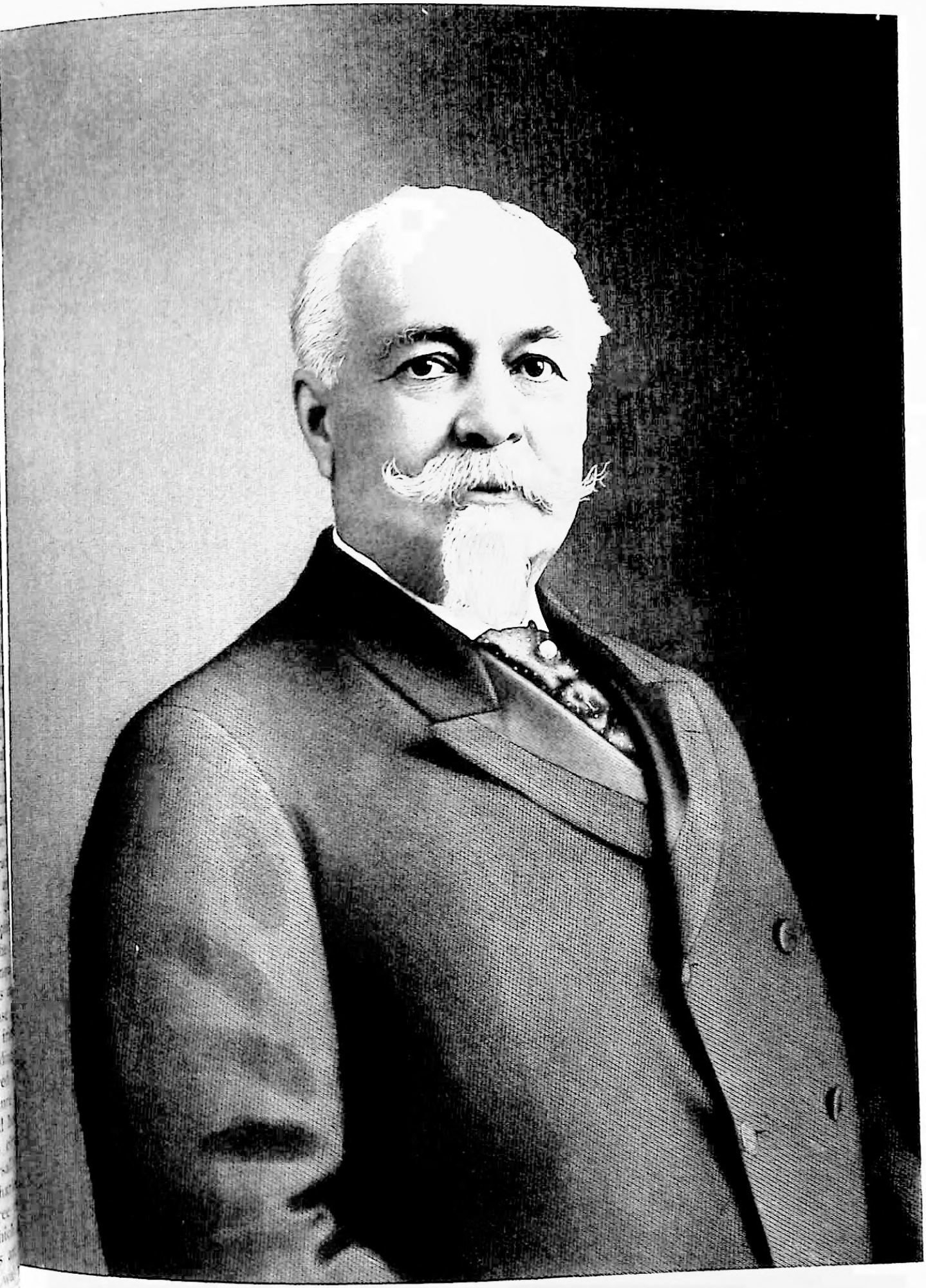
Baker, George A., banker, was [illegible] April 10, 1832, in New Haven, Connecticut, [illegible] son of Amos and Mary (Gilbert) Baker. [illegible] the paternal line he is descended from Eng[illegible] ancestors, who settled at an early date [illegible] Vermont, and his paternal grandfather [illegible] Dr. Amos Baker, who removed from Vermont [illegible] to Ridgefield, Connecticut, and served [illegible] surgeon in the Colonial Army in the Revolutionary War. His ancestors in the maternal line, who also came from England, [illegible] originally at New Haven, Connecticut [illegible] his maternal grandfather was also a participant in the Revolutionary War, serving [illegible] soldier in the Connecticut line. George [illegible] Baker was educated at a private school [illegible] at Russell Academy, of New Haven, Connecticut, his course of study being designed to fit him for a business career. In 1852 [illegible] after he attained his majority, he came [illegible] Missouri and embarked in mercantile [illegible] suits at Westport, in Jackson County, [illegible] continued in business at that place until [illegible] and then removed to Montana, where he [illegible] gaged in merchandising for nine years [illegible]

after, his operations being attended with a large degree of success. In 1874 he came to St. Louis and became head of the brokerage firm of Baker & Aull, his associate in this business, which was creditably and profitably conducted until 1880, being Mr. James Aull. In July of the year last named Mr. Baker retired from the brokerage business to accept the presidency of the Continental Bank, which at that time had a capital of $100,000 and deposits aggregating $350,000. Under his able and sagacious financial management the business of this institution increased rapidly, and in 1884 its capital had doubled, and in 1889 its surplus and earnings, in addition to its increased capital, amounted to $135,000. The bank was then reorganized under the national banking law and became the Continental National Bank, which in 1897 had a capital of one million dollars, a surplus of $225,000, and deposits aggregating $7,500,000. The expansion of the business of this banking house and its high standing among the monetary institutions of the city are the highest testimonials to the ability of Mr. Baker as a practical banker and financier. Although in no sense a politician, he has at different times taken a warm interest in political campaigns in which important financial issues were involved, and though he had previously voted with the Democratic party, he supported the Republican presidential nominee in 1896, regarding the declaration of the Democratic platform of that year in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver as a dangerous financial heresy. He is a Methodist churchman, affiliating with Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with which he is officially connected as steward, and in the work of which he is very active. He married, in 1858, Miss Sarah Eleanor Street, daughter of General Joseph M. Street, and has four children: William S. Baker Grace H. Baker—now Mrs. Charles A. Cunningham; George A. Baker, Jr., and Shirley A. Baker.

Ball, Spencer J. V., pioneer, was born September 29, 1815, at Alexandria Heights, Virginia, near Washington City, and died at Fort Madison, Iowa, February 6, 1898. His early home was the historic spot known as "Ball's Bluff," and there the family had lived for more than two hundred years. His father was Colonel James V. Ball, of the United States Army, and his mother was a granddaughter of General Andrew Lewis, of Revolutionary fame, and granddaughter of John Lewis, founder of the town of Staunton, Virginia. Two years after the birth of Spencer J. V. Ball his father was placed in command of the military post of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the family lived at that place until Colonel Ball's death. Afterward Mrs. Ball removed to Washington, Kentucky, and married Alexander K. Marshall, of the renowned Marshall family of the Bluegrass State. Her son, Spencer, was educated at Augusta University, and left Kentucky when he was nineteen years of age to come to Missouri. He first lived at Clarksville, in this State, and when twenty years old began steamboating on the Mississippi River. From a subordinate position he was advanced to pilot, and then to captain, and in the last-named capacity was connected with the river interests until about the year 1884, when he retired from business. The first steamer of which he had command was the "Wyoming," a notable boat in its day, because of the fact that it was the first steamer placed on the river which had a full-length cabin on the upper deck. As early as 1834 Captain Ball built, at Hamburg, Illinois, the first side-wheel steamer that plied on the upper Mississippi River. This boat was built by Captain Ball and his partner, John Shaw, and was named the "Minerva." All the timber used in the construction of the boat was taken from the ground on which it was built, and the boat was first loaded at Quincy and carried its first cargo to New Orleans. Captain Ball afterward sold his interest to his partner, and the name of the boat was changed to the "John Shaw." Some years later she was wrecked and sunk near New Orleans. In 1838 Captain Ball purchased the steamer "Adventurer," and with this boat made the first voyage ever made by steamer up the Osage River. On that trip the boat carried Wayman Crow and other gentlemen, who founded the town of Osceola, Missouri. In the early 40's Captain Ball engaged in trade with the Indians in Iowa, and in 1847 purchased the "Mary Blane," a boat built at Burlington, Iowa, which was afterward run in the Keokuk and St. Louis trade. He took this boat into the Missouri River trade in 1849, and she made her first trip up the river in that year, with nine hundred passengers, all bound for the California gold

fields, and all of whom were landed at St. Joseph, Missouri, from which point they started on their overland trip to the Pacific Coast. In later years Captain Ball owned and ran the "North Alabama," the "Alpha," "Bridgewater," "Hindoo" and other boats. During the Civil War he was employed by Colonel Charles Parsons in the carrying of army supplies up and down the Mississippi River. Personally Captain Ball was one of the most interesting men of all the old-time river captains. He had a great fondness for hunting and fishing, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, he camped out a few weeks of each year, devoting himself to these sports, until within a few years of his death. While engaged in the river trade St. Louis was his place of residence, and this city was his home for sixty years. He married in Springfield, Kentucky, Miss Maria Spears, who survives him. The children who survive their father are Charles Lewis Ball and D. C. Ball, of St. Louis; Samuel Ball, of Waco, Texas; Mrs. J. P. Cruikshank, and Mrs. George P. Anthes, of Fort Madison, Iowa. Captain Ball's death occurred while he was at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Cruikshank, in Fort Madison.

Barney, Charles E., merchant, was born May 25, 1834, in the little city of Waterville, Maine, son of Jarvis and Lucy Barney. His father was a furniture manufacturer, in moderate circumstances, and the son was born to a condition of life which impressed upon him the necessity of honest effort and the practice of strict economy on his part in early childhood. When he was eleven years old he was put out to service as a farmer's boy, and a plain English education, obtained in the schools of Waterville, constituted the scholastic equipment with which he entered upon a commercial career in later years. After working on a farm until he was sixteen years old he went to Chelsea, Massachusetts, celebrated for its manufactures of tiles and pottery, and clerked for two years thereafter in a grocery store in that city. Then he went to Boston, the "Mecca" of every ambitious New England youth who goes in search of fame and fortune in the commercial world, and in that city gained his first knowledge of the dry goods trade. From Boston he went to New York in 1852, and was an employe of the dry goods house of Lord & Taylor thereafter until 1859. He came to St. in the year last named, and during year was connected with the dry go of C. B. Hubbell, Jr., & Co., of th 1860 he transferred his services to of McClelland & Scruggs, and thus connection with the great dry go with which he was so conspicuously during the remainder of his life. the partnership, which occurred from time, were followed by changes of name successively to W. L. Vand Co., Vandervoort, McClelland & Co. Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Company. Under the name last this noted establishment, which has a leading dry goods house of St. L is known throughout the entire was incorporated in 1883. Of this tion Mr. Barney was vice-president connection with the house as employ ner, stockholder and manager exte a period of thirty-eight years. Natu him a genius for merchandising, and tributed his full share toward the buil of one of the great mercantile estab of the West, and in later years its co management were very largely under rection. The success which attend enterprise was the best evidence of as a merchant, and his standing in ness world was the strongest testim his high character and correct methods. In commercial circles looked upon as a perfect type of the s honorable and high-minded merchan social circles he was the courtly an gentleman, whose friends were "gra his soul with hooks of steel." On day of July, 1898, the Great C claimed him as his own, and he w from his labors on earth, to the inte and astonishment of his family and who had, until the brief period prec demise, believed him to be endow health and strength sufficient to in a very long career of usefulness an Few men have passed away in this elsewhere whose loss was so univer gretted by all who knew him; for C Barney possessed in a marked deg grand qualities of head and heart w the world assurance of a man. A dence of the high esteem in which he by his compeers and competitors in



Chas. E. Barney

the dry goods establishments of the city unanimously closed their stores on the day of his interment, and rarely has there been seen at any private funeral so large an assemblage of sincere mourners, many of whom had been the recipients of his generous bounty and kind advice. His assistance to the needy and unfortunate was never given with ostentation, and his support in affairs of public interest was always as freely contributed and without display. Of him it might be said with truth:

> "His daily prayer, far better understood
> In acts than words, was simply doing good;
> So calm, so constant was his rectitude
> That by his loss alone we know his worth
> And feel how true a man has walked with us on earth."

He married, in March of 1859, Miss Ellen Gribbon, of New York, and three daughters, born of this union, are now living: Mrs. Alice B. Hall, Mrs. Emma B. Maloy and Miss Madge Barney.

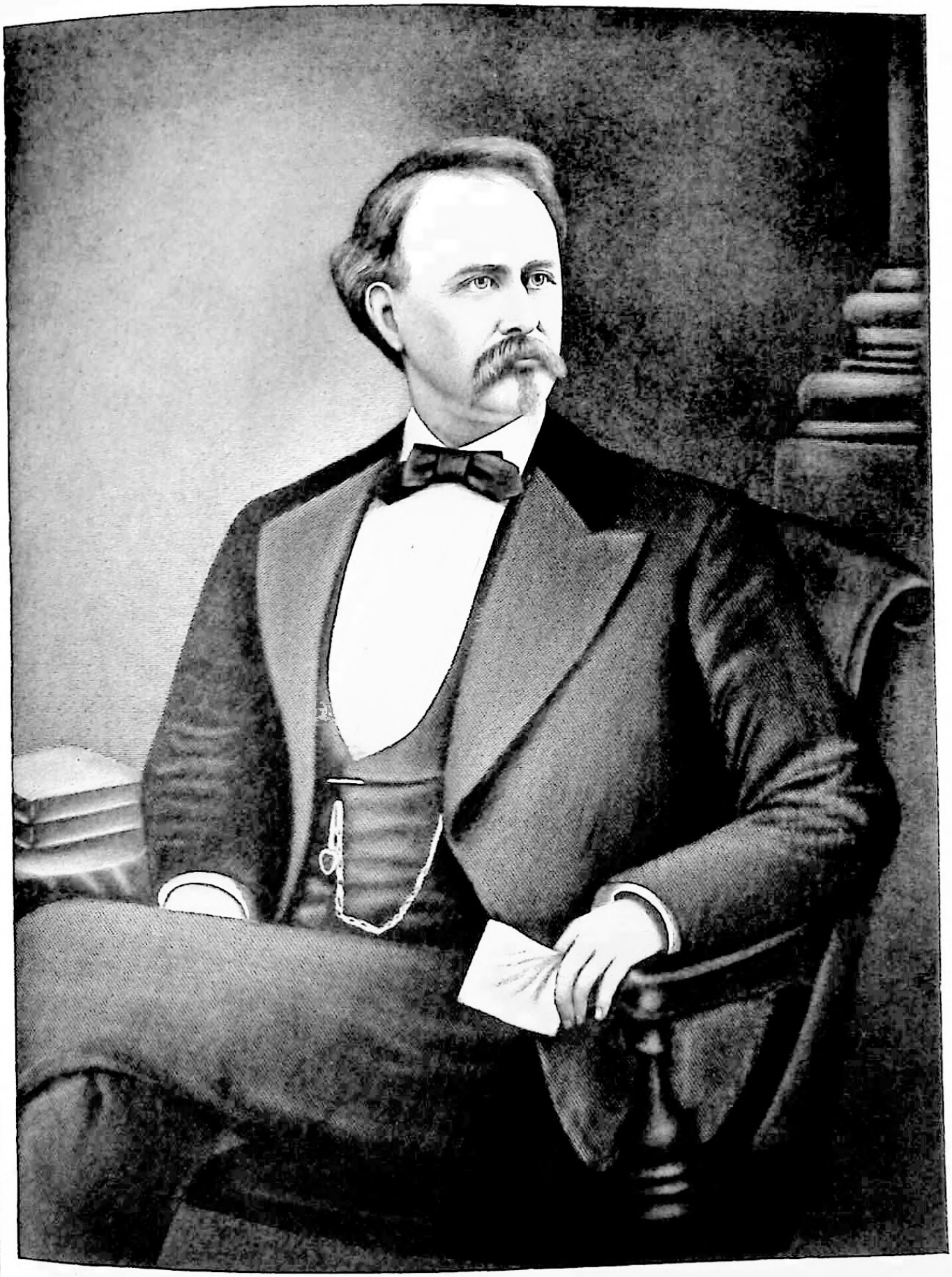
Barnum's Hotel.—This was one of the leading hotels before the Civil War, and was erected in 1854, by George R. Taylor, and in September of that year it was occupied by Theron Barnum and Josiah Fogg, who kept it for twelve years. Governor Yates died there, and the Prince of Wales and suite made it their stopping place in 1860. It was located at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets.

Barnum, Theron, one of the most noted old-time hotel-keepers of St. Louis, was born in Addison County, Vermont, April 23, 1803. During the early years of his life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in 1824 went to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where he clerked in a store until 1827. In that year he went to Baltimore to take the position of confidential clerk to his uncle, David Barnum, who gave to Barnum's Hotel of that city the deserved fame of being at that time "the best hotel in the United States." There he was trained to the business which made him famous as a boniface in St. Louis. In 1840 he came to this city and took charge of the City Hotel, located at the corner of Third and Vine Streets. After keeping this house twelve years he sold out, and later took charge of what became known as "Barnum's Hotel," located at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets. Prior to the Civil War this was one of the widely known hotels of the West, and no hotel man of this region was more popular with the public than was Mr. Barnum.

Bain, George, merchant and manufacturer, was born May 5, 1836, in the ancient town of Stirling, Scotland, and died in St. Louis, October 22, 1891. His parents were Robert S. and Charlotte (Brown) Bain, and his father was the last of the governors of Stirling Castle, at one time a favorite abode of the kings of Scotland. His earlier education was obtained in a classical school in Stirling and completed at Montreal, Canada, to which city his parents removed when he was about fifteen years of age. After living at Montreal about three years, he went to Portland, Maine, his father's family having, in the meantime, removed to Picton, Canada, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, where the elder Bain occupied a responsible position in the government service. At Portland George Bain became connected with an importing house, in which he filled a position of trust and responsibility for two years. Leaving Portland about the time he attained his majority, he came West as far as Chicago and established the commission house of Bain & Clark, which failed soon afterward as a result of the monetary panic of 1857. Immediately after the Civil War, in the year 1865, he came to St. Louis as the representative of a Chicago commission house to found a branch establishment in this city. About the same time he also established a commission house in New Orleans, in which he became a partner. A year later he became a partner also in the St. Louis house, which conducted its business under the firm name of Updike, Field & Co. In 1867 the connection between this and the Chicago house was severed, and the St. Louis firm became Updike, Bain & Co. Soon afterward Mr. Bain disposed of his interest in the New Orleans house and reorganized the St. Louis house, which then became George Bain & Co. Until 1870 the business was conducted under this name, and Mr. Bain was actively identified with the trade of this city as a commission merchant. In the year last named, however, he severed his connection with the commission house, and during the remaining years of his life was identified with the manufacture of flour in St. Louis, contributing in no small degree toward making it one of the great milling centers of the United States. He was

the pioneer in developing the direct export flour trade of this city, which in the course of a few years grew to enormous proportions. Prior to 1874 all Western flour for export passed through the hands of New York exporters. In that year Mr. Bain personally supervised the shipment of 10,000 barrels of flour to the English market, and, while abroad, made business connections which quickly brought St. Louis into direct connection with the commercial centers of Great Britain and Europe, a connection which has been of inestimable value to the commerce of the city. He was largely interested in the Atlantic Mills, which turned out eight hundred barrels of flour per day, and was president also of the Union Steam Mills Company, which had a capacity of four hundred barrels per day. A large manufacturer and shipper of flour and a man who was recognized as having rendered very valuable services to the millers of the West and Southwest, he was a conspicuous figure in the organization of the Millers' National Association, and was chosen the first vice-president of that body. He was later made president of the association and held that office for nine consecutive terms. He was an active participant also for many years in the proceedings of the National Board of Trade, and was vice-president of that organization in 1871. He was president of the Union Merchants' Exchange in 1871 and 1872, and served also at different times as director, vice-president and president of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. As a director of the Chamber of Commerce Association, he was one of the men most actively identified with the erection of the Chamber of Commerce building; was a director of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and in fact was prominently identified with nearly all public movements, designed to advance the progress of St. Louis, during the period of his active business life. He was the first president of the Missouri Millers' Association; a member of the executive committee of the St. Louis Millers' Association, which opened up the export trade by way of New Orleans; was connected with several banking institutions as a director; and was a director also of the Citizens' Insurance Company. From 1869 to 1873 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and in 1872 was the Republican candidate for mayor of St. Louis, being defeated by Honorable Joseph Brown by a small majority. In 1876 he was director [illegible] souri of the Centennial Exposition [illegible] Philadelphia, and in 1882 was nominated [illegible] Congress to succeed Hon. Thomas [illegible] declined the nomination out of con[illegible] for his business interests. He [illegible] spicuous in the councils of the Re[illegible] party from the time he became a [illegible] St. Louis until the end of his life. H[illegible] an active interest in the conduct and [illegible] ment of local and national campaigns [illegible] chairman of the city committee of the [illegible] lican party at the time of his death. [illegible] a delegate to the Republican Nati[illegible] vention of 1876, which met in Cincin[illegible] was to have presented the name of [illegible] Conkling as a candidate for the pre[illegible] had the outlook for his nomination been [illegible] propitious. In early life he attend[illegible] Free Church of Scotland, and the [illegible] design of his mother was that he sh[illegible] come a minister of that church; in later [illegible] affiliations were with the Presbyterian C[illegible] In the field of philanthropic work [illegible] known in St. Louis as a valued member [illegible] board of managers of the House of [illegible] and a director also of the St. Louis Fr[illegible] Association. He was a charter member [illegible] and for many years president, of the [illegible] chants' Exchange Mutual Benevolent [illegible] ciety, a member of the Legion of Hon[illegible] of the American Legion of Honor, [illegible] Knight Templar of the Masonic order [illegible] superb specimen of the American citi[illegible] was at the same time a loyal Scotsman [illegible] served eight years as Royal Chief of the [illegible] tish Clans, and as president also of the [illegible] donian Society of St. Louis. He was [illegible] in 1857, at Yorkville, Illinois, to Mas[illegible] Mather, who is a lineal descendant, in the [illegible] generation, of the renowned Dr. [illegible] Mather, of Boston.

Barret, Arthur Buckner, one [illegible] most brilliant and useful members of [illegible] which has done much for St. Louis, was [illegible] in 1836, on a large farm twelve miles south [illegible] of Springfield, the capital of Illinois, [illegible] home of his father, Dr. Richard Ferrall [illegible] of whom extended mention is made elsewhere [illegible] in this connection. The pioneer home [illegible] in which he spent the earliest years of [illegible] was situated on a sloping hill and [illegible] by one of those picturesque groves of [illegible] walnut and elm trees which dotted the [illegible]



Milton R. Baird

of Illinois in their primitive condition. A rippling stream at the foot of the hill, and beyond this a broad expanse of prairie, diversified, here and there, by cultivated lands of wondrous fertility, served to make up an ensemble of nature's beauties which would have delighted a landscape painter, and these environments seemed to instill into the childish mind of Arthur B. Barret a love of nature which to the end of his life was one of his distinguishing characteristics. He came with his father's family to St. Louis at an early age, and at what was known as Mrs. Spencer's school, famous in its day, obtained the rudiments of his education. Later he attended the equally famous school taught by Edward Wyman, studied under private tutorship in his father's home at Rock Springs, was a pupil at Phillips Andover Academy, of Andover, Massachusetts, and completed his education at St. Louis University, everywhere giving striking proof of his vigorous intellectuality. Having manifested a fondness for active business pursuits, and inclining to agriculture rather than commercial life, his father gave him a farm of eight hundred acres in Montgomery County, Missouri, of which he took charge several years before he attained his majority. The chivalrous element in his nature was always in evidence in his youth and early manhood, inclining him, perhaps, a trifle to adventure, and prompting him to numerous acts illustrative of his high courage and devotion to duty. In 1855, when he was only nineteen years of age, he went to Caddo Parish, Louisiana, and escorted thence to his home in Missouri his aunt, Mary Lee Barret, who, having lost her only son, was desirous of joining her friends in the North. With a train of wagons, horses and numerous servants under his charge, he traveled on horseback from the bottoms of the Brazos, through the flats of the Trinity, the bogs of the Red River country and the dense forests of Arkansas and Missouri, serving as guide and director of the expedition and piloting it safely to its destination. His farm was admirably adapted to stock-raising and under his management became famous for its fine horses and thoroughbred cattle. While carrying on this successful farming industry, he kept in close touch with his old friends and the best social circles of St. Louis, and his home, on Loutre Island, became famous as a resort for gay companies of young St. Louis people, always sure of an enjoyable outing when they visited his place. The island and surrounding country abounded in game, and many prominent St. Louis men now passing down the sun-set side of life's incline remember with pleasure the royal entertainments which he provided for them at the country home over which he presided with regal grace and dignity. In 1859 he married Miss Anna Farrar Sweringen, only daughter of James T. and Martha (Farrar) Sweringen, who in her young womanhood was a reigning belle in St. Louis. After his marriage he resided continuously in this city, a conspicuous figure in business circles and head of a household which was a center of culture and refinement. Closely allied as he had been through his association and environments with Southern people, and with a wealth of Southern blood in his veins, the action of the Southern States in seeking to disrupt the Union served only to strengthen his love for the national government, and he was one of the first five men in St. Louis to file his oath of allegiance with Colonel B. G. Farrar, provost marshal-general of this district, in obedience to certain military requirements of the Federal authorities at the beginning of the war between the States. In 1866 he was made president of the Agricultural & Mechanical Fair Association, and to him the city is indebted for the rejuvenation of one of its chief attractions, an institution which had been founded eleven years earlier by J. Richard Barret, Dr. Richard F. Barret, Colonel John O'Fallon, and others. During the war the fair grounds had been occupied by Federal soldiers, the buildings had sunk into dilapidation, and, discouraged and disheartened, the old directory handed the enterprise over to Mr. Barret and his associates, whom they termed "the boys," with little hope for its future. Through the impetus, however, of his great energy and activity its revivification was rapid and complete, and the fair very shortly entered upon a career of prosperity and attained a degree of celebrity compared to which its former greatness was insignificant. The task which Mr. Barret undertook was a herculean one, but his enthusiasm became a contagion which extended to bankers, merchants, manufacturers and the public of St. Louis generally, and to the farmers and stock-raisers of the surrounding country also, and under his generalship all were brought together to labor harmo-

niously for the building up of the greatest institution of its kind in the country. As president of the Fair Association he received no salary and accepted no compensation of any kind, and yet a very large share of his time was devoted to its interests each year until 1874, when he resigned the presidency. Still the association declined to relieve him from duty and made him its first vice-president, in which capacity he continued to serve to the end of his life. In his conduct of the affairs of this association during its palmiest days he was unselfish in his devotion to the agricultural and mechanical interests of the State and the great business interests of St. Louis. That he should have encountered opposition in the carrying out of some of his plans and purposes was natural, but in every instance he triumphed over this opposition, using always the power and influence which he wielded for the good of the association as a whole and refusing, under all circumstances, to make use of any of his prerogatives for his personal advancement. The same public spirit and loyalty to the interests of St. Louis governed his action in connection with every movement of importance to the public. He was one of the most effective workers in behalf of the inauguration of the Forest Park and O'Fallon Park improvements, and at the time of his death was a park commissioner.

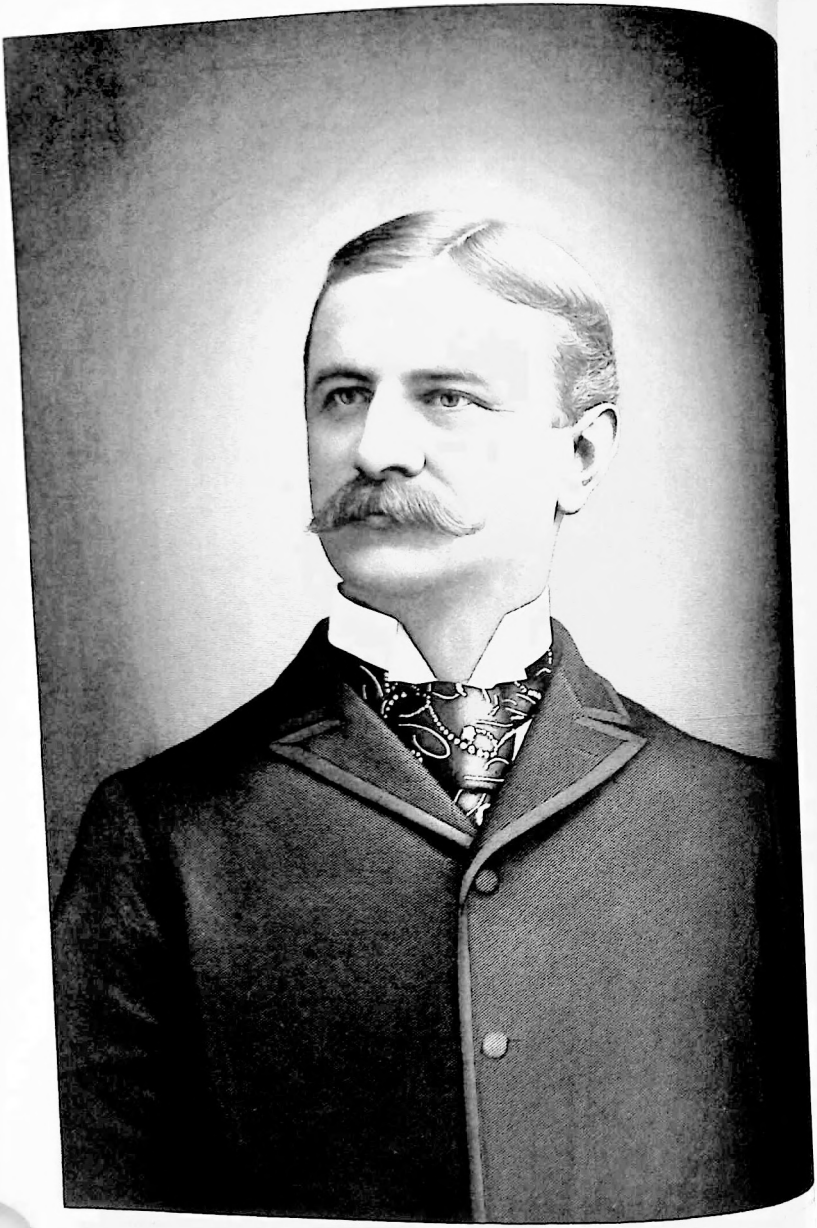
Without any personal interest in the matter, and deriving no benefit from the improvements so far as his individual estate was concerned, he and Dr. John O'Fallon Farrar raised by subscription the "bonus" of $100.000 which was required as a condition precedent to the rebuilding of the Lindell Hotel in 1872, and in all enterprises of a kindred nature he was the same forceful, energetic and resourceful representative of the best interests of St. Louis. When unoccupied by private affairs, his active mind seemed always to be engaged in the evolution of some scheme to advance the growth of the city or to render it more attractive as a place of residence. He was grand marshal of the memorable parade at the opening of the Saengerfest in 1872, and grand marshal also on the occasion of the dedication of the great bridge across the Mississippi, in 1874. On that occasion he was seized with the first symptoms of the disorder which ultimately baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians and resulted in his death. Although he was at the time a much younger man than is usually put forward as the candidate for mayor of a great city, he was pressed upon the Democratic Convention in 1869 for that office, and again in 1871, but defeated by only three votes in the latter instance. In 1872 he was chosen a Presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket, and in 1875 he was nominated for the mayoralty without opposition and by unanimous vote and subsequently elected. The fact that he was peculiarly adapted to the public service was universally recognized, and he entered upon his official term with the promise of good to the city and distinguished himself as a result of his administration. He was at the time thirty-nine years of age, his ability, his integrity and his chivalrous devotion to the public welfare had been put to the test in numerous capacities and no one doubted that his administration would be brilliantly progressive. This prospect was blighted, however, when he was stricken with a fatal illness on the 17th of April, 1877, days after his inauguration to the mayoralty. On the 24th of April following, his death occurred and the city was robbed of one of its best-loved citizens, and his family of a husband and father whose loss was irreparable. A distinguished citizen of St. Louis, from time to time, expressed himself in verse, voiced the public feeling and gave touching tribute to the dead in the following verses:

"A mournful dirge swells from the street,
From lofty spires the bells are tolling—
And, followed by slow marching feet,
The voiceless, stately hearse is rolling

Chief magistrate of mighty city,
Fresh from the victory and the strife.
Love, hate, revenge, all melt to pity
For such an end to such a life.

But deeper than all outward grieving
Feel those hot eyes whence tears have flowed
Who loved less mayor than man when living
And mourn the man, not mayor, when dead."

Prior to his death he received the rites of the Catholic Church, and was buried in its faith, but during his entire life, while avoiding no creed and professing devotion to no particular form of worship, the "Golden Rule" had been the law which governed his actions and "to do good" had been his religion. The surviving members of his family were his wife, a woman of charming accomplishments, who came of one of the oldest of St. Louis families, one daughter and two sons. His daughter



J. W. T. Barrett

Mattie Barret, who grew up a beautiful and gracious woman, became the wife of Mr. J. M. Frost, of this city, and died after giving birth to a son, William Barret Frost, who still survives. His eldest son is James V. S. Barret, now prominent in the business and social circles of St. Louis, and his second son is Arthur Buckner Barret, head of the Barret Commission Company, also of St. Louis.

Barret, James V. S., who belongs to the third generation of a family which has attained unusual distinction in St. Louis, was born June 11, 1861, at the Barret House, a famous old-time Western hostelry, erected by and named in honor of his grandfather, Dr. Richard F. Barret, at Burlington, Iowa. His father was Hon. Arthur Buckner Barret, mentioned at length in the foregoing sketch, who was one of the youngest men ever elected to the mayoralty of St. Louis, and who distinguished himself also as a business man and in various other walks of life. His mother was Miss Anna Farrar Sweringen before her marriage, and through this lineage, he is descended from Major William Christy, whose name is inseparably linked with the early history of the growth and progress of St. Louis. Reared in this city, Mr. Barret was educated under private tutorship and at the St. Louis University, completing his academic studies at Georgetown College, of Georgetown, D. C. Soon after leaving college he married Miss Harper Melton, a lady endowed with many personal charms and social graces, daughter of B. A. Melton, a St. Louis merchant.

Inheriting from his father a fondness for country life and pastoral pursuits, he removed soon after his marriage to a large stock farm and cattle range which he had acquired in the Pecos Valley, in Texas. Being called upon, however, to assume the important responsibility of caring for his large property interests in St. Louis and for the estates also of his mother and grandmother, he returned after a short time to this city, which has ever since been his home. The interests committed to his care were diversified in character and of large magnitude, and called for the exercise of wisdom, discretion and rare judgment. History teaches and experience proves that it is easier to acquire than to retain fortunes and, retaining, to make such use of them that the public welfare as well as private interests are subserved. Favored by fortune, Mr. Barret assumed the responsibilities which it entails, a condition of affairs which seems to put to the severest test not only the ability but the moral rectitude of young men of the present day. Time has demonstrated, however, that along with the fortune bequeathed to him he has inherited the financial acumen and administrative ability which made his father a man of mark, and which made both his paternal and maternal grandfathers men of fortune and leaders in the conduct of great business enterprises in St. Louis. In conserving the trusts committed to his care and conducting the many important business transactions incident thereto, he has shown consummate skill and ability as a man of affairs, and his breadth of view, sound judgment and high character have caused him to be regarded as a worthy successor to his sire and grandsire in a field of effort and enterprise which is constantly broadening and expanding. To Mr. Barret may be given the credit of having aided in beautifying Lindell Boulevard by having the piece of ground at Vandeventer Avenue and Lindell Boulevard made into a park. This ground was held by Mr. Barret under an option, and all arrangements had been completed for the erection of an apartment house, when he was waited upon by residents of the neighborhood, who represented that the proposed improvement would be distasteful to them and to Archbishop Kenrick, whose home was opposite it on Lindell Boulevard. Mr. Barret thereupon consented to hold the hotel project in abeyance, on the condition that those interested give him their assistance in having the property condemned by the city for a park, to be called Kenrick Terrace. The desired action was subsequently taken by the city authorities, and Mr. Barret's enterprise in this connection added another public garden to the number of St. Louis parks. He is also accredited with having made the largest offer ever made for any single piece of St. Louis real estate. In 1895 he formed a syndicate which offered the St. Louis Agricultural & Mechanical Fair Association, through him, $1,000,000 for its grounds. The offer was at the time declined, but it is not improbable that the project formulated by Mr. Barret will be revived at some time in the future, his plans executed, and a new era of prosperity inaugurated for the fair enterprise by a worthy successor of Arthur B. Barret—who was president of the

Fair Association in its palmiest days, and a cousin of Honorable J. Richard Barret, "Missouri Dick," as he used to be called—first president of the association. A cultivated gentleman and endowed with many social graces, he is at the same time democratic in thought, feeling and sentiment, in touch with the masses of the people, in thorough sympathy with their aims and purposes, and endowed with many of those qualities which make men natural leaders of the people. These qualities have popularized him to such an extent that he has frequently been importuned by his party associates of the Democratic faith to stand as a candidate for municipal and other offices, but these offers of preferment have been courteously declined. The prevalence of the feeling that his name would add great strength to the ticket caused him to be nominated for city auditor by the Democratic City Convention of 1897, but the nomination thus formally tendered him was not accepted. Notwithstanding his disinclination to enter public life in an official capacity, he has wielded an important influence in political circles, and few men have the happy faculty of using the influences and resources at their command more effectively than does he when occasion requires or his inclination prompts him to do so. He has been conspicuously active in perfecting the organization of the patriotic Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of Missouri, being entitled to membership in that society as a great-grandson of William Barret who served through the independence struggle as first lieutenant of the Third Continental Dragoons and captain in Baylor's Consolidated Regiment of Dragoons; great-great-grandson of Chiswell Barret, captain in Baylor's Regiment of Dragoons; and great-great-grandson of William Winston, who was a sergeant in Lee's Battalion of Light Dragoons, later lieutenant and adjutant in the Revolutionary Army and still later a captain in the United States Army. By virtue of his descent from Captain Winston, he is also entitled to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, Captain Winston having served in the Colonial Wars under Lieutenant-Colonel William Washington, of the Third Continental Dragoons.

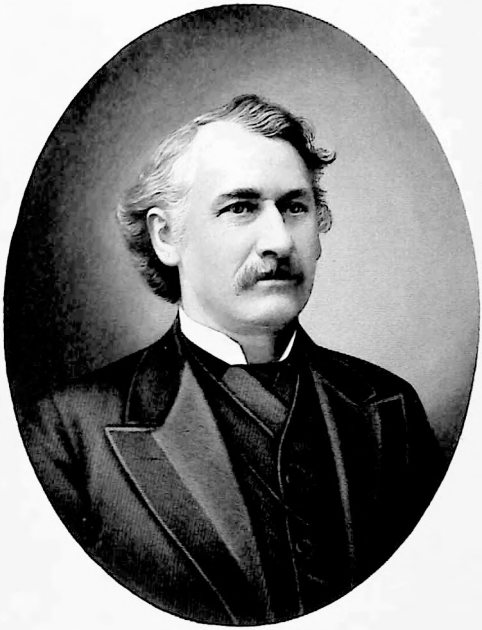
Barret, William D., who occupied a position of prominence among the wealthy and enterprising men of St. Louis for many years, was born in 1794, on the Glebe [illegible] at the home of Rev. Robert Barret, [illegible] St. Martin's Parish, of Louisa County, [illegible] ginia. His father, Captain William [illegible] was a Revolutionary officer, in the [illegible] of Colonel William Washington, and [illegible] mother, whose maiden name was [illegible] Winston, was a cousin of Patrick [illegible] Mr. Barret was educated at the New [illegible] Academy of Greensburg, Kentucky, and [illegible] joyed all the advantages usually enj[illegible] the sons of opulent Kentucky planters [illegible] married the daughter of General James [illegible] of Kentucky, who served in the War of [illegible] and later was cashier of the Southern [illegible] of Kentucky, at Greensburg. In 183[illegible] Barret entered largely into land and [illegible] stock speculations in Illinois, in compan[illegible] his brother, Richard F. Barret, and there [illegible] was an important man of affairs in the [illegible] He became a member of the firm of [illegible] Tompkins & Barret in 1838, and in 18[illegible] erected the spacious mansion still standing [illegible] the west side of Hawk Avenue, nor[illegible] Gratiot Street, in St. Louis. He was [illegible] owner of a tract of land bounded by Va[illegible] venter Avenue, King's Highway, Clayton [illegible] Chouteau Avenues, now in the heart [illegible] western part of St. Louis. Mr. Barret [illegible] September 4, 1844, at his town residence [illegible] No. 5 North Broadway, St. Louis.

Barret, Richard Ferral, pioneer [illegible] and one of the most active men of his gen[illegible] tion also in developing the resources of [illegible] States of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, [illegible] born in 1804 at the Barret homestead [illegible] Greensburg, Green County, Kentucky, [illegible] died May 16, 1860, at Burlington, Io[illegible] Physically and intellectually a vigorous [illegible] ple, the Barrets of this family have been [illegible] spicuously identified with the planting [illegible] advancement of civilization in half a do[illegible] States now numbered among the hist[illegible] American commonwealths. They were a[illegible] the pioneers who transformed Kentucky [illegible] "the dark and bloody ground" of the Ind[illegible] into a region of vast productiveness, occup[illegible] by a brave and chivalrous people; and [illegible] "Old Dominion" numbered the repres[illegible] tives of this family among her early colon[illegible] They were among the cavaliers who ca[illegible] Virginia in the reign of King James I, [illegible] with the Lees, who were their near [illegible] tives. Barret's Ford, near Petersburg, [illegible]

Richd. F. Barrett

the old Virginia family seat, and there lived Robert Barret, great-grandfather of Dr. Richard F. Barret, who was a planter, and also a minister of the established church at that place. There William Barret, the father of Dr. Barret, was born and grew to manhood, and from there he went into the Revolutionary War as a captain of partisan rangers, serving with Marion's cavalry companies, with "Light Horse Harry" Lee in the Jersey campaign, and participating afterward in battles at Guilford Court House and Eutaw, and in other engagements. He was with the rear guard of the American Army at Greene's retreat before Lord Cornwallis, and when the fortunes of war turned witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. His name appears in Heit's record of the officers of the Continental Army, mention being made on page 76 of William Barret, lieutenant in the Third Continental Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel William Washington commanding, transferred to Captain Baylor's Consolidated Regiment of Light Horse. Back of its settlement in Virginia the family has a long and honorable history. Wales was the ancient family seat, and Robert Barret, the most remote ancestor of whom we have any account, was master of Sir John Hawkins' flag-ship in 1567. From this Robert Barret the line of descent to Dr. Richard F. Barret was through William Barret, warden of the London Company, and also author of the "True Declaration, Condition, Prospects and Hopes of the Plantations"; William Barret, the second; Rev. Robert Barret, rector of St. Martin's Parish, Virginia; Chiswell Barret, and William Barret, the third. William Barret, last named, married Dorothy Winston, cousin to Patrick Henry, and the children born of this union were three sons and two daughters. Richard F. Barret, youngest of these children, grew up in Kentucky, and was educated under the tutorage of Rev. William Howe, an eminent Presbyterian divine of that period. After completing his classical studies he was invited by Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, Ohio—eminent as physician, surgeon and author, and father of Judge Charles D. Drake, later a United States Senator from Missouri—to become a member of his household and study medicine under his preceptorship. Under these favorable auspices he completed his medical studies, and after spending some time in the hospitals of Philadelphia and visiting the home of his ancestors in Virginia, he began the practice of his profession in Green County, Kentucky. There he acquired distinction as a medical practitioner, and there also he married, in 1832, Maria Buckner, daughter of Judge Richard A. Buckner, who then represented the "Green River" district of Kentucky in Congress. Having previously purchased and improved a large body of land near Springfield, Illinois, he removed to this farm in 1833 and developed it into one of the notable stock farms of Illinois. He invested largely in government lands in Illinois, and in 1838 began operating in what later became the State of Iowa. He was president of the Burlington Land Company, which acquired large possessions in Iowa, and he also loaned many thousands of dollars to settlers on lands purchased from the government at the Burlington and Dubuque land sales of 1838-9. He and a brother of Commodore Perry were the owners of Stonington Colony, and he was joint proprietor with Colonel Good of the town of Taylorsville, Illinois. From his Illinois farm he removed to Springfield, and while residing there held the office of State fund commissioner, and was also one of the directors of the Illinois State Bank. He erected the Barret House, which became famous among Western hotels, at Burlington, Iowa, and in company with Colonel O'Fallon, Judge Scates and Governor Casey built the first railroad operated successfully in Illinois, a short line of road extending from Caseyville to the Mississippi River, and now utilized by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company. He removed from Springfield to St. Louis in 1840, and the same year was associated with Dr. J. N. McDowell and Dr. J. S. Moore in founding here the first medical college established west of the Mississippi River. He served also as first city physician during the cholera epidemic of 1849, and established the first quarantine in St. Louis. His genius for the conduct of affairs soon brought him into prominence, and he was a pioneer in various important business enterprises. In 1857 he shipped from Vermont to Missouri the finest lot of Morgan horses ever brought into the State, and he was largely interested in promoting the agricultural and stock-raising interests of the West. He was one of the founders of the Agricultural & Mechanical Fair, a member of the banking firm of Wil-

liam Nisbet & Co., and in close touch, at all times during his residence in this city, not only with the leading men of affairs in St. Louis but with the leading men of the West. When the financial panic of 1857 was precipitated Dr. Barret was in the enjoyment of an income of twenty thousand dollars a year, but the rapid shrinkage of values and an impairment of his health, which deprived him of the wonderful vigor and energy of his earlier years, caused a large proportion of his handsome fortune to disappear like the mists of the morning. He continued, however, to be an active and moving spirit in business circles to the end of his life, and died at the hotel which he had built in Burlington nearly a quarter of a century earlier, while temporarily sojourning there to give attention to business interests. In manner and appearance he was a typical Kentuckian of the old school. His figure was commanding, his manners courtly and his home a center of old-fashioned hospitality. He enjoyed during his life the acquaintance of many men prominent in public life, among them Clay, Benton, Logan, Douglas, Trumbull, Browning, Walker and Grimes, and his friendship with Abraham Lincoln, born in an adjoining county in Kentucky, began in boyhood and lasted to the end of his life. He died on the eve of the Civil War, but he had noted the coming storm, and with rare prescience had forecast the character and duration of the struggle. His widow, a woman of many social and domestic graces and sterling character, survived until 1885, and passed away in St. Louis. Their son, RICHARD AYLETT BARRET, physician, lawyer and journalist, was born at "Cliffland," Green County, Kentucky, June 21, 1834. Cliffland was the home of his grandfather, a place famed for the beauty of its location and its picturesque environments. Situated on an elevated plateau, the old homestead could be seen miles away, bordered on one side by overhanging cliffs, and on the other by grand old forest trees wearing the livery of centuries. Through the valley coursed Green River, its rocky bed keeping the waters in constant turmoil, and the river, forest, cliffs and plateau combined to create a very carnival of scenic beauties. In this region, so prolific of nature's charms, Richard Aylett Barret spent the earliest days of his childhood, learned his first lessons in the new State of Illinois, and came with his p[illegible] to St. Louis when he was six years o[illegible] His earliest education was obtained [illegible] private tutorship and at St. Louis Univ[illegible] and he then entered Phillips Exeter Aca[illegible] of New Hampshire, where he was fitted [illegible] Harvard College. On his journey ea[illegible] from St. Louis to the academy he wen[illegible] way of Pittsburg to Brownsville, Pen[illegible] vania; thence by stage over the Alle[illegible] Mountains to Cumberland, then the we[illegible] terminus of the eastern railroad system [illegible] from there to Washington by rail. At Wa[illegible] ington his uncle, Aylett Buckner, then a me[illegible] ber of Congress from Kentucky, was do[illegible] ciled opposite the Treasury Department [illegible] Lincoln, Greeley, William Lloyd Garrison [illegible] "Dick" Richardson, and when he arrived [illegible] the capital city young Barret was introd[illegible] into this famous company. When his [illegible] and Lincoln went to Philadelphia to [illegible] the convention which nominated Gen[illegible] Taylor for the presidency he accompa[illegible] them, and occupied the same room with [illegible] at the old Merchants' Hotel. While in Wa[illegible] ington he also visited "Dolly" Ma[illegible] widow of President Madison, and still cher[illegible] ishes pleasing memories of her sprightly [illegible] vivacious conversation, and of her feeling [illegible] complimentary allusions to members of [illegible] family whom she had known. He was [illegible] duced also to Clay, Douglas, Crittenden [illegible] other famous statesmen of that period dur[illegible] his stay with his uncle in Washington, [illegible] the occasion was one which proved a gr[illegible] educator. After fitting for college at Ph[illegible] lips Exeter he entered Harvard, but left [illegible] fore completing the course. He then stu[illegible] medicine, and after obtaining his doctor's [illegible] gree from Missouri Medical College sa[illegible] from Boston in 1854 on the clipper sh[illegible] "Asterion" for Liverpool, arriving at the E[illegible] glish port at the end of a voyage of nine[illegible] days. In Europe he continued his medi[illegible] studies at the universities of Bonn, Mun[illegible] and Heidelberg, and obtained the additio[illegible] degree of doctor of physics. During his [illegible] cations he traveled throughout Germ[illegible] France, Spain and Italy, and a volume [illegible] be written of his experiences and observati[illegible] in this connection. For a time he served [illegible] secretary of legation at Paris under John [illegible] Mason, then United States minister at [illegible] court of Napoleon III, and was honored w[illegible] the acquaintance of the French sovereign [illegible]



Richd. A. Barret

the Empress Eugenie. Returning to the United States he studied law, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. Soon afterward he formed a law partnership with his uncle, Aylett Buckner, and began the practice of his profession in St. Louis. He was connected in 1858-9 with a commission appointed by the government to adjust controversies relative to what was known as the Galindo land claim, near Waco, Texas, and in the winter of 1859-60, when Kentucky was giving considerable attention to the organization of its citizen soldiery, he was summoned before the Legislature of that State to translate and give an exposition of the German Landwehr law, with the operations of which he became familiar while living abroad. His father died in 1860, and the responsibility of settling up his embarrassed estate devolved upon his son. The business interests of the elder Barret were widely scattered, and for a time Dr. R. A. Barret made his home at Burlington, where he assumed the proprietorship of the Barret House, which became famous as a resort for refugee families from Missouri at the beginning of the Civil War. Espousing the Union cause when the war began, Dr. Barret was one of the men closely associated with General Nathaniel Lyon in the movements which thwarted the purposes of the secession leaders. Later he acted as attorney for the government successively in the offices of General Farrar, general superintendent of contraband and confiscated property; Colonel James O. Broadhead, city provost-marshal, and General E. B. Alexander, provost-marshal for Missouri. For a time he was also acting assistant provost marshal under General Alexander, and at the close of the war received from General Alexander the following letter:

"OFFICE OF
ACTING ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
U. S. A.

"ST. LOUIS, April 21, 1866.

"*Richard A. Barret, Esq.:*

"Dear Sir: At the close of the long and arduous duties of this office permit me to express to you my kindest regards, to say that all our relations have been most agreeable, to testify my acknowledgment of your services, and to wish for you success in your future career.

"I have the honor to be, sir,
"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "E. B. ALEXANDER,
"*Bvt. Brig.-Genl., U. S. A., and Acting Ass't Pro.-Marshal-Genl. for Missouri.*"

All the leading actors in the war drama in Missouri on both the Federal and Confederate sides were men whom he knew intimately, and few men living in the State to-day can call to mind so many interesting reminiscences of the war period and of men who became the most conspicuous figures in the great struggle between the States. Immediately after the war he became a prime mover in promoting the interest of the Agricultural & Mechanical Fair Association, and his carefully written reports of what it had accomplished and exposition of its purposes, published in book form, did much to popularize the institution, increase its prestige and extend its usefulness. In 1866 he removed to Iowa to effect a final settlement of his father's estate, and while residing at Burlington purchased and edited the "Gazette," the oldest newspaper in the State. In 1867 he was a delegate to the Des Moines Rapids Convention, held in St. Louis, which took action resulting in the building of the Keokuk and Nashville Canal. The same year he was a member of a commission composed of Governor Gear and ex-United States Senator Dodge, of Iowa, Judge Edmonds, of Illinois, and himself, which visited St. Louis in the interests of the St. Paul & St. Louis Air Line, and his services in behalf of that enterprise drew from the Burlington Board of Trade a formal resolution and vote of thanks. Returning to his old home in St. Louis at a later date, he was for a time editor-in-chief of the "Evening Dispatch," and still later editor and part owner of the St. Louis "Times." As editor and citizen he took an active interest in everything designed to promote the growth, and to increase the prestige and importance of St. Louis. He was secretary of the famous Capital Removal Committee, appointed at a convention held in St. Louis to forward the project of bringing about the removal of the national capital to the Mississippi Valley. During the administration of his brother, Arthur B. Barret, as mayor of St. Louis he was

private secretary to the mayor, and also served in the same capacity under Mayor James H. Britton. In 1880 he purchased what had been known as the Finney mansion and the St. Louis Club property, and fitted up the Montesano Hotel. Harry Seaman, manager, a handsome improvement, which he sold in 1891, retiring at that time from active business pursuits with a comfortable fortune. His life has been an eventful one, and he has witnessed the transformation of the broad prairies of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa into productive farms; seen the cities by which they are now thickly dotted spring into existence, and watched the growth of St. Louis from a frontier town into a great metropolis. He has contributed his share to this splendid development as a citizen of two States, but has confined his attention mainly to business pursuits. Solicited many times to accept nominations for Congress, the mayoralty and other offices, he has declined, preferring the freedom and independence of plain citizenship to the honors and emoluments of office. His residence abroad in early life, and especially his intimate association with the German people, caused him to become interested in physical culture, and he has long been a prominent and influential member of the Turners' Association. He is a member of the old Central Verein of St. Louis, served on the finance and citizens' committee at the great Turnfest of 1881, and at different times has delivered notable addresses before the Turners at Hyde Park and Burlington, Iowa, and at Peoria, Illinois, in company with such distinguished men as Senator Grimes, Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, Theodore Gulich and Governor Stone. An interesting thing in connection with Dr. Barret's history is the fact that, although he inherited from his father's estate an interest in a large number of slaves, his first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln and against the extension of human slavery. Since the war he has affiliated with the Democratic party. As might be expected of one who has always shown a marked degree of independence in thought and action, his religious views are broadly liberal, and he has always dared to think, act, speak and write according to his own free will, untrammeled by dogma, creed or tradition. He married, in 1862, Mary Finney, daughter of William and Jane Finney, and adopted daughter of John and Mary Ann Finney, of St. Louis. Her paternal grandfather, a gentleman in easy circumstances, came to this country from Ireland in 1817, bringing with him his family of two sons—John and William—and one daughter—Mrs. Kell[illegible] died not long afterward, and on his death-bed, joining together the hands of his two sons, he said to them that he was about to leave them alone in a strange land, and counseled them to be true to each other; to never separate, and to never have separate interests. They never did separate, and for many years were prosperous and honored merchants of St. Louis. Mrs. Barret was educated at Madame Vitalis' French school in Carondelet and at Mrs. Okill's school of Clinton Place, New York City. In later years Mrs. Okill paid Mrs. Barret the compliment of being been the superior of any pupil she had had in her school in an experience of [illegible] years as a teacher. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Barret was solemnized in St. Louis; their wedding was one of the old-fashioned kind, attended by numerous guests and characterized by the most cordial hospitality. The only child born of their union, a beautiful and precocious daughter, who bore the name of Mary Lee Barret, died at the age of seven years, in 1870. A stained-glass window in her memory, a gem of simple, [illegible] beauty, decorates the church edifice in Bellington, at which she first attended Sunday school, and a snow-white Parian marble monument, designed by her great-aunt, Mrs. Ann Finney, and executed in Italy, marks her resting-place on the brow of a sequestered and shady knoll in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Barret, William Lee, physician and educator, was born at the Barret homestead, at No. 11 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, March 5, 1843, and died at Asheville, North Carolina, August 20, 1886. He was one of the sons of Dr. Richard Ferral Barret, and in the preceding sketch of the founder of the family in St. Louis brief references have been made to some of the more important features of its history. In addition to what has already been written of this notable family, it should be stated in this connection that the progenitor of the Virginia branch was William Barret, whose name appeared in "a return" book sent out by the treasurer and council of Virginia, in the year 1620, as "one of the valliant and generous spirits, personally

sessors of the new found territories." In Bishop Meade's "Old Families, Ministers and Families of Virginia," and in the historical works of William Stith, Ebenezer Hazard and Alexander Brown, frequent mention is made of the Barrets of Colonial Virginia, and they were blood relatives to the Corbin, Pressley, Cooke, Thornton, Aylett, Buckner and Robards families of the "Old Dominion."

Born and reared in St. Louis, William Lee Barret spent all the years of his active life here and gathered his professional laurels from those with whom he had played in boyhood. He was educated in part by private tutors under the paternal roof, and in part at the Webster Groves Academy and Washington University, completing his academic studies at the institution last named. At the beginning of the Civil War he went to Burlington, Iowa, where the family had large property interests, and for a short time clerked in the Barret House, built by his father and then under the management of his brother, Dr. Richard A. Barret. Later he was for some time in the government service as an attache of the United States medical purveyor's office, and, after quitting that employ, went to New York City to complete a thorough course of preparation for the medical profession. Entering Bellevue Hospital Medical College, he distinguished himself while there by his devotion to his studies, and won warm commendation from such eminent preceptors as Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Dr. James Marion Sims. He was graduated from Bellevue in the class of 1866, and after his graduation pursued special courses of study at the Bellevue and Woman's Hospitals. Returning then to St. Louis, he entered upon the practice of his profession, admirably equipped for it by intellectual endowments as well as educational attainments. He was enamored of the science of medicine and began his work with the zeal and earnestness of one appreciating fully the dignity of his calling and the grave responsibilities incident thereto. Growing rapidly into popular favor, he was appointed city physician within a few years after he began practicing medicine, and held that position for a period of ten years. He was a close student of social problems as well as of medicine, and while acting as city physician inaugurated sanitary and other reforms which, at the time, attracted wide attention. He was also chosen to a professorship in the St. Louis Medical College, which he filled with signal ability, and later was president of the St. Louis Medical Society and one of the editors also of the "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal." With Drs. Hodgen, Mudd, Lemoine, Alleyne, and others, he was also a zealous and active member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital. As a practicing physician he ranked among the leaders of his profession in St. Louis, and at the time of his death it is not probable that any physician in the city had a larger clientele or a more valuable practice. He was in the prime of life and still progressing toward the zenith of professional eminence when, in the summer of 1886, he was called to Asheville, North Carolina—at which place his wife and his only son and three daughters were temporarily sojourning—by the illness of his son. Soon the hand of death was laid upon the bright, manly, promising boy, and then, wearied by his vigils, prostrated by an uncontrollable grief and borne down by the weight of heart-breaking sorrow, the father fell an easy victim to disease and passed away in the same room in which his son had died only a short time before. When the news of his illness reached St. Louis the St. Louis Medical Journal voiced the general feeling of the public, as well as of the profession, in the following editorial utterance: "We hope and trust, for his own sake, for his family's sake, and for that of the medical profession of St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley, that Dr. Barret may be spared to us for many years to come. We can truly say of him: 'Such men are needed by the medical profession of the West, and we can not afford to lose him.'" The solicitude of his friends could not, however, stay the destroyer, and he passed away, as stated at the beginning of this sketch, on the 20th of August, 1886. His remains were brought back to the city which had always been his home, and buried from Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church, his former friend and pastor, Rev. Dr. Brooks, pronouncing the funeral discourse, and the most eminent members of his profession bearing them to their last resting-place in Bellefontaine Cemetery. At a meeting of the St. Louis Medical Society, held soon after his death, resolutions expressive of the feeling of his professional brethren for him were adopted as follows: "We meet in mournful solemnity. Death has again thinned our ranks and

in removing from our midst Dr. W. L. Barret has levelled his shaft at one of the most gifted and noble of our profession. He adorned his profession with all that was noble and pure, for nature had molded him in no ordinary cast. In his moral and mental constitution were harmoniously blended all the ennobling characteristics of a lofty nature. With a mind analytical in its grasp, with an innate love for his profession, which intensified a lofty ambition, all his energies were assiduously applied to the culture of his profession and the alleviation of human suffering. Such restless activity of purpose had pinnacled him in the zenith of professional fame, and in the prime of life the future was radiant with promise. Death surprised him in what we trusted would have been a long and brilliant career of usefulness, but has left behind the sweet memory of a well-spent and honorable career. We cherish a memory so hallowed, for it honors his profession. Resolved: That in the death of Dr. William L. Barret the medical profession has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the St. Louis Medical Society one of its most gifted and active members. Resolved: That we tender to his bereaved family our most sincere expressions of sympathy. Resolved: That the members of this society attend his funeral in a body." At this meeting of the Medical Society, Dr. E. H. Gregory, Dr. S. Gratz Moses, Dr. E. F. Smith and others feelingly eulogized the dead physician and paid glowing tributes to his worth and high character as a man. Similar resolutions were also adopted and similar action taken by the Gynaecological Society, of which Dr. Barret was a member. The surviving members of his family are three daughters, still residing in St. Louis. Mrs. Barret, who was married to Dr. Barret in 1871, was Miss Nannie Lemoine before her marriage, and came of an old French family, whose representatives were numbered among the early Huguenot immigrants to Virginia. Her family was closely allied, by blood and marriage, with the Spotswood, Dandridge, Ashton, Aylett and Johnson families, of Virginia. One of her ancestors was William Johnson, elected burgess from Louisa County, Virginia, in 1765, and who vacated that office in favor of Patrick Henry, and thus introduced that distinguished patriot into public life.

Barstow, Charles W.—was born [illegible] ruary 24, 1838, in North Pembroke, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He is the [illegible] of Charles and Sarah Anne Hudson Barstow. His father, Charles, was born in North Pembroke, Massachusetts, August 5, 1809, and died in 1892. From 1835 to 1861 he was [illegible] of the Boston shipyards, in which position he succeeded his father. His mother was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Mr. Barstow is of the old English family of Barstow, and is a direct descendant of William of [illegible] Hall, York, who, in 1635, came to America in the ship "Truelove," and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Barstow's early education was confined to the public schools and academic training in the city of Boston. At the age of sixteen he commenced his long and active business life as clerk for King Dexter & Co., of Boston, working in the several positions, including shipping clerk. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was steadily advanced to the grade of first sergeant. He was mustered out of the regiment in 1863, and returned to the employ of King Dexter & Co., but in a few months thereafter removed to St. Louis to engage in business in the employ of George P. Whitelaw. In 1868 he became a partner, and in 1873 acquired the entire business, consisting of paints, oils, drugs and heavy chemicals, and was recognized as one of the largest houses in this line west of the Mississippi River. He retired from active business in 1898. The name of Barstow is conspicuously found in every war in which the United States had been engaged since 1776, and Mr. Barstow's record during the Rebellion was marked for many acts of personal bravery. Enlisting in the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry as private, his terms of services in the State militia enabled him to advance rapidly and was almost immediately advanced to the grade of first sergeant and company drillmaster. Besides many skirmishes in North Carolina, his principal engagements were Goldsboro Expedition, October 8-12, 1862; Kingston, October 14, 1862; Plymouth, April 17-20, 1863, and Whitehall, 1864. As a mark of the company's high esteem, when the regiment was mustered out he was presented with the company's [illegible] which is still in his possession. In 1877, during the famous railroad strike, he was [illegible] lieutenant of Company B, National Guard

Missouri. Mr. Barstow is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and also a member of Ransom Post, G. A. R., No. 131, Department of Missouri, having served a term of senior vice-commander. Mr. Barstow has held various offices in the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, including first vice-president, director Mercantile Library, vice-president St. Louis public schools, director St. Louis Provident Association, president St. Louis Paint, Oil and Drug Club, and an officer at different times in the St. Louis and Mercantile Clubs. Mr. Barstow has always been a Republican, but beyond a desire to see honest government has not interested himself to any marked extent. He has been an active worker and a member of the Second Baptist Church since 1868, and for fifteen years was superintendent of the Sunday School, besides chairman of the various committees. He still retains his position of trustee and deacon. October 19, 1869, he married Ella R. Gale, daughter of Daniel B. and Caroline E. Gale. Daniel B. Gale will long be remembered as one of St. Louis' prominent merchants and also one of the founders of the old and well-known grocery firm of Greely & Gale. Mrs. Caroline E. Gale will long be remembered for her great liberality to educational, religious and philanthropic institutions. Eli Gale Barstow and Arthur H. Gale, vice-president of the Scudder Gale Grocery Company, are the only surviving children of Daniel B. and Caroline E. Gale. Mr. Barstow enjoys a large family of four sons and one daughter. Theodore G., engaged in cattle business in the West; Charles W., Jr., well-known through his long connection with the First Regiment of Missouri, and as captain Company M, First Missouri Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American War; Daniel Gale, proprietor of the St. Louis Grocer & General Merchant; Jessamine and Edward Hudson.

Bartels, H., clergyman, was born at Wietzendorf, in Hanover, March 7, 1851, the son of the magistrate of the place; attended the village school and a private school from his fifth to his fourteenth year, and an advanced school after his confirmation. In 1868 he emigrated to Canada under the direction of Rev. Theodore Harms, of Hermannsburg, to be prepared for the ministry in the Canada Synod; but having found that synod not in full accord with the Lutheran standards, he came to Effingham, Ill., where he assisted Rev. Holtermann by teaching the parochial school until, in 1872, he entered Concordia Seminary of this city, where he studied theology till 1875. Having passed his examinations for the candidacy, he was called to the pastorate of St. John's German Lutheran Church in a part of this city which was then known as Minerstown. In this position he has remained to the present day. For seven years he also taught the parochial school of his congregation, which is now in the charge of two school teachers. Mr. Bartels' pastorate of many years has been remarkably peaceful and undisturbed, and the relations between him and his congregation have always been of the best. For some years he has been the secretary of the Hospital and Orphans' Home Association and a contributor to the periodical published in the interest of the institutions. His family consists of his wife and eight children. One of his sons, Hermann Bartels, is a divinity student in Concordia Seminary at this writing (1899).

Bartholdt, Richard, journalist and congressman, was born November 2, 1853, in the town of Schleiz, Germany, and came to the United States when he was seventeen years of age. He had previously obtained an academic education, and when he landed in New York City, he was ready to begin the battle of life. For four years thereafter he lived in Brooklyn, and there he learned the printer's trade. Coming West, then, to St. Louis, he worked as a compositor on the "Anzeiger des Westens" and other German newspapers until 1876, and is remembered by those who worked with him at the case as a capable printer, an intelligent and studious young man, and a genial companion. In 1876 his carefully husbanded earnings paid the expenses of a trip which he made to the Fatherland, and while there he studied law. Two years later he returned to this country, with his knowledge broadened by travel and study abroad, and making choice of journalism as his vocation, he began newspaper work on the New York "Staats Zeitung." His work on this journal was brilliant in character, evidencing the fact that he had genius of a high order and giving promise of the success which he has since achieved both in journalism and politics. His fondness for St. Louis brought him back to this city in 1884, when

he took charge of the "Tribune," a German evening paper, which under his control became a valuable property, attaining great popularity among the German-speaking residents of this city. In 1890 he entered politics, standing at that time as a candidate for member of the city school board. He was elected to this position by a flattering majority, and so admirably did he discharge his duties in this connection that he was chosen president of the board the following year, and in that capacity exhibited an executive ability and soundness of judgment that won for him the commendation of all classes of citizens, regardless of their political predilection. His manifest fitness for the discharge of public duties impressed itself upon the public mind, and in 1892 he was made the candidate of the Republican party, with which he had affiliated from the time he became a voter, for representative in Congress from the Tenth Missouri District. At the ensuing election, he received from his constituents the compliment of a majority of three thousand votes, and his labors in the national legislature received two years later the handsome endorsement of a majority of eight thousand votes. He was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898, and has taken rank among the able and influential members of the American Congress.

Bartle, William G., was born in Cheshire, England, in 1827, and died at St. Louis October 10, 1891. He received the rudiments of a sound education at St. Mary's Academy, near his native place, and at the age of thirteen years came with his mother and stepfather to this country. The family located at St. Louis and made it their home, young Bartle engaging in business with his stepfather, and remaining till he was twenty-one years of age. He had acquired a pretty good knowledge of the live-stock business, and a thorough appreciation of what it was destined to become in that large and prosperous Western region of which St. Louis was the center, and he determined to go into it with all his energies. St. Louis already possessed valuable facilities for attracting and handling live stock, and with the object of increasing them Mr. Bartle opened the Bellevue Stock Yards, outside the western part of the city at that time, but now densely built up. These inclosures were afterward known as the Pacific Stock Yards. Here he began buying cattle for Christian Hays, the [illegible] operator in the business of that day, [illegible] of the most extensive stock dealers [illegible] known in the Western country. He [illegible] ned to act for Mr. Hays until 1862, [illegible] Hays died of cholera, and Mr. Bartle, [illegible] nection with Duncan S. Carter, a well [illegible] and estimable citizen, took the business [illegible] their own hands, conducting it under the [illegible] name of Hays, Carter & Co. The business [illegible] continued to flourish for ten years, and [illegible] firm invested a considerable amount of [illegible] in steamboating, owning at one time a [illegible] trolling interest in the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Line. In 1866 Mr. Bartle [illegible] command of the steamer "Ned Tracy," [illegible] which he was part owner, and in 1867 he [illegible] chased the "Mountaineer" and continued [illegible] her in the Fort Benton trade till 1869. [illegible] ing the Civil War Captain Bartle held [illegible] ant relations with the government in its [illegible] operations. His thorough knowledge of [illegible] live-stock interests in the West, and [illegible] sources of supply of the best [illegible] caused the government to seek his service [illegible] and in the year 1861 he received and [illegible] thirty-four thousand horses for the army—[illegible] largest transaction of the kind ever made [illegible] fore or since. He also purchased the [illegible] for supplying General Banks' army in Louisiana, and for General Sherman's army [illegible] the march for Georgia, conducting all [illegible] prodigious operations with a diligence [illegible] ment and fidelity that won for him the [illegible] and thanks of the high officials with [illegible] he was brought into relations. In the [illegible] time, during the winter season, when the [illegible] was closed, he did the principal purchasing for the large packing houses of Henry [illegible] & Co., Whittaker & Sons, and John J. [illegible] & Co. In 1869 he shipped cattle on a [illegible] scale to New York and Philadelphia. [illegible] the death of John J. Roe, in 1870, he became a partner in the firm of John J. Roe & Co., [illegible] connection with John G. Copelin, Mr. [illegible] son-in-law, and others. In 1871 this partnership was dissolved, and the business [illegible] taken up and continued by Captain [illegible] Wm. Hamilton and H. D. Louderman, [illegible] firm continuing until 1873, when it was dissolved and succeeded by Hamilton & [illegible] With this house, which was one of the largest and most successful in St. Louis, Capt. [illegible] continued until his death in 1891. In the course of his long pursuit of the live-[illegible]

Wm G Barth

trade he acquired a familiarity with it and a capacity for handling it that has never been surpassed, and St. Louis owes to his intelligent and skillful management no small share of that large development which this trade has reached. His high personal and professional honor was no less esteemed than his enterprise and sagacity, and his name stands enrolled in St. Louis as one of its greatest merchants. Captain Bartle was twice married, his last wife being Mary C. Brooks, daughter of Thomas Brooks, Esq., a wealthy and estimable citizen of St. Louis County. Mrs. Bartle, with four children, who survive him, still resides in St. Louis.

Barton, David, United States Senator, was born in Greene County, North Carolina, December 14, 1783, son of Rev. Isaac Barton, a minister of the Baptist Church. He was educated at Greeneville College, studied law under Judge Anderson, of Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar about the year 1810. Soon after his admission to practice he came to St. Louis, and was numbered among the earliest lawyers to settle in what was then a mere village. In 1816 he was appointed by President Madison judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court, and held the first session of a circuit court west of the Mississippi River. In 1818 he was elected a delegate to the Territorial Legislature of Missouri, and was made speaker of the House. In 1820, when the convention to form a constitution for the State of Missouri met in St. Louis, Barton, who had been chosen a delegate, was unanimously elected president of the convention. The most important provisions of the instrument adopted by that body were framed by him, and it passed into history as the "Barton Constitution." Pursuant to the adoption of this constitution, the Legislature of the proposed new State met at the Missouri Hotel, in St. Louis, on the 10th of September, 1820, and Barton was unanimously elected United States Senator, with Thomas H. Benton as his colleague. Missouri was finally admitted into the Union by proclamation of President Monroe, December 3, 1821, and three days later Barton took his seat in the United States Senate. He was subsequently re-elected, and served ten years in the Senate, attaining great distinction as a Whig statesman and orator. In 1831, after his retirement from the Senate, he was nominated by his party for representative in Congress, but was defeated at the ensuing election. In 1834 he was, however, elected to the State Senate, and a short term of service in that body closed his official career. Intemperate habits finally dethroned his reason, and he died insane, September 28, 1837.

Barton, Joshua, was born in Tennessee, son of Rev. Isaac Barton and brother of David Barton, one of the first United States Senators elected from Missouri. He came west soon after his elder brother settled in St. Louis, and read law here under the preceptorship of Rufus Easton. After his admission to the bar he was associated with Honorable Edward Bates in practice until the State Government of Missouri was organized, when he was made Secretary of State. This office he resigned to accept the appointment of United States district attorney for Missouri, a position which he held until his tragic death, which occurred on the 28th of June, 1823. On that date he was killed in a duel fought with Thomas C. Rector on Bloody Island.

Bates, Charles W., lawyer, was born January 23, 1864, in St. Charles County, Missouri, son of Richard and Ellen (Woodson) Bates. He is the grandson of Honorable Edward Bates, whose individuality is strongly impressed upon the history of Missouri, and of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this connection. His paternal grandfather, Edward Bates, and his maternal grandparents, Charles F. and Ann (Wilson) Woodson, were all natives of Virginia. His grandmother in the paternal line, who was born Julia Coalter, was a native of South Carolina. Reared in Missouri, Charles W. Bates was educated in the public schools and at Westminster College of this State, graduating from the last-named institution in the class of 1883. Immediately after his graduation from college he began fitting himself for the profession of law, of which his grandfather had been an illustrious representative. After completing his course at the St. Louis Law School he was admitted to the bar, and gained his earliest experience as a practitioner in this city. In 1888 he removed to Colorado, and practiced in that State until 1891. Returning to this city at that time, he became later a member of the firm of Orr, Christie, Bates & Bruce, now numbered among the able law

firms of St. Louis. Mr. Bates has personally taken a prominent position among the younger members of the bar, and has demonstrated that he has a genius for the profession honored by his illustrious ancestry.

Bates, Edward, lawyer and statesman, was born September 4, 1793, on the bank of the James River, in Goochland County, Virginia, and died in St. Louis March 25, 1869. He was the seventh son and twelfth child of Thomas F. and Caroline M. (Woodson) Bates, and both his parents belonged to plain old Quaker families, representatives of which had lived for several generations in the lower counties of the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. His parents were married in the year 1771 in the Quaker meeting, according to the forms of that simple-minded and virtuous people, but in 1781 Thomas F. Bates lost his membership in the Society of Friends by bearing arms at the siege of Yorktown as a volunteer private soldier under Lafayette. The father of Edward Bates died in 1805, leaving a small estate and a large family. Although left an orphan, Edward Bates suffered comparatively little from the embarrassments of poverty, as several of his brothers were prosperous men, who treated him with kindly consideration and aided him to prepare himself for the active duties of life. In his early childhood he was very well taught by his father, and afterward had the benefit of two years' instruction at the hands of his kinsman, Benjamin Bates, of Hanover, Virginia, an intelligent and scholarly man. Coming under the protection of his brother Fleming, he was sent in the fall of 1806 to Charlotte Academy, of St. Mary's County, Maryland, where he remained three years, the intention of his brother being to fit him at that institution for Princeton College. At the end of these three years of study he met with an accident, which compelled him to return to his home, and kept him there for nearly two years. Disappointed in his hopes of obtaining a collegiate education, he sought a midshipman's warrant in the navy, in the meantime serving as youngest apprentice in the office of his brother, who was a court clerk. In the winter of 1811-12 his kinsman James Pleasants—afterward Governor of Virginia, but then a member of Congress—procured for him the much coveted appointment to the navy, but here again he met with disappointment, his mother refusing to consent to his entering the navy. She was willing that all her sons should march whenever needed to repel an invasion, but was still too good a Quaker to allow a child of hers to take up arms as a profession. Soon after renouncing his appointment to the navy his brother Frederick, who had been secretary of the Territory of Missouri from 1807 up to that time, invited him to come to St. Louis and fit himself for the profession of law, promising to see him safely through the course of study. He accepted the invitation and was to have come west in the spring of 1813, but was delayed by his participation in the second war with Great Britain. Early in the year 1813 he joined a company of volunteers formed in Goochland County for the purpose of aiding to repel a threatened attack of the British fleet on Norfolk, Virginia, and served, first at a private, and later as corporal and sergeant successively, until October of that year. The following spring he came to St. Louis, reaching what was then a village bearing that name on the 20th of April, 1815. Here he studied law in the office of John Easton, and in the winter of 1816-17 was admitted to the bar. A couple of years later he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the Northern Circuit of Missouri, and held the office until the State government was organized. He sat as a delegate in the convention which framed the first constitution of Missouri in 1820, and in the fall of that year, when the State government was organized, he was appointed first Attorney-General. In 1822 he resigned the office of Attorney-General and was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Missouri, and served in that body until 1824, when he was appointed by President Monroe United States attorney for the Missouri District. In 1826 he was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives, and represented Missouri in that body during the sessions of the Twenty-tieth Congress. He was again a candidate for Congress in 1828, but was defeated. Twenty years later he was elected to the State Senate and served for four years as a member of that body, and from 1834 to 1836 he was a member of the State House of Representatives. Thereafter, until 1853, he devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession, in which he gained great prominence, and rank among the leading members of the Western bar. He was elected judge of the

Court of St. Louis County in 1853, and served in that capacity for three years thereafter, returning then to the practice of law, in which he was engaged until appointed Attorney-General of the United States in 1861. Meantime he had been an active spirit in promoting movements designed to further the improvement and development of the Western States, and in 1847 acted as president of the River and Harbor Improvement Convention, which sat in Chicago. He had also become a conspicuous figure in national politics, acting with the Whig party, and in 1850 he was appointed by President Fillmore and confirmed by the Senate Secretary of War. This appointment he declined for personal and domestic reasons. Fillmore then offered him any office within his gift, but for the same reasons he declined to enter public life in any capacity. He presided over the deliberations of the Whig National Convention, which sat in Baltimore in 1856, and in 1858 was complimented with the degree of doctor of laws by Harvard University, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. One of the greatest services which he rendered to the State of Missouri, and particularly to the city of St. Louis, was that of securing legislative action which confirmed to the city of St. Louis the title to certain real estate, which later became exceedingly valuable. He defended these titles as a lawyer, and thereby secured to the city for educational purposes property which for many years kept its public schools in better financial condition than any others in the country. When the question of the repeal of the "Missouri compromise" became one of the burning issues of American politics, Mr. Bates earnestly opposed the repeal, and thus became identified with the Free Labor Party in Missouri, opposing with them the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Although a slaveholder, he was a Free-Soiler, and gradually became more and more prominent as an anti-slavery man, until, in 1859, he was looked upon by his friends in Missouri, and by many of the leading members of the Republican party throughout the country, as that party's most available candidate for the presidency of the United States at the election to be held in 1860. When the convention met in Chicago to name the Republican candidate he was placed in nomination for the highest office within the gift of the American people, and received forty-eight votes on the first ballot. Lincoln was, however, nominated and afterward elected, but recognizing the distinguished Missourian who had been one of his chief competitors as a broad-minded statesman, he invited him to become a member of his cabinet, offering him the second choice of positions, the first choice going to Mr. Seward. Mr. Bates chose the attorney-generalship, and was appointed to that office, discharging its duties with signal ability during the war period, and serving in that capacity until 1864, when he resigned. It was he who originated the idea of turning the Eads dredgeboats into gunboats, and thus set on foot the movement which resulted in the formation of the inland fleet, without which the South could hardly have been conquered. After his retirement from the attorney-generalship he lived in St. Louis until his death, and while suffering from a long and painful illness wrote several papers on the reconstruction of the Southern States, which constitute an able exposition of the opinions of conservative Republicans of that time. While, as above indicated, Mr. Bates attained incidentally to some national repute and prominence, he was nevertheless essentially a local, rather than a national, figure: and nine-tenths of his public work was for the people of Missouri and St. Louis. For fully fifty years he was prominent in Missouri politics. He was one of the framers of the State constitution, and was afterward largely instrumental in shaping its fundamental and permanent laws. He was for many years the leader of the Whig party in Missouri, receiving its complimentary caucus nomination for United States Senator. The Whigs were always in a minority in Missouri, but Mr. Bates' moderate opinions and conciliatory methods enabled him to attract support from moderate men of the other side, and to exert an influence over State affairs out of proportion to the strength of his party. He married, in 1823, Julia D. Coalter, one of the five daughters of David Coalter, of South Carolina. It is worthy of mention in this connection that these five sisters all married men of marked distinction. One became the wife of Hamilton R. Gamble, afterward Governor of Missouri; another was the wife of United States Senator W. C. Preston, of South Carolina; another was the wife of Chancellor Harper, one of the most distinguished of South Carolina jurists, and another the wife of Dr.

Means, of South Carolina, an able practitioner of medicine. The children of Edward Bates who attained maturity were: Barton, Nancy, Julian, Fleming, Richard, Matilda, John Coalter and Charles Woodson Bates. BARTON BATES, lawyer and jurist, eldest of the sons of Edward Bates, was born February 29, 1824, in St. Louis, and died on his farm in St. Charles County, December 29, 1891. After obtaining a classical education at St. Charles College he studied law in St. Louis under the preceptorship of Governor Hamilton R. Gamble and his father, then practicing in partnership under the firm name of Gamble & Bates. After his admission to the bar he practiced in St. Louis, and attained a high rank at the bar. He was also a financier of very superior ability and accumulated a handsome fortune in lead mining and railroad enterprises, and in operations in city realty. He was president of the old North Missouri (now the Wabash Western) Railroad Company, and was conspicuously identified with the early railroad development in Missouri. When Hamilton R. Gamble, his old law preceptor, was Governor of Missouri, he appointed him a judge of the Supreme Court of the State to fill a vacancy, and he was subsequently elected to the same position for a full term. He served with distinction on the bench and was recognized as a capable and conscientious jurist. After his retirement from the Supreme Court judgeship he did not resume the practice of law, but devoted his time and attention to the care of his estate, and to various financial enterprises, among these being the building of the Eads Bridge, of which he was one of the projectors. Afterward, retiring to his farm in St. Charles County, he lived there quietly until his death. JULIAN BATES, physician, another of the sons of Edward and Julia D. (Coalter) Bates, was born in St. Louis, January 7, 1833. He obtained his academic education at the private school conducted with great success in St. Louis for many years by Edward Wyman, and then turned his attention to the study of medicine. In 1855 he received his doctor's degree from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and then began the practice of his profession in his native city. Early in the Civil War he was appointed medical examiner for the First Enrollment District of Missouri, was commissioned surgeon of the Ninth Enrolled Missouri Militia and later colonel of the F[illegible] teenth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri M[illegible] After the war he continued the [illegible] practice of his profession, but [illegible] quietly, taking little part in public [illegible] He had pronounced convictions [illegible] matters political, was an unconditional [illegible] man while the preservation of the Union [illegible] an issue and a Republican for some years [illegible] the war. Later he became a Democrat [illegible] in 1896 again voted the Republican [illegible] ticket, because of his objection to the fin[illegible] policies of the Democratic party as enu[illegible] by the Democratic platforms and can[illegible] of that year. He has long been a mem[illegible] the Presbyterian Church, and he has also [illegible] somewhat conspicuously identified with [illegible] ous fraternal organizations. October 14 [illegible] he married Sarah F. Woodson, daugh[illegible] Colonel Charles F. Woodson, of St. Ch[illegible] County, Missouri, who was an old-sch[illegible] ginia gentleman and a man of superior [illegible] lectual attainments. JOHN C. BATES [illegible] other of the sons of Edward Bates [illegible] born in St. Louis, August 26, 1842 [illegible] receiving a thorough education in [illegible] city schools of St. Louis he was [illegible] missioned a first lieutenant in the F[illegible] enth United States Infantry Regiment [illegible] he was nineteen years of age, his comm[illegible] bearing date of May 14, 1861. He se[illegible] with his regiment in the Army of the Pot[illegible] thereafter until April, 1863, commanding [illegible] company at the battles of Gaines' Mill [illegible] vern, Bull Run, Antietam and Frederick[illegible] From December, 1862, to April, 1863 [illegible] served as adjutant of his regiment, and [illegible] then appointed aid-de-camp to the comm[illegible] ing general of the Army of the Potomac [illegible] ing in that capacity until the army was [illegible] banded in 1865. During the closing m[illegible] of the war he was on duty as chief comm[illegible] of musters of the Army of the Potomac [illegible] as such mustered fully fifty thousand [illegible] out of the service. While serving as a[illegible] de-camp he participated in the battles of Ch[illegible] cellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock S[illegible] tion, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Wilder[illegible] Spottsylvania, North Anna and Petersb[illegible] and in the operations which resulted [illegible] surrender of General Lee's army. For [illegible] services during the war he was brevetted [illegible] cessively major and lieutenant-colonel. S[illegible] the war he has served in Minnesota, N[illegible] and South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska [illegible]

Louis Bauman

souri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas and New Mexico, except during one year, when he was in Washington as president of the tactical board of the army. He was second in command of the escort sent with the first surveying party west from the Missouri River to locate the line of the Northern Pacific railroad in 1871, and in 1882 was selected by General Phil Sheridan to organize the division rifle competition of the army. In 1884, while in command of four troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry, he captured about eight hundred Creek Indians, who had made war on the recognized Creek government and defied the United States authorities. For this service he was commended by General John Pope, the department commander. In 1892 he was on duty with the National Guard of the State of New York in their camp at Peekskill, and in 1893 served as a member of the board on magazine small arms, which adopted the present rifle and carbine. In 1894 he was sent in command of fourteen companies of infantry and four troops of cavalry to quell riots at Butte City, Montana, during the railroad strike of that year. In 1897 he was appointed president of the board to prepare firing regulations for the army. He was made a brigadier-general in the regular army after the breaking out of the Cuban war, in May of 1898.

Bates, Frederick, second Governor of the State of Missouri and Acting Governor of the Territory of Louisiana in 1807, was born in Belmont, Goochland County, Virginia, June 23, 1777. His parents were Quakers and very worthy people, but their means were limited, and the son had not the advantages of a liberal education. He was, however, endowed with very superior natural abilities and developed into a practical and able man of affairs very early in life. When he was twenty years old, he went to Detroit, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and served, for a time, also, as postmaster at that place. While in Detroit, he acquired a knowledge of the French language and a familiarity with the customs and habits of the French settlers in that region, which were subsequently of great value to him in his intercourse with the Missouri pioneers. In 1805 President Jefferson appointed him first United States judge for the Territory of Michigan, but a year later he removed to St. Louis. Here he became at once prominent in public life and also as a business man. He was appointed Secretary of the Louisiana Territory during the administration of General James Wilkinson as Governor, and was Acting Governor much of the time during Wilkinson's absences from St. Louis. He also occupied judicial and legislative positions and exercised great influence in the conduct of public affairs during the formative period of Missouri's history as Territory and State. He was also author of the first book published in St. Louis, a compilation of the laws of the Territory of Louisiana, published in 1808. At the second election after the admission of Missouri into the Union as a State, he was chosen Governor, succeeding Alexander McNair, the first incumbent of that office. He died in office, August 4, 1825, after serving about a year as chief executive of the new State. He had great force of character and left a marked impress upon the early history of Missouri and the city of St. Louis. His wife was Nancy Ball before her marriage, and she was a daughter of Colonel John S. Ball, of St. Louis County. They were married in 1819, and the Bates homestead was established in Bonhomme Township.

Bauman, Louis, merchant and manufacturer, was born March 27, 1812, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and died in St. Louis November 29, 1881. His father's name was Louis Bauman, and both his father and grandfather before him were merchants of his native village. He was well educated in Nuremberg, Bavaria, then learned the trade of watchmaker, and in his young manhood gained local renown as an exceptionally skillful and expert mechanic in the watchmaking line. He left Germany in 1838 to come to the United States, and upon his arrival in this country first embarked in business in New York City. Some time later, he left New York and went to Mobile, Alabama, where he was engaged in trade until 1843. In the fall of that year, he left that city, and in the early spring of 1844 established himself in business in St. Louis, at the northeast corner of Fourth and Pine Streets. Enlarging his enterprise shortly after he came here, he removed to a location on Market Street, between Main and Second Streets, establishing there a wholesale and retail jewelry house and founding what was probably the first wholesale jewelry

house located west of the Mississippi River. The great fire of 1849, which marked an epoch in the history of St. Louis, destroyed this establishment entirely, and Mr. Bauman suffered a loss which seemed at the time almost irreparable. He had, however, that kind of courage which "mounteth with occasion," and at once re-established his business on Market Street, conducting it there until the year 1863. He then removed to a location on Fifth Street —now Broadway—where he built up a noted jewelry house, with which he continued to be identified until 1872, when his sons, Solomon and Meyer Bauman, became his successors in its conduct and management, he retiring at that time from business. His sons-in-law, Meyer A. Rosenblatt and August Kurtzeborn, were also interested in the establishment for a time until Mr. Rosenblatt retired from the jewelry business to accept the collectorship of the port of St. Louis. In 1882 the successors to Mr. Bauman incorporated the business which he had built up as the L. Bauman Jewelry Company, which is still in existence and which conducts a wholesale jewelry house famous among institutions of its kind in the West. The elder Bauman, who was the founder of this business and of a rich and influential St. Louis family, continued to reside in this city until the end of his useful and successful career, and during the later years of his life was much interested in church and charitable work, holding prominent official positions in both connections. He was known also as a member of the Masonic order, in which he enjoyed high standing. He married, in New York City, in 1839, Miss Marianna Friede, who came of a prominent family, one of her brothers having been a member of the Missouri Legislature and one of the charity commissioners of St. Louis. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bauman were Meyer Bauman, now conducting the business established by his father, Solomon Bauman; Therese Bauman, now the wife of Nathan Greenfield; Matilda Bauman, now the widow of L. Frank; Ricka Bauman, now the wife of Gustave Hellendall; and Hannah Bauman, now the widow of S. Sandfelder.

Battle, Jesse M., manufacturer and chemist, was born November 10, 1850, at Wilson, North Carolina, son of Rev. Amos J. and Margaret (Parker) Battle, and member of a family of which brief mention has been made in a sketch of Cullen A. Battle (see p. 123). Like his elder brother, he was cated at Wilson Collegiate Seminary, was also for a time a telegraph operator the employ of the Western Union Tel Company. At a later date he became terested with his brother in the drug ness and in the conduct and ment of the widely known institution St. Louis which is the property of Battle & Company Chemists' Corporation He is one of the principal stockholders enterprise, is officially connected with the poration as its secretary, and has been instrumental in advancing its interests and panding its business to its present large portions. Since he has been a resident Louis, he has occupied a conspicuous position in business and social circles and, during administration of Mayor Edward A. he was a member of the City Board of Commissioners. He is a member of Masonic order, of the Order of Odd Fellows and of the Legion of Honor, and is prominently identified with various social organizations. He was one of the promoters of Louis Driving Club, and at the present 1898, is president of that association gentlemen who, during the summer seek rest, recreation and entertainment speeding their well-bred and well-kept at the Forest Park Track. He married 1873, Miss Laura E. Lee, and has daughter, Helen Battle.

Battle Row.—A row of dilapidated frame buildings, which formerly extended from Fifth to Sixth Street, on Green Street and which were inhabited by a notorious bad class of people. The row was destroyed by a fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, in 1859.

Baumhoff, George W., street way manager, was born in St. Louis, 1856, son of Frederick W. and Baumhoff, the first named a native of city of Cologne, Germany, and the named of Galena, Illinois. He obtained merely the rudiments of an education the public schools of St. Louis, and the ments which have made him remarkably cessful as a man of affairs were acquired the process of self-training and self-education while engaged in the active duties of

His school days ended when he was nine years of age, and from that time forward he was dependent upon his own resources. His inheritance was a healthy and vigorous intellect, intense energy, honesty of purpose and a genius for hard work and close application to his duties. The manliness and strength of character which have been distinguishing features of his public business career were evidenced in the youth who quit school of his own volition after the sudden death of his father, determined to contribute his mite toward lifting the indebtedness from the family homestead on Compton Hills. Turning his hand to what he could find to do, he labored cheerfully and industriously, making no nice distinctions as to the kind of employment he would accept and asking only that he should be fairly recompensed for honest labor. First he worked in a rope factory near his home for a stipend of three dollars a week, later worked on farms adjacent to St. Louis during the summer seasons, and still later was a factory-boy in Peck's planing mill, at the corner of Fourteenth and Poplar Streets. At another time he bought a newspaper route and for a while engaged in delivering newspapers about the city, evincing in all his boyish business operations a determination to keep himself constantly employed and to be earning something while planning for greater prosperity. His good fortune began when he became an employe of the Lindell Street Railway Company, although he began work for that corporation in one of the humblest positions in its service. It was in 1875 that he was assigned to duty by the railway company as a hostler, with wages fixed at $1.50 per day, and he was then nineteen years of age. Intramural transit in St. Louis was by horse-car in those days, and his duties were those of the ordinary stableman. Nothing, however, was neglected, and his readiness to subserve the interests of his employers, the faithfulness with which he performed his allotted tasks and his general intelligence soon attracted to him the attention of the managers and officials of the company and made him a favorite among their employes. He was promoted to driver of a street-car and his pay advanced to two dollars a day. Out of this he saved six dollars a week and entrusted these surplus earnings to the treasurer of the company for safe-keeping. This evidence of thrift, his good deportment and superior bearing fixed upon him the attention of John H. Maxon, at that time president of the Lindell Company and a man of large experience in the conduct of affairs, peculiarly apt in his judgments of men. Mr. Maxon recognized in the young driver Baumhoff the qualities of sterling manhood and a latent ability which the young man did not at that time suspect himself of possessing. There were no conductors then on the company's cars, and each passenger was expected to drop his nickle into a box provided for the purpose. Taking the cash from these boxes, counting the receipts and turning them into the company's treasury was the responsible position to which Mr. Baumhoff was next advanced. For three years his integrity and efficiency were tested in this capacity and he was then made bookkeeper and treasurer of the company, Mr. Maxon's kindly interest in him prompting him to voluntarily become bondsman for the new official. As he advanced from one grade of service to another, Mr. Baumhoff apparently familiarized himself with every detail of the business and gradually acquired every qualification for the exercise of managerial functions. He was then appointed general superintendent of the Lindell Railway Company, and has ever since sustained the relationship of general manager and chief executive officer to a city railway system, the rapid expansion and improvement of which is probably without a parallel in the history of street railway development. Mr. Baumhoff was not content to give attention merely to a general oversight of the business with which he was immediately connected, but became a close student of all the problems incident to modern intramural transit. His nature was progressive, his perceptions keen, and his judgment well balanced, and the result was that he became a most potent factor in revolutionizing the street railway systems of St. Louis. Convinced beyond a doubt that electricity was to become the motive power of the future, he labored assiduously to bring about its application to the Lindell system. For months he endeavored to impress his views upon the city council in order to obtain the necessary franchises, finally taking the members of the council in a body to Cleveland, Ohio, to witness the operation of an electric railway in that city and convincing them by the evidence of their own eyes that its introduction in St. Louis would greatly improve transit facili-

ties inside the city limits. The electric system was inaugurated under his supervision, and his genius can truthfully be said to have been the prime factor in developing it to its present magnificent proportions. He has watched the growth and expansion of the system with which he is connected with the jealous care and solicitude of a parent, noting the development of his offspring, and all his energies have been bent to extend its usefulness, to increase its value to the public and, at the same time, to conserve the interests of its stockholders and owners. His admirable management of this railway system has given him a prominent place among the leading railway managers of the United States, and few of them are more widely known to-day than is he. For some years he has been prominent also in the councils of the Republican party, and, although he has declined to hold any official position which would conflict with his business interests, he has served as a member of the Republican city central committee of St. Louis and was a candidate for presidential elector on the McKinley and Hobart ticket in 1896. He is an Episcopal churchman in his religious affiliations. He was married in 1882, to Miss Hattie Lewis, daughter of W. O. Lewis, formerly general freight and passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. His present home is the old family homestead at Compton Heights, from which he labored as a boy to clear off the encumbrance left at his father's death, and as he shared with his widowed mother and other members of his family his earliest earnings, they have shared also in the prosperity of his later life.

Baumgartner, James A., was born July 25, 1811, in Frederick County, Maryland, near the Monocacy River, son of Jacob and Maggie (Kuntz) Baumgartner. The family to which he belongs settled originally in Pennsylvania, and his grandfather emigrated from Berks County, of that State, to Maryland, where he married Magdalena Craft. One of the sons born of this union was John Baumgartner, who became a noted mathematician, and it was at the private school taught by this gentleman, who was his uncle, that James A. Baumgartner obtained his early education. Later he attended the public schools of his native State and was ambitious to enter Mount St. Mary's College to study theology and prepare himself for the ministry, but was prevented from doing so by circumstances which he could not control. In 1830 his father moved from Maryland to Mount Joy Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, where he settled with his family on a farm. The son worked on this farm until he attained his majority and had learned the blacksmith's trade, but when he became of age he abandoned that trade and went to Gettysburg, where he engaged with a party surveying for the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and later he went to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Reaching then the conclusion that better opportunities for advancement awaited him in the West, he came to St. Louis, arriving here on the steamer "Waupella," April 8 [illegible]. Here he first worked a few months as a clerk in a general store, and then engaged in a general merchandising business, with George [illegible] Moore as his partner. He also engaged to some extent in the real estate business, and in 1849 bought, in company with Francis [illegible] Baumgartner, a tract of land on St. Charles Rock Road, on which they built what became known as the "Three-Mile House." There they kept a general store until 1866, building up a large trade from small beginnings. In 1866 Mr. Baumgartner became identified with the insurance interests of St. Louis, entering at that time the employ of the Missouri State Mutual Fire Insurance Company. For nearly thirty years thereafter he was connected with this corporation, becoming well known to those engaged in this field of enterprise and also in general business circles. For fifty-three years he lived at his early home, Sixteenth street, and there all his children and grandchildren were born. He has enjoyed, during his long life, the esteem of all his fellow citizens, and at different times has held official positions, the duties of which he faithfully discharged. For sixteen years he was deputy harbor master of St. Louis, and during the Civil War he was deputy United States marshal one term, under Julius Detchen. In politics he was a Whig in early life, but since that party passed out of existence he has affiliated with the Democratic party. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic Church. October 5, 1844, he married Miss Roxanna Matilda Elder, daughter of Jesse and Eliza (Black) Elder, of St. Louis. Mrs. Baumgartner's grandfather immigrated to this country from England, and came

James A. Blumgartner

distinguished and noble family. She is second cousin to Archbishop Elder, the noted Catholic prelate, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Baumgartner, four were living in 1898. Their only daughter, Mary Ellen Baumgartner, married S. H. Ewing, of St. Louis. Their grandchildren are May Cecilia Ewing, Lilly Agnes Ewing, Harry J. Ewing, and Marie Matilda Ewing. The sons are John Francis Baumgartner, Charles L. Baumgartner, and William Henry Baumgartner. Helen Robbins, a niece of Mrs. Baumgartner, reared and educated by her, is now the wife of J. Banks Wadleigh, assistant freight agent of the "Cotton Belt" Railroad, at Dallas, Texas.

Baumhoff, Frederick W., postmaster of St. Louis, was born in this city, January 8, 1859, son of Frederick W. and Henrietta Baumhoff, the father a native of Cologne, Germany, and the mother of Galena, Illinois. Between the fifth and ninth years of his childhood, he lived in Quincy, Illinois, and in the schools of that city and later of St. Louis he acquired a common and grammar school education. When twelve years old he went to work, and, after serving an apprenticeship of five years to the machinist's trade, he entered the employ of the Lindell Railway Company. He served this corporation faithfully for three years, and then obtained a position in the postoffice, being employed as general utility man in the newspaper department of the office, then located in the old Custom House Building, at the corner of Third and Olive Streets. April 19, 1881, he was regularly appointed to the city postal service and thereafter was promoted successively to the positions of "distributor" in the newspaper and letter departments, which handle outgoing mails; "mail dispatcher," "mail receiver," "assistant foreman," "foreman," "assistant superintendent," "superintendent of the city distributing department," and finally, on April 19, 1897, the sixteenth anniversary of his appointment to the postal service, he was appointed assistant postmaster under Postmaster James L. Carlisle, who held office by appointment of President Cleveland. Mr. Carlisle being a Democrat and Mr. Baumhoff a Republican in politics, the fact that this promotion was a reward of merit is apparent. At the close of Mr. Carlisle's term a spirited contest was waged over the successorship, a number of the leading citizens and most prominent Republicans of St. Louis being pressed by their friends for the appointment. On the 28th of July, 1898, President McKinley terminated the contest by appointing Mr. Baumhoff to the position, and he soon afterward entered upon the discharge of his duties as one of the principal government officials of St. Louis. Still a young man, he has attained a proud position in public life, and this position has come to him as a well deserved recognition of his proved capacity and fitness for the high office which he holds. His career from boyhood up has been a record of steady progression from one position of trust and responsibility to another. He never lost a position to which he had been appointed, and every change which he has ever made has been in the line of advancement. Plain and unpretentious in manner, he is, at the same time, genial, kindly and courteous, and throughout his long connection with the postal service, he has enjoyed the unalloyed esteem of coworkers, associates and subordinates alike. He is a member of Compton Heights Congregational Church, but is numbered among those liberal and progressive churchmen who are wedded to no particular creed and find themselves in full sympathy with the efforts of all churches to elevate mankind. He is identified with fraternal organizations as a member of the order of Knights of Honor and the Legion of Honor. June 14, 1888, he married Miss Alice M. DeNoyer, who died December 28, 1889. October 21, 1891, he married Miss Clara E. Zeiss. His children are Frederick W. Baumhoff, Jr., Herbert Gustavus Baumhoff, and Eugene George Baumhoff.

Battle, Cullen A., manufacturer, was born May 8, 1848, at Murfreesboro, North Carolina, son of Amos J. and Margaret (Parker) Battle. His father was a well-known Baptist minister and educator, and he belonged to the family of which William Horn Battle, the eminent lawyer and jurist, of Edgecombe, North Carolina, was a distinguished representative, and to an earlier generation of which belonged Elisha Battle, who was a member of the first Continental Congress. Reared in North Carolina, Cullen A. Battle was educated at Wilson Collegiate Seminary, a famous military academy of his native town, from which he was graduated at

the end of a classical course. After quitting school, he learned the art of telegraphy and for some time was in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He then embarked in the drug business and soon turned his attention to the compounding and sale of proprietary preparations. In 1875 he established himself in St. Louis and is now vice-president of the Battle Company Chemists' Corporation, which has gained fame and fortune through the manufacture of Battle's Bromidia and other standard remedies largely used by the medical profession. The remedies of which he and his associates are the manufacturers have had a wide sale and have made the names of their compounders familiar ones not only throughout the United States but in all parts of the civilized world. Mr. Battle spends much of his time looking after his business interests away from St. Louis, and at regular intervals visits the countries of Europe and other foreign lands in the interest of his trade. He married, in 1885, Miss Ida Pugh, of Kentucky.

Barrows, John C., who for a score of years has been one of the leading representatives of insurance interests in St. Louis, was born July 23, 1858, in the city of Rome, New York. His parents were Rev. Dr. N. Barrows and Isabella (Gibson) Barrows, and his ancestors landed at Salem, settled by John Endicott, in 1628, and next to Plymouth, the oldest town in Massachusetts. He was reared in New York State and educated at Trinity College of Hartford, Connecticut, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1880. Immediately after his graduation from college he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and taught school there until 1884. In 1885 he embarked in the insurance business in New York City, and from there came to St. Louis in 1888. Since then, he has been a leader in this city in building up and popularizing that branch of insurance known as accident insurance, and he is now head of the firm of Barrows & Karst, managers of the accident department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. His business career has been in all respects a successful one, and while building up a comfortable fortune he has also gained high standing in the business circles of St. Louis. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and he is a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city. February 17, 1887, Mr. Barrows married Miss Louise Adams, of Huntington, Long Island, New York.

Bavarian Association.—The St. Louis Bayern Verein, composed solely of native Bavarians and the sons of Bavarian parents, started with twenty members, September 1, 1883, at Anthony Kuhn's Hall, on Seventh Street. Its objects are social, to keep alive memories of the fatherland and provide sick and death benefits for members. It holds its meetings on the first and third Sundays of each week, at Druids' Hall, on Ninth and Market Streets.

Bayles, Samuel Mead, was born in the city of Adrian, Michigan, August 10, 1836, and died in St. Louis, July 1, 1896. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Mead) Bayles, who came west at an early day to Michigan from the city of New York, where the former did business as a commission merchant in his young manhood. The elder Bayles settled first on a farm, but later removed to Detroit, where he died in 1880. Jonathan Bayles, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a non-commissioned officer in the Revolutionary Army. Samuel M. Bayles received a collegiate education at Adrian, and soon after completing his college course came to St. Louis County. In 1858 he taught school in what is known as the "Sappington Settlement," and the following year he came to the city and engaged in the nursery business in company with his brother, James A. Bayles. Together they established what was known as the South St. Louis Nurseries, of which Samuel M. Bayles later became sole owner through the purchase of his brother's interest. This business he conducted with great success, sending his products into all parts of the country, until 1894, when he retired with an ample fortune. In 1890 failing health compelled him to seek a measure of rest and relaxation from business cares, and he sought to restore his wasting energies through extensive travel. Accompanied by his wife and daughter, he first visited California and other Pacific Coast States, and in 1892, with the same members of his family, he made a tour of Europe. While abroad he visited nearly all the noted health resorts on the continent, and upon his return traveled again through the Pacific

Samuel M. Bayles

Coast region, Mexico and the Southern States, in a vain effort to regain his physical vigor. All his efforts in this direction proved unavailing, and he died, much lamented by a very large circle of friends, in 1896. During the years that he was engaged in the nursery business he was known as a large importer of and wholesale dealer in all kinds of trees and shrubs which can be successfully transplanted from other countries to this, and his success in his chosen occupation made him widely known. A capable man of affairs, he was also a large-hearted, generous gentleman, never happier than when assisting young men to establish themselves in life and contributing in various ways to the prosperity and welfare of others. He lived continually in an atmosphere of sunshine, brightening the lives of all with whom he came in contact, and especially of members of his own household. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church, and he was a Republican both by inheritance and conviction. The Royal Arcanum was the only secret fraternal organization with which he was connected. August 20, 1867, he married Miss Eleanor Jardwell Quinette, daughter of Francis A. Quinette, one of the pioneers of St. Louis. The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Bayles, one son, Frank Q. Bayles, and one daughter, Mary E. Bayles. His son, FRANK Q. BAYLES, was born in St. Louis, April 1, 1869, and was educated at Washington University. In 1886 he entered the employ of the Brown-Desnoyer Shoe Company, with which he was connected for four years thereafter. From 1890 to 1894 he was engaged in closing out his father's nursery business, and then, in company with William S. Baker, organized the Baker-Bayles Shoe Company, of which he became president. After conducting this business three years, in connection with August Mueller he formed the Mueller-Bayles Shoe Company, of which he became secretary, treasurer and general manager. In this connection he has since been engaged in the wholesale and jobbing shoe trade, and also in manufacturing a line of shoes which are sold throughout the West, Northwest and Southwest. He married, in 1895, Miss Edith F. Stanley, daughter of John M. Stanley, of Detroit, Michigan, noted as an Indian painter. Their children are Dorothy Eleonore, and Ruth Stanley Bayles.

Beauchamp, William, clergyman, was born in Kent County, Delaware, April 26, 1772. He became a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, served with favor in Boston and New York, settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, and for a few years edited and published a monthly magazine, in advance of all Methodist publications of to-day. In a local preacher capacity he founded a Methodist settlement at Mount Vernon, Illinois. In 1822 he entered the Missouri Conference, and became the second Methodist pastor in St. Louis. The next year he was put in charge of the Indiana district, where he died in October, 1824. He was a preacher of wonderful eloquence, and in the General Conference preceding his death he came within two votes of being elected bishop. To his abilities as a preacher and writer he added the knowledge of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages.

Beaujolais, Comte de.—A brother of Louis Philippe, afterward king of France, who visited the French settlement at St. Louis about the year 1797.

Beaumont Hospital Medical College.—The foundation of this institution was laid in 1886, at the old church of Rev. Dr. Brooks, at the corner of Sixteenth and Walnut Streets. The institution was named in honor of Dr. William Beaumont, a distinguished surgeon and author, who practiced his profession for some years in St. Louis. After occupying the old church above mentioned for some time that building was destroyed by fire, and the college was then removed to its present location at 2600 Pine Street. This is one of the well-known medical educational institutions of the West, and a large number of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the city are connected with it as instructors. It has numerous hospitals under its control, and hence is able to extend to its classes the best clinical advantages.

Beaumont, William, physician, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1796; died in St. Louis, April 25, 1853. He was a surgeon in the United States Army, and when stationed at Mackinac, Michigan, in 1822, had occasion to treat a young man named Alexis St. Martin, who had received the discharge of a shotgun in his left side. By good care the wound

was healed, but an opening remained about two and one-half inches in diameter, penetrating into the stomach. Through this aperture Dr. Beaumont was able to watch the process of digestion and to make experiments, extending over a series of years, regarding the digestibility of the different kinds of food and the effect upon the stomach of alcohol and various drugs; and he was the first to obtain the gastric juice and study its properties. The result of these physiological experiments were published in 1883, and attracted much attention in America and Europe. After resigning from the army Dr. Beaumont practiced medicine in St. Louis, and he continued the experiments upon St. Martin until his own death.

Beeson, Susan Virginia, educator, was born in 1841, in Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Her father, Henry S. Beeson, came of an old Quaker family, his great-grandfather, Edward Beeson, emigrating in 1640 from Leicestershire, England, to Virginia. Henry Beeson, the son of Edward, was contemporary with the Revolution, but from his religious scruples was unable to enlist as a soldier. He served his country nobly in other ways, however, and in grateful recognition of his aid during the war a considerable tract of land was granted him in Virginia at its conclusion. The ancestors of Miss Beeson's mother, Susan McKibben, on both sides, were from Maryland. The maternal grandmother, Matilda Trucks, was of a Roman Catholic family, whose sons and daughters not only retained their faith through life but in turn reared their own children in the same creed. Thus it was that both Miss Beeson and her mother were born Catholics. This grandmother was a woman of unusual force of character, with a strong intellect and retentive memory. With fine literary tastes, she was an early and ardent admirer of Shakespeare; and in after life instructed and entertained her grandchildren by reciting from memory scenes and at times an entire act from his plays. In addition to inherited tendencies, it was doubtless to this early training that Miss Beeson and her gifted sisters owed their strong sympathies and fine intuitions as to all that is best in art and literature. Miss Beeson's family settled in St. Louis in 1852, and she was soon installed as a pupil in the public schools, finishing her education with a year at St. Vincent's Academy. The death of her father left her [illegible] age of fifteen years, the next oldest in a [illegible] of little children. Shortly after she was [illegible] fered a position as teacher in one [illegible] public schools, and in February, 18[illegible] became third assistant in the Eliot [illegible] Before Miss Beeson had reached the [illegible] twenty her mother died, leaving her [illegible] tual head of a family of girls and boys [illegible] ages. The responsibilities thus thrust [illegible] the young teacher seem to have matured [illegible] character and begun the development [illegible] personality into that force so strong[illegible] afterward in the literary and social life [illegible] Louis. No parent of riper experience [illegible] have more successfully reared a family [illegible] bitious children than did Miss Beeson [illegible] of her sisters, Mrs. Alice Beeson McK[illegible] and Mrs. Clara Beeson Hubbard, became [illegible] tinguished in later years, the former as a [illegible] cessful physician, and the latter as one [illegible] leading kindergartners of the country [illegible] who published a most interesting book [illegible] the subject which was her life-work. In [illegible] Miss Beeson, who was then head assistant [illegible] the Eliot School, was made first assistant [illegible] the Branch High School, a position of [illegible] portance and one requiring the highest [illegible] fications as a teacher. During the next [illegible] teen years Miss Beeson taught in the Br[illegible] and Central High Schools, an impor[illegible] member of a distinguished corps of teac[illegible] which gave St. Louis considerable prom[illegible] in the educational world. In 1887 she bec[illegible] chief assistant in the Normal School. [illegible] 1893 the Normal and High Schools were [illegible] solidated into the Normal-High School [illegible] which since that time Miss Beeson has [illegible] an instructor. In the numerous educat[illegible] literary and philosophical clubs of St. L[illegible] Miss Beeson has always been an impo[illegible] factor. She was one of the founders [illegible] Hope Club, of the Wednesday Club [illegible] of the Philosophical Club, and was one [illegible] the organizers of the Shelley Club more [illegible] One of her chief interests to-day is [illegible] direction of institutional reform, being [illegible] the leaders and officers of the Humanit[illegible] of which the lamented Mrs. John W. [illegible] was the founder—an organization which [illegible] achieved national prominence, and which [illegible] effected great and lasting good in many [illegible] rections. In addition to her distinct[illegible] work as a teacher and reformer, Miss Bee[illegible] has been a contributor to the [illegible]

Speculative Philosophy" and other thoughtful periodicals. Her influence upon the social and intellectual life of St. Louis can hardly be overestimated. It is not too much to say that nearly all of the grade teachers to-day in the St. Louis public schools have been pupils of Miss Beeson; and many of the most distinguished of the sons and daughters of this city have at one time or another been under her influence, and have felt and been dominated by her remarkable spiritual force. What she has touched has been ennobled, and her proudest monument will be, perhaps, the many men and women who to-day are working for the betterment of the world, and who owe much of the best that is in them to their beloved and revered teacher. The influence of Susan Virginia Beeson has not been unlike that of the famous women of the French salons. But it can be truthfully said that her work has been far more unselfish, and its results more enduring. And her biography, indeed, finds a fitting place among those of the distinguished sons and daughters of St. Louis.

Beethoven Conservatory of Music.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Belcher's.—The name commonly applied to the large sugar refinery, thirteen stories high, in the upper part of the city, on Main and Ashley Streets. It stands on the site of the first refinery built by the Belcher Brothers and inherits its name. It contains the famous Artesian well, 2,190 feet in depth, bored by the Belchers for the purpose of securing a supply of pure water for the refinery. The well, which is a flowing one, yields sulphur water, slightly saline, known in the city as Belcher water, highly prized for its medicinal qualities. There are baths in the building.

Belcher, William H., was born in Connecticut, in 1811, and died at Chicago, in 1866. While a boy he served as clerk in his father's store, and then went to the city of New York and secured a situation in a wholesale grocery store. After this he went into the Southern States selling books. In 1840 he came to St. Louis and engaged in sugar refining with Samuel McLean. In 1843 he bought the whole establishment, and by his energy, intelligent management and economical methods, which he introduced into the refining business, became the most famous sugar refiner in the United States, and made the Belcher refinery, located in the upper part of St. Louis, the largest and most successful establishment of the kind in the country. Belcher's sugar was for a time the only refined sugar sold in the St. Louis market. At a later period the business was impaired by Eastern competition, and Mr. Belcher, leaving St. Louis, went to Chicago and engaged in sugar refining, taking an active part in the beet sugar enterprise that was attracting attention in Illinois at the time; but he never recovered the good fortune that he had achieved and then lost in St. Louis.

Bell, Daniel W., merchant, was born February 27, 1831, in the little city of Salisbury, Maryland, and died in St. Louis, September 4, 1882. His genius for merchandising came to him as a legitimate inheritance, his father and both his paternal and maternal grandfathers having been noted merchants in their day. William Bell, his paternal grandfather, was long a leading merchant of Georgetown, Delaware, and Rev. Daniel Davis, his maternal grandfather—who was also a minister of the gospel—was engaged in merchandising at Salisbury, Maryland, for forty years. Henry Bell, the father of Daniel W. Bell, was in his day one of the most successful merchants of Kentucky, having been engaged for thirty years in business at Lexington, the chief city of the famous bluegrass region. In that city the son grew up, and he was educated at Transylvania University, one of the oldest, and long one of the most popular, educational institutions in Kentucky. After quitting school he was trained to the business of merchandising under the sagacious tutorage of his father, beginning as a salesman in the store at Lexington. His tact, courtesy and intelligent comprehension of the underlying principles of trade and commerce made it evident early in his career that he was fitted for operations in a broad commercial field, and within a few years he was admitted to a partnership in his father's business, and became recognized as an influential factor in its conduct and management. In 1859 the firm of Henry Bell & Son opened a wholesale dry goods house in St. Louis, of which Daniel W. Bell, the junior partner, took entire charge. Under his management its trade was extended to all parts of the West, and in the region this side of the Alleghanies there was no business

house which had a higher commercial standing or sustained a more important relationship to the trade. In 1875 the elder Bell withdrew from the firm, and thereafter, until a short time before his death, Daniel W. Bell continued at the head of the house, a conspicuous figure in the Western business world. His executive ability, his knowledge of trade conditions in all parts of the West and Southwest, his quick perceptions of the trend of events and his progressive spirit made him an ideal man of affairs. He belonged to that class of men who seem to grasp and solve, almost without effort, the numerous problems incident to the conduct of a great commercial enterprise. As a result he enjoyed many years of uninterrupted prosperity, and as his wealth increased his enterprise expanded. Loyal always to the interests of St. Louis, every project for the advancement of the material interests of the city which commended itself to his good judgment received his hearty and substantial encouragement. He was a man of sympathetic, kindly nature, and one of his distinguishing characteristics was his charming hospitality. Born and reared under the old Southern regime, he delighted in entertaining his friends after the old-time fashion, and no man who ever has lived in St. Louis has left behind more pleasing recollections of the warmth and sincerity of his friendship. Mr. Bell married Miss Eleanor Warfield, of Lexington, Kentucky, who belonged to one of the oldest and most prominent families of the "Bluegrass State." Mrs. Bell came of a literary family, her mother—who was a Miss Ware, of Natchez, Mississippi, before her marriage—having been a well-known authoress. In a region noted for its beautiful women, Mrs. Bell was famous for her beauty and accomplishments in her young womanhood, and in St. Louis has always occupied a distinguished social position. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bell were Clara—now Mrs. Tracy—and Ernest P. Bell.

Bell, Nicholas Montgomery, whose public services have made his name a familiar one, not only to the people of St. Louis and the State of Missouri but in the broader sphere of national affairs, was born in Lincoln County, Missouri, in 1846, son of William A. and Caroline (Harvey) Bell. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Virginia, but both came to Missouri in their youth, and were mem[illegible] families numbered among the pioneer [illegible] of this State. Mr. Bell's paternal gra[illegible] served under General Harrison [illegible] War of 1812, and was a member of the [illegible] eral Assembly of Missouri from 182[illegible] Mr. Bell passed the early years of his [illegible] his father's farm, and after obtaining a [illegible] mon school and academic education [illegible] St. Louis, where he was trained to [illegible] cial pursuits as an employe in the office [illegible] dry goods house of Barr, Duncan & [illegible] predecessor of the present William Barr [illegible] Goods Company. In 1864 he went to [illegible] City, Idaho, and engaged in mining and [illegible] chandising operations in that city for a [illegible] removing in 1865 to Salem, Oregon, [illegible] he became junior member of the mer[illegible] firm of J. C. & N. M. Bell. At Salem he [illegible] became recognized as a capable and sag[illegible] man of affairs, and taking an active [illegible] in politics as a member of the Demo[illegible] party, made his entree into public life [illegible] a resident of Oregon. He was elected a [illegible] gate from that State to the Democra[illegible] tional Convention of 1868, and as a [illegible] of that convention cast his vote for Hor[illegible] L. Seymour and Francis P. Blair, its nom[illegible] for President and Vice-President. Soon [illegible] ward he returned to his native State [illegible] tablished himself in the commission [illegible] in St. Louis as head of the firm of Bell & [illegible] Creery. At once he became an active [illegible] fluential factor in perfecting the reorg[illegible] tion of the Democratic party in this State [illegible] in 1870, although his party had not yet [illegible] into power in the State, he was elected a [illegible] ber of the Twenty-sixth General Assem[illegible] defeating Stilson Hutchins for the [illegible] tion, and Joseph Pulitzer at the poll[illegible] 1872 he was re-elected to the Legislature [illegible] an increased majority, and as a member [illegible] that body achieved distinction for his [illegible] oughly business-like methods in the con[illegible] of public affairs, and his practical, com[illegible] sense way of dealing with public que[illegible] During Mr. Bell's membership of the Leg[illegible] lature there was an act introduced for [illegible] creation of what was called the "Crafton com[illegible] mission," for the adjudication of the [illegible] claims of the State—a measure within [illegible] was concealed, or might have been conceal[illegible] an opportunity to saddle upon the State [illegible] payment of a large amount of manufactu[illegible] or unproved bills. To guard against such [illegible]

Nicholas M Bell

Mr. Bell's motion, an amendment was inserted declaring that "the State of Missouri should in no way be held responsible, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any claim so adjudicated until the amount of such claim should have been collected from the United States and paid into the State Treasury." The scandal that grew out of the methods of the commission amply demonstrated the wisdom of this amendment. In connection with Mr. Bell's record as a legislator it should be stated that both in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies he voted in caucus and in the House for General Frank P. Blair for United States Senator. When the Democratic National Convention of 1876 met in St. Louis Mr. Bell was made secretary of the convention, and became one of the interesting figures in that memorable convention by reason of his admirable discharge of the duties of his position. His stentorian voice and clear enunciation, and the facility and readiness with which he announced the results of roll calls attracted general attention and caused him to be regarded as an ideal convention secretary. At the Democratic National Convention which nominated Hancock and English for President and Vice-president, at Cincinnati, in 1880, he again filled the position of secretary, and in 1884, filling the same position in the convention held in Chicago, he had the pleasure of announcing the results of ballots which made Cleveland and Hendricks the nominees of the Democratic party and the successful candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency at the ensuing election. He was secretary also of the committee which notified these candidates of their nomination, and in 1892 again served as secretary of the National Convention, which gave Mr. Cleveland his third nomination. In 1885, soon after the inauguration of President Cleveland, he was appointed superintendent of foreign mails, a position which entailed upon him important responsibilities, and which he held until after the inauguration of President Harrison, when he resigned. During his administration of the affairs of this division of the Postal Department he negotiated various important postal treaties with foreign countries, had charge of all the correspondence of the department with foreign governments, of the transportation of foreign mails, and of the auditing and adjustment of accounts on account of such transportation. He negotiated the first parcel post treaties between the United States and foreign countries, and the conventional agreements between the United States and Mexico and Canada, which resulted in making the entire North American Continent practically one postal territory. The parcel post treaties resulted in the abolition of various annoyances to trade, and increased the commerce of the United States nearly two million dollars during the first year of their operation. Another movement inaugurated by Mr. Bell in the foreign mail service was the keeping of a system of reports which set forth the actual time of mails in transit between the post-office of origin and the post-office of destination, and these reports were made to govern the letting of contracts, such contracts being let to the steamer showing the greatest speed and quickest delivery, without regard to its registry or flag. This movement expedited the foreign mail delivery from one to two days, and was commended by the merchants and exporters of this country to such an extent that they petitioned the Postmaster-General to use his influence to induce foreign countries to inaugurate a similar system. In Great Britain Mr. Bell's idea became equally popular, and the London "Times" paid him the compliment of urging upon Parliament its adoption, in a two-column editorial. Returning to St. Louis at the end of his official residence in Washington, Mr. Bell turned his attention to the management of the tobacco commission and storage business of the Peper Tobacco Warehouse Company, in which he was a stockholder, and with which he was officially connected as vice-president and manager. In 1893 he was again called upon to give a share of his attention to the public business, being at that time appointed excise commissioner of St. Louis, an office created shortly before that by legislative enactment, and of which he was the first incumbent. The purpose of the creation of this office was to insure the more thorough enforcement of the laws taxing the liquor traffic, and the collection of a larger proportion of the excise taxes due. This object was realized in the conduct of the office by Mr. Bell, who recognized no favorites, discriminated in favor of no one, and was inflexible in his enforcement of the law and his collection of public dues. During the first year of his incumbency of the office he caused the arrest and conviction of one

hundred and thirty-five violators of the excise laws, and this vigorous action had the effect of reducing the number of arrested and convicted violators to ten during the last year of his term. He served in all three years and a half as excise commissioner, and during that time the receipts from excise tables were increased in the aggregate $623,043.25, the average yearly increase being approximately $155,000, although there was no increase in the rate of taxation. In 1896 he was a delegate from the Eleventh Congressional District to the Chicago National Democratic Convention that nominated Bryan and Sewell for President and Vice-president. He resigned the excise-commissionership February 1, 1897, and since he retired from that office has devoted his time and attention to his tobacco and commission interests. Mr. Bell married, in 1888, Miss Maggie Peper, daughter of Captain Christian Peper, of St. Louis, and has two children, Christian Peper Bell and Marjorie P. Bell.

Bellefontaine Cemetery.—See "Cemeteries."

Bellissime, Alexandre.—A French citizen of St. Louis, who kept a tavern on Second Street, west side, between Myrtle and Spruce. He belonged to the body of French troops whom Lafayette brought over to this country to assist the Americans in their struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War, and in the fighting at Yorktown was severely wounded and left for dead on the field. On the occasion of Lafayette's visit to St. Louis in 1825 Bellissime made himself known to his former commander, and the two embraced affectionately. Bellissime was known in St. Louis as "Old Alexan," and was highly respected in the community.

Bell-ringer.—"Old Pete, the bell-ringer," was a character familiarly known to the people of St. Louis from about 1841 to 1851. He was born a slave, and was known by no other name than "Old Pete." His custom was, by day or night, to perambulate the streets, ringing a bell and crying out with a powerful voice, "lost child!" perhaps naming the one of whom he was in search. When he stopped on the corners of the streets he was frequently surrounded by a throng of children, whose bosoms thrilled in sympathy with the announcement made by the negro. This method of recovering lost children continued up to 1858, when the metropolitan police bill did away with it.

Benevolent Association of the Christian Church.—This association of women of the Christian denomination was organized in the spring of 1886, and obtained its charter in February of 1887. It is a national association, originating in St. Louis and thus far having its headquarters in this city. Its object is to provide for the physical, moral, intellectual and spiritual wants of those who may seek and need its aid. Mrs. M. J. Younkin, of St. Louis, was the originator of the movement. She presided over the first called meeting, and was the first and only field secretary or solicitor for the first two years, working in that capacity until her health failed, and retaining still her active interest. The original officers were as follows: President, Mrs. E. D. Hodgen, widow of an eminent surgeon; vice-president, Mrs. D. Johnson; recording secretary, Mrs. O. Shedd; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. Hansbrough; treasurer, Mrs. C. Wright. Mrs. Shedd and Mrs. Hansbrough have continued in the office from the beginning. Mrs. Hodgen has been succeeded in the presidency by Mrs. J. H. Garrison, wife of the editor of the "Christian Evangelist," and Mrs. H. Meier. The executive board of the association is composed of the officers, together with the president and secretary of each branch of the work, and five resident members and five members from the church at large, all of whom are elected annually from the membership of the association at the annual meeting of the association. All women who are members of the Christian denomination are eligible for membership, upon the payment of one dollar per annum, or twenty-five dollars for a life membership, and each member is entitled to a vote at the annual elections. The president of the association may appoint a vice-president in each congregation throughout the country, whose duty it will be to supervise the work of the association in such congregation, and these appointments are being made as rapidly as opportunity affords. For the first two years after organization the association confined its efforts to helping the poor of St. Louis; meanwhile it was making ready for the establishment of the Christian

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Orphans' Home of St. Louis, which was opened in 1889, and for which a handsome and commodious building was erected and opened for occupancy in 1894. The association will extend its work in other charitable enterprises and in other cities as rapidly as the means is obtained for the execution of their plans. The next work to be undertaken is the opening of a home for aged people and a hospital, both to be in St. Louis.

Ben-Hur, Tribe of.—A fraternal and beneficial order, organized at Crawfordsville, Indiana, January 16, 1894, and the first court of which was regularly instituted in that city March 1st following. Its name is derived from the famous novel entitled "Ben-Hur," written by General Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, and the lessons drawn from that wonderful book are set forth in the ritualistic work of the order. The order grew rapidly, and in 1898 its total membership in the United States approximated twenty thousand. St. Louis Court, No. 4, the first instituted in St. Louis, was organized December 18, 1897, and at the beginning of the year 1898 had seventy-five members.

Benoist, Louis A., pioneer banker and financier, was born August 13, 1803, in St. Louis, then a French village under Spanish domination and about to become a possession of the United States. He was the son of Francois Marie Benoist, and his mother was a daughter of Charles Sanguinet, both numbered among the men who laid the foundations of the present metropolis of the Southwest. Both of these ancestors came of noted families.

Francois Marie Benoist was the only son of Jacques Louis Benoist, the eldest son of Antoine Gabriel Francois Benoist, Chevalier of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, which honor he received from Louis XV of France in recognition of his distinguished services in the French armies in Canada from 1735 to 1760. The Benoists were an old and illustrious French family, descending directly from Guillaume Benoist, chamberlain of Charles VII of France. Francois Marie, the father of the subject of the present notice, was born in Montreal, Canada; and on his maternal side was the great grandson of Lemoyne de Sainte Helene, the second of the famous sons of the renowned Charles Lemoyne and brother of De Bienville, the founder of New Orleans, and of D'Iberville, the first to enter the mouth of the Mississippi River, and one of the greatest captains of his day. Francois Marie received his education at Laval University in Quebec, and, while yet a young man, came to St. Louis.

Like many of his contemporaries, he became a fur trader, prospered in that business, and was able to give his family all the social and educational advantages which our country afforded at that time.

Louis A. Benoist, obtained his early education under private tutorship and was at one time a pupil of Judge Tompkins, later one of the judges of the Territorial Court of Missouri. Afterward he was sent to an educational institution in Kentucky, which was known as St. Thomas' College, and was under the charge of Dominican priests. After remaining there three years, he returned to St. Louis and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Trudeau, one of the pioneer physicians of the city. He devoted two years to the study of medicine, rather for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the science than with the intention of becoming a medical practitioner. At the end of this two years, he took up the study of law in the office of Horatio Cozzens, and in the course of time was duly licensed to practice that profession. He then formed a partnership with Pierre Provenchere, a well-known lawyer and conveyancer of that period, which lasted until he was called upon by his father to make a trip to France, for the purpose of settling up his grandfather's estate. His trip abroad was made in a sailing vessel and the voyage required six weeks. Six months thereafter were devoted to the business which he had been sent to France to take charge of, and at the end of that time he set sail for America, to meet with a thrilling and perilous experience on the way. While in that arm of the Atlantic Ocean which is west of France and north of Spain, the Bay of Biscay, noted for its storms, the vessel upon which he had taken passage was wrecked, and he had a narrow escape from death as a result of that catastrophe. It was months before he could get passage on another vessel bound for America, but he finally reached this country and in due time his home in St. Louis. The bent of his mind was toward the conduct of financial affairs rather than the practice of law, and after his return to St. Louis he

abandoned his profession and engaged in the brokerage and real estate business. He became the representative of numerous non-resident capitalists and money-lenders, and soon built up an extensive money-loaning business. In 1832 he engaged regularly in the banking business, and in 1838 his financial operations had developed to such an extent that he established a branch banking-house in New Orleans, which was conducted, first under the name of Benoist & Hackney, and later under the name of Benoist, Shaw & Co. Both the parent house and the New Orleans branch became known as leading financial institutions of the Southwest, and did a large business until 1842, when the St. Louis house was compelled temporarily to suspend, as a result of the financial panic which had swept over the country in the years immediately preceding that date. Very soon, however, Mr. Benoist's financial genius enabled him to triumph over his embarrassments and he opened the doors of his bank, paid all depositors what was due them, with ten per cent interest on the same for the time during which their funds had been tied up, and resumed his banking operations with a stronger hold than ever upon public confidence and esteem. It may truly be said of him that he was not only one of the great Western financiers of his day and generation but was a remarkably progressive man in every respect. During the financial panic of 1857, when banking-houses were failing all over the United States, his bank weathered the storm, its resources unquestioned, his honor and fidelity to the trust reposed in him being regarded by the public as a guarantee of the stability of the institution of which he was the head. He died in 1867, while temporarily sojourning in Cuba, leaving an estate valued at more than five millions of dollars. He was a man of numerous and varied accomplishments, well read in law, medicine, and general literature, and as a banker and financier he had few equals in St. Louis or in any part of the Southwest. He was married three times, and had in all a family of seventeen children. His first wife was a Miss Barton, of Cahokia, Illinois, and one child, which died in infancy, was the only issue of this marriage. His second wife was Miss Hackney, of Pennsylvania, and the children born of this marriage were Sanguinet H. Benoist, who married Miss Curtis; Anne Eliza Benoist, who married Dr. Montrose A. Pallen; Louise Benoist, who married Cornelius Tompkins; Esther A. Benoist, who married Wm. F. Nast and Conde Benoist, who married Miss Clemence Clisby. His third wife was Miss Sarah E. Wilson, a New Jersey lady, and of this marriage the following named children were born:

M. Clemence Benoist, who married Charles A. Faris; Eugene H. Benoist, who married Almira Lee; Howard Benoist, who married Agnes Foy; Theodore Benoist, who married Mary Hunt; Henry Benoist, who married Ella Carton; Helen A. Benoist, who married John F. Carton; Louis A. Benoist, and Louis de Smet Benoist.

Benson, James Lawrence, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 20, [illegible]. His father was Captain Levin Benson, of Virginia, and his mother, Margaret Long, of Princess Anne, Maryland. His father's family was of English stock, who settled in Virginia at an early day. His mother was descended from Huguenots who fled from France during the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Her ancestors were at that time murdered, with the exception of two boys, who hid behind some casks in the cellar and at dusk escaped and made their way to the coast of France, where they were given passage on a ship and came to England. One of these boys was her progenitor.

At an early age Jas. L. Benson became an orphan and was left to the care of his maternal grandmother, Comfort Chaille, a daughter of Colonel Pierre Chaille of the First Battalion Eastern Shore Maryland Infantry in the army of the American Revolution, who also represented his district in the Colonial Legislature at Annapolis.

Mr. Benson, after receiving his education in his native State, went to Philadelphia and entered a hardware store to learn the business. In 1837 he took a stock of hardware and groceries to New Orleans, which he sold to advantage. He then went to Hannibal, Missouri, and engaged in the grocery and hardware business, where he met and married Miss Lucinda Ann Blakey, a daughter of Major William Blakey, a successful merchant of the neighboring town of Palmyra.

In the fall of 1847 he came to St. Louis, where he embarked in the commission business. His store was situated in the district destroyed by the great fire of 1849, and [illegible]

consequently consumed. He then turned his attention to the milling business, and purchased a mill in East St. Louis, which he operated for a time. A partnership was formed by him with William T. Hazard under the firm name of Hazard, Benson & Co. They operated a mill on north Broadway, and carried on the next largest flour and milling business in the city up to 1858. It would have been fortunate for them had they not been so extensively engaged. The unsettled condition of the finances of that period, and the flood of worthless currency issued by country banks all over the West proved disastrous to his firm, as it did to many other millers and merchants in this city and vicinity.

He was one of the oldest members of the Merchants Exchange and always took a pride in its advancement. He continued business upon its floor up to 1884. He procured a charter at Jefferson City for a board of flour inspection, that classified and branded all flour manufactured here or sold in this market.

Mr. Benson was a man of great activity, cheerful disposition and polished manners. He was esteemed and respected by all who knew him for the integrity and uprightness of his character. He was an ideal friend and parent and loved for his tender and unselfish nature. In politics he was a Whig at first, and later a Democrat, always taking the liveliest interest in the advancement of the city and State, and was fearless in denunciation of what was underhand and corrupt. His demise took place on February 9, 1893.

He always belonged to the Episcopalian Church, and died as he had lived, a pious man and a worthy descendant of a noble ancestry. His wife survives him, together with three daughters, Mrs. William Hyde, Mrs. John G. Kelly and Miss M. Chaille Benson.

Bent, Silas, lawyer and jurist, was born in 1768, in Massachusetts, and was educated in New England. In 1788 he removed to Ohio, and afterward to Virginia, where he married Martha Kerr. In 1804, after holding various offices, he was appointed chief deputy surveyor for Upper Louisiana, by Albert Gallatin. This brought him to St. Louis and in 1807, he was made first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of St. Louis. The next year he became auditor of public accounts. In 1809 he was made presiding judge of the St. Louis court, and signed the first town charter. In 1811 he was again public auditor, and in 1813 became a supreme judge of Missouri Territory. This office he held until it was abolished by the admission of Missouri into the Union. After that he was appointed clerk of the St. Louis County Court, and held that office until his death in 1827. His children were John Bent, a lawyer of prominence, who died in 1845; Charles Bent, first Governor of New Mexico under the government of the United States; Julia Bent, who became the wife of Governor Lilburn W. Boggs; Lucy Bent, Dorcas Bent, William W. Bent, Mary Bent, George Bent, Robert Bent, Edward Bent, and Silas Bent.

Bent, Silas, Jr., was born October 10, 1820, in St. Louis, and died in this city, August 6, 1887. He was a son of Judge Silas Bent, and was educated under the preceptorship of Honorable Elihu H. Shepard and at Ste. Genevieve, Columbia and St. Charles, Missouri. In 1836 he received an appointment to the United States Navy, and reported to Commodore Dallas for service in the West Indian Squadron. With occasional leaves of absence, he was in the naval service until a short time before the Civil War, taking part in the Seminole and Mexican Wars, and attaining, through successive promotions, a captaincy. This captaincy he resigned on the eve of the Civil War, and returned to St. Louis, which was his place of residence until his death. He served one term as a police commissioner of this city, was a member of the board of trustees of the State Institution for the Education of the Blind, and was identified with numerous important business enterprises. He married a Miss Tyler, of Louisville, Kentucky, who survived him.

Bente, Frederick G., educator, was born in Winner, Hanover, Germany, January 22, 1859, the sixth of seven children of F. J. Bente and his wife, Maria Anne. The family emigrated to America in 1866, and after a voyage of ten weeks arrived in this country and settled at Cleveland, Ohio. Frederick G. received his early training in the common school at Winner, and from his eighth to his fourteenth year in the parochial school of Rev. Wyneken's congregation at Cleveland. The sermons and catechisations of that venerable patriarch left deep and lasting impressions in the boy's mind, who, after his confirmation,

entered Concordia College of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, in 1872, and graduated from that institution in 1878. From September of that year to June, 1882, he studied theology at Concordia Seminary of this city, putting in an extra year of study after completing the regular triennium and having successfully passed his examinations for the candidacy on June 15, 1881. He was ordained to the ministry by the Rev. Hochstetter in St. John's Lutheran congregation at Humberstone, Ont., on May 7, 1882. In 1885 he was elected vice-president, and from 1886 to 1893 he was the president of the Canada District of the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States. In 1893 he was elected professor of theology in Concordia Seminary, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office in November of said year. As a member of the faculty he is also associate editor of a number of periodicals published by the synod, and for years he has been in charge of an English Lutheran mission in one of the suburbs of this city. On June 28, 1886, he was married to Josephine Haserot, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Benton.—A suburban district in the western part of St. Louis, which had its origin in a subdivision of lands, in the early 50's, by Ringrose D. Watson, who named the place "The Glades." When the Missouri Pacific Railroad was built a station was established there, which was named "Benton," in honor of Thomas H. Benton. This gave to the surrounding settlement the name which it has since borne.

Benton Barracks, now no longer in existence, had during the Civil War a wide celebrity as temporary military quarters for assembling, organizing and mustering in troops for immediate service in the field. Its location was on the western end of and adjoining the St. Louis fair grounds, which, with its numerous buildings, was taken possession of by the military authorities and attached to the barracks, the buildings being used principally for hospital purposes. As early as the 21st of August, 1861, troops from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa gathered at St. Louis. Some of the regiments were camped west of the fair grounds, and the encampment was designated as Camp Benton. General Fremont then determined to form a camp of instruction for twenty thousand men. A tract of 150 acres, belonging to Colonel J. O'Fallon, west of the fair grounds—including Camp Benton—was selected, the use of which out of a feeling of loyalty, Colonel O'Fallon gave the government for one year for the merely nominal sum of $150. The grounds were graded and placed in good condition for drill and parade purposes. Barracks were constructed in five rows, each 740 feet in length, running east and west. Each was about forty feet in width, exclusive of covered walks on each side. In every seven feet there were sleeping accommodations for one hundred men. The two lines of barracks extended westward half a mile. There were also two warehouses, cavalry stables and other structures erected. In addition there was the commanding general's headquarters, a two-story building, erected a short distance from the western exit of the fair grounds. This building was duly dedicated with military ceremonies, General Fremont taking part in the exercises. It subsequently became the headquarters of the mustering officer, General B. L. E. Bonneville, who was the hero of Washington Irving's "Adventures of Captain Bonneville." The estimated cost of the barracks, with the improvements, was one hundred thousand dollars, one thousand laborers being employed thereon. Among the first regiments organized here was the Twenty-fourth Missouri — Colonel "Pony" Boyle's regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Mills in command. The regiment was composed of Union refugees from Southwest Missouri after the battle of Wilson's Creek. In August, 1862, Colonel Lewis Merrill organized at the barracks the Second Regiment of Cavalry, known as the famous "Merrill Horse," enlisting over eight hundred men in less than a month. The Thirty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteers left Benton Barracks in December, 1862, forming part of General Clinton B. Fisk's brigade. The Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, Colonel John S. Cavender, also rendezvoused at Benton Barracks in October, 1862. General Samuel R. Curtis assumed command of the barracks September 18, 1862. Besides the grounds, including the barracks and fair grounds, his jurisdiction extended a mile in all directions from his headquarters. Civilians were required to remove beyond the limits of his command. A curious incident in illustration was the summary way in which he installed as chaplain a man who, under the

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general orders, was constructively an intruder on the grounds. The general, in galloping with his escort around the barracks, met a noted character, James Horne Tooke, whose domicile, "Tookesville," on Kossuth Avenue, came within the proscribed limits, and he was ordered to leave. Tooke was an avowed atheist, born in London, and his library comprised the works of Tom Paine, of whom he was a great admirer. He protested bitterly against the order of removal from his home and means of support. General Curtis, somewhat softened by the appeal, said: "Tooke, in order to remain you must perform some military duty. What position can you fill?" Tooke answered that he was not posted on military matters; that his time had been devoted to reading the Scriptures. "You are just the man we want," said the general, "we need a chaplain; I therefore appoint you chaplain of Benton Barracks." "That position just suits me," retorted Tooke. He thereupon entered upon the duties of the office, read the service, and the infidel was ever after known as "Parson Tooke." General William K. Strong succeeded General Curtis in command of the barracks, and he put a stop to the sale of all intoxicating liquors on the grounds, and within a radius of one mile thereof. The barracks from this time on contained from ten thousand to fourteen thousand men. At one time—in April, 1862—the number stationed there is stated to have been over twenty-three thousand. There was a constant change in the arrival and departure of troops, and the movements, drill and parade of large bodies on the grounds were a source of great military interest to the spectators. The close of the war ended all of these displays, and in September, 1865, the grounds were turned over to the owner by the government. A peculiar reminder of the military occupation was evident for some time afterward. Many of the soldiers, before taking their departure, hung up their tin canteens on the branches of the trees, where they remained suspended like the fruitage of a cocoanut grove, these poor relics bearing evidence that the "cruel war was over."

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Benton Park occupies the site of the old city cemetery, provision having been made for the transformation of the burial place of the pioneers into a modern pleasure ground, by city ordinance approved June 25, 1866. It is situated between Jefferson and Illinois Avenues and Arsenal and Wyoming Streets, in the southern part of St. Louis. The park originally comprised seventeen acres, but, owing to the widening and extension of streets, it is now reduced to fourteen and one-third acres. In the early history of its improvement difficulty was experienced by the park authorities in maintaining a supply of water in the artificial lake—designed to be one of the principal attractions of the park—on account of its proximity to "English Cave." During the administration of Mayor Joseph Brown a movement was set on foot to buy the cave property, consisting of four and a half acres, but the project was finally abandoned on account of the expense incident thereto. The lake was then drained and the bottom minutely examined, all the crevasses which had occasioned leakage being filled with concrete. This experiment proved entirely successful, and an ample supply of water has since been easily retained in the lake. A greenhouse for propagating plants for all the parks south of Market Street, and a music stand for summer concerts, are among the structures in the park. The boating advantages are excellent, and a small revenue derived therefrom is paid into the city treasury. Benton Park is the pride of the adjacent South St. Louis population, and is admired by strangers for its well-shaded and undulating grounds, displaying a varied scenery. Up to April 14, 1896, according to the report of the park commissioner, the total cost for maintenance and improvements was $99,506.77. A granite monument has been erected in the park in memory of Colonel Friedrich Karl Franz Hecker, a German revolutionary leader of 1848, who later became a citizen of Belleville, Illinois, served in the Union Army with distinction in the Civil War, and died in St. Louis in 1881.

Benton, Thomas Hart, the most distinguished statesman accredited to Missouri, was born March 14, 1782, near Hillsborough, North Carolina, and died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1858. His father was Colonel Jesse Benton, a lawyer, of North Carolina, and his mother was Ann (Gooch) Benton, and came of the Gooch family of Virginia. Half orphaned by the death of his father when

he was eight years of age, Thomas H. Benton grew up under the care of his mother, and in his early youth had few opportunities for study. The extent of his academic training appears to have been attendance for a time at the grammar school and a short course of study at the University of North Carolina. He left the last-named institution to remove with his mother's family to Tennessee, where they occupied a large tract of land, which had been acquired by his father, and founded what became known as "The Widow Benton's Settlement." Later this place took the name of Bentontown, and is so called at the present time. Benton studied law with St. George Tucker, and in 1811 was admitted to the bar under the patronage of Andrew Jackson, at that time a judge of the Supreme Court and his warm friend. Elected to the Legislature of Tennessee, he obtained the passage of a law for the reform of the judicial system of the State, and another by which the right of trial by jury was given to slaves. In the War of 1812 he was for a time Jackson's aid-de-camp, and also raised a regiment of volunteers. Later, owing to a quarrel, in which his brother, Jesse, and William Carroll, afterward General Carroll, became involved, he and his former friend, General Jackson, became bitter enemies. On the 4th of September, 1813, the Benton brothers and General Jackson had an encounter in Nashville, in which knives and pistols were freely used, and Jackson received a ball in his left shoulder, while Jesse Benton received severe dirk wounds. In 1813 Benton was appointed a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army, and set out to serve in Canada, but peace being declared soon afterward, he returned and resigned his commission. In 1815 he came to St. Louis, and began the practice of law here. About the same time he established a newspaper, "The Missouri Inquirer," and through this journal he vigorously advocated the admission of Missouri as a State. A tragic incident of the early years of his residence in St. Louis was his duel with Charles Lucas, fought on Bloody Island, in 1817, which resulted in the death of Lucas. Notwithstanding this unfortunate affair, and the extent to which it prejudiced him in the public mind, he became a recognized leader in the councils of the young commonwealth of Missouri, and when the State government was formed he was elected, at the end of a prolonged and bitter contest, one of the first United S[illegible] Senators from this State. Possessed of a [illegible] manding intellect, an assiduous student [illegible] lute, temperate, industrious, and [illegible] with a memory whose tenacity was ma[illegible] he soon placed himself among the lea[illegible] the national council. One of his earli[illegible] forts was to secure a reform in the dep[illegible] tion of the government lands to settle[illegible] pioneer himself, he sympathized with th[illegible] mands of the pioneer, and in 1824, 1826 [illegible] 1828 advocated new land laws. He de[illegible] (1) a pre-emptive right for all actual sett[illegible] (2) a periodic reduction according to fix[illegible] the land had been in the market, so as to [illegible] the prices correspond to the quality; [illegible] donation of homesteads to impoverish[illegible] industrious persons who would cultiv[illegible] land for a given period of years. He [illegible] sented a bill embracing these features, [illegible] renewed it every year, until it took hol[illegible] the public mind, and was at length [illegible] tially embodied in one of President Ja[illegible] messages, which secured its final ad[illegible] Becoming reconciled to General Jackson [illegible] was one of the ablest and most loyal supp[illegible] ers of his administration, and gained gre[illegible] fluence in the Democratic party. He [illegible] one of the earliest advocates of a railro[illegible] the Pacific, and was prominent in dire[illegible] explorations in the far West, in encourag[illegible] overland transit to the Pacific, and in wo[illegible] for the occupancy of the mouth of the Co[illegible] bia. He also favored the opening up [illegible] protection of the trade with New Mexico [illegible] couraged the establishment of militar[illegible] tions on the Missouri and throughout [illegible] interior, and urged the cultivation of am[illegible] ble relations with the Indian tribes, and [illegible] fostering of the commerce of our inland [illegible] In the first annual message of President Ja[illegible] son strong ground was taken against [illegible] United States Bank, then the depository [illegible] national moneys, and subsequently, when [illegible] directed the withdrawal of the deposits [illegible] their removal to certain State banks, the [illegible] was disastrous to the business of the co[illegible] Colonel Benton took up the matter, addre[illegible] himself to a consideration of the whole qu[illegible] tion of finance, circulating medium and [illegible] change, and urged the adoption of a gol[illegible] silver currency as the true remedy for the [illegible] isting embarrassment. He made on this [illegible] ject some of the most elaborate speeches [illegible] his life, which attracted attention throug[illegible]

the United States and Europe, and the name of "Old Bullion" was given to him. His style of oratory at this period was unimpassioned and very deliberate, but overflowing with facts, figures, logical deduction and historical illustrations. In later life he was characterized by a peculiar exuberance of wit and raciness that increased with his years. From 1841 until 1851, under Presidents Tyler, Polk and Taylor, he participated in the discussions that arose in regard to the Oregon boundary, the annexation of Texas and other important subjects. During the Mexican War his services and intimate acquaintance with the Spanish provinces of the South proved most useful to the government. At one time it was proposed by President Polk to confer upon him the title of lieutenant-general, with full command of the army, in order that he might carry out his conceptions in person. Questions in regard to slavery were brought on by the acquisition of Mexican territory. These were adjusted by the compromise acts of 1850, which were introduced by Clay, were opposed by Benton, and defeated as a whole, but passed separately. In the nullification struggle Benton was Calhoun's leading Democratic opponent, and their opposition to each other developed into a life-long animosity. In 1847, in answer to the "Wilmot proviso," which excluded slavery from all territory subsequently acquired, Calhoun introduced resolutions that embodied his doctrine of State rights. Colonel Benton denounced Calhoun's resolutions as a "fire-brand." The resolutions never came to a vote, but they were sent to the Legislature of every slave State, were adopted by several of them, and were made the basis of after conflict and party organization. In his hostility to Benton, Calhoun sent the resolutions to Missouri, and confided them to certain Democrats in the Legislature whom he knew to be unfriendly to Benton's re-election to the Senate. By skillful management the resolutions were passed in both branches without Benton's knowledge, and a copy was sent to Washington. He promptly denounced them as not expressing the sense of the people, and containing disunion doctrines, designed to produce separation and disaster, and declared that he would appeal from the Legislature to the people. On the adjournment of Congress, he returned to Missouri and canvassed every section of the State in a series of speeches famed for their bitterness of denunciation, strength of exposition and caustic wit. The result was the return of a Legislature, in 1849-50, with Benton men in the plurality, but composed of opposite wings, and he was defeated by a coalition between his Democratic opponents and the Whigs. At the close of his term he therefore retired from the Senate, after six successive elections and thirty years' continuous service. In 1852 he stood as a candidate for Congress, made a direct appeal to the people of his district, and was elected over all opposition. He gave his warm support to the administration of Franklin Pierce, but when the Calhoun party obtained the ascendency, he withdrew this support. The administration then turned on him, and displaced from office all his friends throughout Missouri. Soon afterward the Kansas-Nebraska bill was brought up, and he delivered a memorable speech against it, which did much to excite the country against the act, but failed to defeat its passage. At the next election he was defeated for Congress, and retiring from active politics, he devoted two years to literary pursuits. In 1856 he became a candidate for Governor of Missouri, but while his old friends rallied to his support, a third ticket, and the consequent division of political forces, lost him the election. In the presidential election of 1856 he supported Buchanan, in opposition to his son-in-law, Colonel Fremont, giving as a reason that Buchanan, if elected, would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, while he feared that the success of Fremont would engender sectional parties, fatal to the permanence of the Union. In 1854 he issued the first volume of his "Thirty Years' View" of the workings of the government, which presented a connected narrative of the time from Adams to Pierce, and dealt particularly with the secret political history of that period. The second and last volume appeared in 1856, and the work is known everywhere as one of the most important contributions to the political history of our country. In the closing years of his life he undertook the task of abridging the debates of Congress, and this work, which was brought down to the conclusion of the great compromise debate of 1850, was published in fifteen volumes. Colonel Benton married Elizabeth McDowell, daughter of Colonel James McDowell, of Virginia. She suffered a stroke of paralysis in 1844, and from

that time he was never known to go to any place of festivity or amusement. She died in 1854, leaving four daughters, the second of whom married General John C. Fremont.

Berkley, Edward Fairfax, D. D., Protestant Episcopal clergyman, was born in Washington, D. C., September 20, 1813, son of George and Mary (Cross) Berkley. Both his parents belonged to old American families, and in the paternal line he was descended from the English houses of Fairfax and Berkeley. He obtained his academic education at Bristol College, located on the Delaware River above Philadelphia, and was then fitted for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church at the theological school of Lexington, Kentucky, founded by Bishop Smith, of that State. He entered the ministry well fitted for his work by a thorough course of education, and peculiarly adapted to it by natural qualifications and experiences in early life which had developed the moral and sympathetic elements in his nature and also his self-reliance and force of character. His mother had been left a widow while he was still a child, and as a boy he had gone out into the world to make his own living and assist in caring for the rest of the family. He had served an apprenticeship to Messrs. Davis & Force, then publishers of "The National Journal," at Washington, and among his duties was that of delivering the "Journal" daily, except Sunday, to the State, Treasury, War and Navy Departments. While thus employed, he delivered the "Journal" to Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, and first formed the acquaintance of the great Kentucky statesman as a newsboy. Singularly enough, after he had succeeded in educating himself for the ministry, had been for some years engaged in his chosen work and had become famous as a minister of the gospel, he baptized Mr. Clay into the church and subsequently administered to him the burial rites of the church. Admitted to the order of deacons at Christ Church of Lexington, Kentucky, in December of 1838, Dr. Berkley was immediately afterward called to the rectorship of that parish. He entered upon the discharge of his duties in January, 1839, and remained there until November, 1857, doing extensive missionary work throughout Central and Western Kentucky and establishing flourishing churches at Paris, Maysville, Mt. Sterling, Cynthiana, and other places in the meantime. His upright character, his many acts of kindness and charity, his genial nature and his devotion to the spiritual welfare of the people with whom he was thrown into contact made those who came under his care his lasting and loyal friends. At the end of nearly twenty years of remarkably successful ministerial labor in Kentucky, he responded to a second and particularly urgent call from the vestry of St. George's Church, of St. Louis, and came to this city. He assumed charge of this parish in November, 1857, and during the fourteen years of his administration of its affairs brought to it a great degree of prosperity and gave it large influence among the churches of the city. In 1871 he resigned the rectorship of St. George's Church, and shortly afterward organizing St. Peter's parish, built a beautiful stone church for its occupancy on Grand Avenue, near Olive Street. After freeing this church entirely from debt, he resigned the pastorate, when in the seventieth year of his age. During the remainder of his life he was not regularly attached to any parish, but was frequently called upon by his brother ministers and friends to exercise the functions of the priesthood. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the Missouri State University, of Columbia, in 1864. He was a finished public speaker and an elocutionist of such rare ability that he became known throughout the West as a popular public reader, his services being frequently given for the benefit of charitable and benevolent enterprises in St. Louis and other cities. He was fearless in the discharge of his duties and during the cholera epidemic of 1866, though he and his family were absent from the city when the scourge made its appearance, he returned to St. Louis and devoted his whole time to visiting the sick, comforting the afflicted and burying the dead, irrespective of race, creed or condition, until the dreadful malady disappeared. In early life he was a member of the Whig party, but became a Democrat when the Whig party ceased to exist, and to the end of his life was firm in his convictions and outspoken in his sentiments on all political questions. During the Civil War, he was thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of the Confederacy, and contributed liberally to the relief of the stricken people of the South at the close of the war. He was married, in 1839, to Sarah Slaughter Maury, only

daughter of Francis Fontaine Maury, and they lived happily together for more than fifty years. Mrs. Berkley died January 8, 1890, and her husband lived seven years longer, surviving until May 3, 1896, when he died, full of years and honors. Their children are Mrs. P. H. Patriarch, of East Orange, New Jersey; Mrs. W. Ward Childs, of Brooklyn, Long Island; Mrs. L. F. Jones, of Kirkwood, Missouri; Mrs. Thomas B. Coles, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Shepard Knapp, Edward F. Berkley, and Henry Fry Berkley, of St. Louis.

Berkley, George William, merchant, was born July 4, 1814, in Loudoun County, Virginia, and was reared and educated in the "Old Dominion." His parents were George and Susan Berkley, the first named of whom died in Virginia during the young manhood of the son. The mother was brought by him to Missouri in 1835, and settled in Marion County, near Palmyra, where she passed the remainder of her life. George W. Berkley came first to Missouri in 1833, arriving in St. Louis on the evening of January 1st of that year. His journey from Virginia to Missouri was made at that time on horseback, and he made the same trip in like manner three or four times thereafter. Upon his arrival in St. Louis in 1833 he connected himself with the old crockery and queensware house of N. E. Janney & Co., which was one of the largest commercial establishments in the city at that early day. He was interested in this house and its successors thereafter until 1861, when he retired from active business pursuits. From that time until his death, which occurred on the 20th of October, 1892, he gave his attention to private affairs and to the care of his estate. Mr. Berkley was first married in the year 1844, to Miss Zoe DuBruil, a member of one of the old French families of St. Louis. He had no children by this marriage, the first Mrs. Berkley dying in 1845. On the 14th of June, 1849, he married Miss Mathilda Lagroue, of St. James Parish, Louisiana. On the occasion of his second marriage, he left St. Louis to go south the day after the great fire of 1849. Five sons and two daughters were born of this union. The sons were William J., George L., Charles M., Robert F. and E. Lee Berkley, all of whom were living in St. Louis in 1898, with the exception of George L. Berkley, who died early in the year 1893. Of the daughters, Emma Berkley died in August of 1866, at the age of six years. The other is now Mrs. Joseph E. Martin, of St. Louis. Mrs. Berkley still survives and resides with two of her sons, Robert F. and E. Lee Berkley, at Taylor and Maryland Avenues, in this city. Mr. Berkley was identified throughout his life with the Democratic party, but never actively participated in political campaigns and never held office. He was a gentleman of the old school, charming in manner and of sterling character. To the older generation of the residents of St. Louis he was well known, and by all his contemporaries in business and social circles he was much esteemed.

Berkley, William J., was born June 17, 1853, in St. Louis, the family homestead at the time of his birth having been located on the southwest corner of Eighth and Locust Streets, on ground now occupied by the post-office building. His parents were George W. and Mathilda (Lagroue) Berkley, the father a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, and the mother of New Orleans, Louisiana. William J. Berkley, their son, grew up in St. Louis and completed his education at St. Louis University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1871. Soon after leaving college he entered the employ of the Goodyear Rubber Company, of New York and St. Louis, and was connected with that house until 1875. He then embarked in the real estate business in St. Louis, with offices at 219 Pine Street, and for nearly a quarter of a century he has been a leading representative of that class of men who are continually on the alert to expand the growth and promote the material interests of St. Louis. Without disparagement to the enterprise of any other class of citizens, it may be said of the real estate men of St. Louis that they have been the energizing force which has given the city its handsomest business blocks and office buildings, and its most beautiful and attractive residence districts. Mr. Berkley has been conspicuously active among his contemporaries of this calling, and has consummated for clients many large and mutually advantageous transactions in real estate. He has acted also as receiver or executor in the settlement of several large estates, and many of the older residents of the city are numbered among his patrons. Since early manhood Mr. Berkley

has been known as a staunch Democrat in politics, and at different times he has taken an active part in the conduct of political campaigns and in the organization of forces which have helped to win Democratic victories. He was reared in the Catholic Church, and as a churchman of that faith has striven to advance its interests, contributing liberally to the upbuilding of its charitable and educational institutions. He was married, in 1885, to Miss Mollie E. Jones, eldest daughter of Honorable Charles Jones, a prominent member of the St. Louis bar. He has an interesting family, five sons having been born of this union, Charles W., Alfred L., Carroll A., Louis Y. and George L. Berkley.

Bernays, Augustus Charles, one of the most eminent of American surgeons, and equally famous as a contributor to the literature of anatomy and surgery, was born in the town of Highland, St. Clair County, Illinois, October 13, 1854, son of Dr. George J. and Minna Bertrand (Doering) Bernays. His father was a physician of fine attainments, and his mother was a woman of brilliant intellectuality, who in her early life had been a teacher in the famous school known as St. Mary's Hall, of London, England. Born to the rich inheritance of mental and physical vigor, the younger Dr. Bernays enjoyed also the best educational advantages from his youth up. Under private instruction he acquired a knowledge of the French and German languages as well as the rudiments of an English education at an early age, and after the removal of his father's family to St. Louis his scholastic training was continued in the public schools. When prepared to enter upon his academical course of study, he matriculated at McKendree College, of Lebanon, Illinois, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of arts before he was eighteen years of age. The trend of his genius having been clearly indicated from childhood, there was at no time any question as to the vocation which he should follow, and immediately after his graduation from college he was sent to Germany, where he entered the University of Heidelberg as a student of medicine. From that world-renowned institution he received his doctor's degree at the end of a four years' course of study, graduating with the highest honors in the class of 1876, the "*summa cum laude*" being conferred upon him, an honor then awarded by the university to an American student for the first time. After his graduation from the university he remained for a time in Heidelberg as assistant house surgeon of the Academic Hospital, adding to his knowledge of operative surgery through his practice in this connection and his association with the renowned surgeons, Gustav Simon and Herman Lossen. He then took a post-graduate course in operative surgery under the Baron von Langenbeck, considered the most accomplished operator of his time—at the University of Berlin. From Germany he went to England, and there passed the examination and was made a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Soon afterward he returned to St. Louis and entered regularly upon the practice of surgery, evidencing the thoroughness of his education and his skill as an operator at the very outset of his career. He was from the beginning not only an operator of wonderful skill but an exhaustive and tireless investigator in the field of original surgery, with the happy faculty of presenting the results of his researches in such form as to make them most valuable to the profession. The first successful Cæsarean section in St. Louis was an operation which he performed in 1889, and he also performed the first successful coeliotomy for gun-shot wound of the abdomen, and the first gall stone operations in Missouri. When the discovery of antiseptics and aseptics made successful abdominal surgery a possibility, he was a leader among those who possessed the delicacy of touch, the keenness of vision, the steadiness of nerve, and that accurate knowledge of the structure of the human body which enabled them to utilize one of the greatest modern discoveries and perform operations which had theretofore been deemed beyond the limit of surgical skill. That he has few peers in the field of operative surgery is proven by the record of his achievements. The "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal" of December, 1897, contained a review of his work in appendicectomy for fifteen months preceding, a compilation, which showed results unequaled in the history of modern surgery. After nearly twenty years of practice in this connection, he had arrived at a method of treatment peculiar to himself, and the results of this treatment were reported in the paper above referred to. This report showed that Dr. Bernays had performed, during the period

covered by the record, eighty-one operations for appendicitis, in all but one of which the appendix or its stump was removed. Of this series of cases, seventy-one were done in succession with perfectly satisfactory results, all making a complete recovery. In the seventy-second case the patient failed to recover, but in the nine subsequent cases recovery was complete in every instance. The record stood, therefore, eighty successful operations out of eighty-one cases treated consecutively, a record which has not been equaled by any surgeon of the present day in any part of the world. A vigorous and original thinker, he has long been known as one of the most trenchant and forceful writers identified with the practice of surgery in this country. A series of monographs, published under the title of "Chips from a Surgeon's Workshop," have recorded the progress of his work, and few more interesting contributions have been made to medical literature. At the International Congress of Medicine, held in Berlin in 1890—in which he was secretary of the surgical section—he read a paper on the treatment of intestinal wounds, which attracted at the time much attention, and was afterward published in many languages and in every civilized country. Many other papers on kindred topics have been read by him before gatherings of surgeons and physicians, and he has made a marked impress upon the literature of his profession. Before he was twenty-nine years of age, he was made professor of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis. Later he became professor of anatomy and surgical pathology in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine and the Woman's Medical College, and for more than a decade he has occupied a conspicuous position among the medical educators of the country. "As an educator," says a distinguished medical journalist, "he has the gift of being able to change the usual didactic and very tiresome method of lecturing on anatomy into a most interesting demonstration. By using colored chalk upon the blackboard to illustrate every detail of form and relative location of the parts, the points usually difficult to explain to students are made clear and are readily understood. It is in the surgical clinic, as a diagnostician and operator, however, that he commands the greatest admiration. His very strict and careful training in pathology have given him an insight into the processes of disease which give him such knowledge as he can use to the greatest advantage in the clinics in making diagnoses. Nature has been lavish in giving him such organs of sense and motion as were capable of being trained to a high degree of acuteness and dexterity. As an operator he is an artist, and his results are such as to command the highest praise from his coworkers in the profession." Both as writer and speaker Dr. Bernays is epigrammatic, the following extracts from his farewell address to the graduating class of Marion-Sims College being fairly illustrative of his style:

"Remember that it makes no difference at all what a man believes, but a great deal what he knows." "Remember that after to-night you must give up text-books in order to study nature. The only way in which you will be able to advance the interests of our profession will be by adding to our knowledge; the only way in which you will be able to do that, will be by using your trained senses in observing facts and by recording your observations and reflections in a scientific medical journal." "Remember that the way to conquer prejudice is to live it down. Do not discuss it with others; waste no thought on it yourself." "Remember that it is brave to be in the minority. That is where the strong usually are. Weak natures can not stand alone, but must lean on the majority." "Remember that it is the nature of science to ignore authority, to look away from it, to pursue its own course in order that it may arrive at the highest and most important truths without prejudice." "Finally, gentlemen, remember 'there is no darkness but ignorance,' and remember in your toilsome professional career to shed as much light along your course as you may be able to create or reflect. Remember my oft-repeated commandment: Scientific truths must be freely given away; they are priceless, and one who trades in them is unworthy of the ware. Give them to others just as you have received them from me at this college, from which you have graduated to-night. I hope that the wants of your bodies and the hunger of your minds may be satisfied, so that you will be happy enough to make others happy."

The devotion of Dr. Bernays to his profession is chivalrous in its character, and to alleviate the sufferings of humanity has been the chief aim of his professional life, regardless of the remuneration he might receive for his

services. Charitable institutions and indigent patients have commanded his knowledge and skill almost at will, and in the impartation of his knowledge to his professional brethren he has been no less generous. A born optimist, he looks continually on the bright side of life, notwithstanding the fact that he is in constant contact with those upon whom rests the shadow of physical suffering. Unflinching in the performance of duty, he has at the same time a woman's tenderness of heart and a graciousness of manner which makes lasting friends of those who sustain to him the relation of patients, and attaches to him, as with hooks of steel, those brought into more intimate relationships with him, in social and domestic life.

Bernays, Charles L., was born at Metz, in 1815, and died in St. Louis, in 1870. In his youth he became a writer for German newspapers and his articles revealed the high talent which distinguished him at a later day. In 1848 he came to the United States, and located at St. Louis, where he became editor of the "Anzeiger des Westens," published by his friend Dr. Boernstein. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln consul to Zurich, and at the expiration of his term returned to St. Louis and resumed his writing, contributing to the "Republican" and the "Anzeiger." He was a man of extensive and accurate learning, and among the newspaper writers of St. Louis his articles were held in high esteem as models of the writing art.

Bernthal, J. J., clergyman, was born at Frankenmuth, Saginaw County, Michigan, July 13, 1855, the son of George K. and Margaret Barbara Bernthal. Having attended the parochial school of the village from 1862 to 1869, he entered Concordia College, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, in 1870, and completed the collegiate course in 1876. From 1876 to 1879 he pursued his theological studies in Concordia Seminary, of this city, and, having creditably passed his examination for the candidacy, he was called to the pastorate of Salem Lutheran congregation at Hutchinson, Dakota Territory, where he was ordained September 7, 1879. There he labored as minister of the local congregation and as a traveling missionary till 1883. From May 6th of that year to July 31, 1887, he was pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church near Lewiston, Winona County, Minnesota. From Au[illegible] 7, 1887, to October 25, 1897, he labored as [illegible] minister of Trinity Lutheran Church at W[illegible] dotte, Michigan, and since October 31, 18[illegible] he has been the pastor of Trinity Lut[illegible] Church of South St. Louis (Carond[illegible]). From 1894 to 1897 he was the vice-pres[illegible] of the Michigan District of the Synod of M[illegible] souri, Ohio, and other States, and in 1896 [illegible] was elected to the vice-presidency of the Western District of the same synod. The family consists of the pastor, his wife, and seven children.

Berryman, Jerome C., clergyman, was born and reared in Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1828, and soon after connected himself with the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From 1831 to 1846 he spent among Indian tribes in Kansas and on the West Missouri border. He spent ten years after 1848 as presiding elder and principal of Arcadia High School, except one year as pastor of Centenary Church, then at the corner of Fifth and Pine. He was variously employed in ministerial work till 1883. His active conference ministry covered a period of more than fifty years, and he has been a licensed minister full seventy years. His home is at Arcadia, in South Missouri, but he is largely known by the older Methodists of St. Louis. He was a member of the notable General Conference in New York in 18[illegible]. Only one other survives.

Berthold, Bartholomew, was born near the city of Trent, in the Italian Tyrol, in 1780, and died in St. Louis, April 20, 1831, at the age of fifty-seven years. He served, at the age of seventeen years, in the Italian army which opposed Napoleon's invasion, and at the battle of Marengo received a sabre cut on the forehead, which marked him for life. In 1798 he came to the United States, and after a short stay in Philadelphia settled in Baltimore. In 1809 he removed to St. Louis with Rene Paul and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1811 he married Pelagie Chouteau, only daughter of Major Pierre Chouteau, Sr., one of the founders of the city. They had seven children, one of the daughters, Clara, becoming the wife of Wm. L. Ewing, Jr., and mother of Wm. L. Ewing, Jr., who was mayor of the city from 1881 to 1884. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-

law, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and conducted a successful business for several years, and afterward, with Pierre Chouteau, Jr., John P. Cabanne and Bernard Pratte, became associated with John Jacob Astor in the American Fur Company. The business was very profitable, and Mr. Berthold, at the time of his death, was counted one of the wealthy citizens of St. Louis. He was well educated and accomplished and was held in high esteem for his elegant manners and his sterling uprightness. He was master of several languages, and it is recorded of him that when Lafayette, with his staff of friends came to St. Louis, in 1825, Bartholomew Berthold sat at the banquet table and conversed with them all in their several tongues. His widow survived him forty-four years, dying in 1875, in her eighty-fifth year.

Besch, Henry, was born February 10, 1859, in St. Louis, son of Philip and Julia (Hoerner) Besch, both natives of Germany, but both of whom came to this country in early life. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and after leaving school clerked for a year in the St. Louis post-office. At the end of that time he became manager of the pleasure resort known as the "Cherokee Garden," of which he had charge for ten years thereafter. He then formed a partnership with his step-father, Christian Moreschell, and engaged in business as a contractor. Mr. Moreschell was the discoverer of large deposits of a superior kind of gravel on the Meramec River, and much of this gravel has been used in the surfacing of city streets, and in making the walks and drives which help to beautify the grounds connected with various public institutions and many of the fine private residences of St. Louis. During the administration of Mayor Walbridge Mr. Besch was appointed by him to fill out the unexpired term of William Pocock as city register, and by appointment of the same head of the city government he also served as superintendent of the street sprinkling department. Later he was elected to the office of city register, and at the close of his first term was re-elected and still holds the office, filling it to the satisfaction of the general public. He has been an active member of the Republican party ever since he became a voter, and has for many years wielded much influence in city politics. He is in all respects a typical German-American citizen, having inherited the indefatigable industry of his German ancestors and, coupled with it, the enterprise and public spirit characteristic of American-born citizens. An efficient public officer, he is also a genial gentleman and has proven himself a useful and popular citizen. He is identified with fraternal organizations as a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, Free Masons and Legion of Honor. In 1883 he married Miss Annie Reppe, daughter of Charles Reppe, of St. Louis, and has two children.

Best, Michael, a pioneer among the German-Americans of St. Louis, was born February 25, 1829, in the town of Schifferstadt, Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany. The son of worthy country people, he was reared on a farm, attending schools of the neighborhood in which he lived and obtaining a thoroughly good education. He was nineteen years of age when the German Revolution of 1848 broke out, and was carried into the Revolutionary army, in which he served four months. After the war he served six months in King William's army during the year 1850. In 1852 he came to this country, making his home in St. Louis, although he was engaged in steamboating on various Western rivers until 1861. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted as a private soldier in Company A of the First Regiment of the United States Reserve Corps of Missouri Volunteers, but was promoted to orderly sergeant soon after his enlistment. He was later made second lieutenant of Company K of the Second Regiment of the Reserve Corps, and served with distinction in that capacity until mustered out with his regiment, at the end of a year's term of service, in compliance with General Order No. 98 from the War Department at Washington. In 1864 he again enlisted as a private soldier, and was assigned to duty in Company A of the Forty-fourth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Fifteen days after his enlistment he was promoted for gallantry and meritorious conduct to first lieutenant, and served in that capacity until mustered out, with an excellent record as a Union soldier, in July of 1865. As a soldier, he was conspicuous for his bravery on the field, and was trusted by his superiors and loved and honored by those who served under him. After the war he returned to St. Louis, and in 1868 engaged in business at 2107

South Broadway as a flour and feed merchant. He was successfully engaged in business at that location for twenty-one years thereafter, retiring at the end of that time with a comfortable fortune. He is a member of Meuman Post, Grand Army of the Republic, a Republican in politics, and a devout Catholic churchman. He married, January 23, 1853, Miss Gertrude Kraus, of St. Louis, who was also born in Germany. He has one son, Peter Best, at the present time—1898—deputy sheriff of St. Louis.

Bethel Mission, The.— One of the most interesting, helpful and far-reaching charities in St. Louis has grown out of the organization of the St. Louis Bethel Association on the 30th day of October, 1868. As stated in the records, "The original object of this organization is to aid and give local direction to the work of the Western Seamen's Friend Society in the city of St. Louis, said work being to provide for the temporal and spiritual welfare of rivermen and their families and such others as may be unreached by regular church organizations. Also to carry on the Sabbath-school work among the neglected."

Its first board of trustees were: General Clinton B. Fisk, Honorable Nathan Cole, Governor E. O. Stanard, James Richardson, Samuel Cupples, Captain Isaac M. Mason, Thomas Morrison, Captain Joseph Brown, Nathan Ramsey, Thomas S. Rutherford, Austin R. Moore, E. D. Jones, John C. Copelin, George Partridge, William C. Wilson. Clinton B. Fisk was chosen president; Samuel Cupples, vice-president; William C. Wilson, treasurer; Austin R. Moore, secretary, and Rev. M. Himebaugh, chaplain. On May 26, 1870, Mr. William C. Wilson was elected president and served until October 11, 1874, when Captain William F. Davidson was elected president, and W. W. Carpenter was elected secretary. Honorable Nathan Cole was elected president May 16, 1882, and has filled the position until this time. Mr. D. Crawford is vice-president, having been elected May 7, 1891. Mr. G. H. TenBroek was elected secretary and treasurer December 8, 1891, and is still discharging the duties of both offices. The other members of the board at present are Captain Isaac M. Mason, D. R. Wolfe, John W. Kaufman, E. E. Souther, C. E. Udell, John C. Wilkinson and W. G. Boyd. The chaplains have been Rev. [illegible] Haworth, Rev. Peter Ketwood, Rev. [illegible] Kellogg and Rev. George W. Cobb. [illegible] Crofton was employed as clerk and steward [illegible] the Bethel Home, April 30, 1877. Under [illegible] supervision dormitories were opened to [illegible] the rivermen lodgings where no intoxicating liquors were sold, and a restaurant was opened at 300 North Levee, where they could [illegible] food without patronizing saloons. [illegible] feature of the work soon became so expensive it was felt to be too burdensome, and the restaurant was closed. The dormitories are still kept open and are quite fully occupied.

The superintendents of the Sunday-school have been General Clinton B. Fisk, Mr. W. C. Wilson, Mr. A. A. Paxton and Mr. D. R. Wolfe. Mr. G. H. TenBroek has been the assistant-superintendent up to date, having been elected January 7, 1883. Mr. H. V. Topping is second assistant superintendent. The secretaries have been, M. G. Wolfe, H. V. Topping and John Crofton. The first Sunday-school was held in a small building on the corner of Walnut Street and Levee, the use of which was donated by Captain Joseph Brown. When the school became larger, the records state, "Captain Brown, a generous sacrifice," opened a building in the association on the corner of Elm Street and the Levee. The attendance having increased, it became necessary to find a larger room, when, records say: "A committee consisting of General Fisk, Samuel Cupples and E. D. Jones obtained a favorable lease of a beautiful and commodious hall on the corner of Vine Street and the Levee, which, through the energy and skill of architect C. B. Cole and the committee above named, was neatly fitted and furnished, at a moderate cost, and will seat eight hundred persons. This hall was dedicated March 14, 1869. The attendance upon the Sunday-school ranged from 150 to 235 each Sunday." On February 24, 1877, the first of the two buildings now occupied, were rented at $1,000 per annum. For reasons unknown to the writer the attendance had diminished until September 15th, when Mr. D. R. Wolfe accepted the superintendency, there were present forty-six boys and girls, white and colored, and fourteen officers, teachers and visitors, making a total attendance of fifty-six. The school was located on the first floor of 300 North Commercial Street. Energetic measures were

adopted immediately to reach the multitude of neglected children in the immediate vicinity. Mrs. M. G. Ables and Mrs. M. R. Skinner were employed as missionaries, who, with the chaplain, visited the homes of the district and invited parents and children to attend the mission, where were separate classes for the parents. In a very short time the main room was crowded, but many of the children were so illy clothed it was felt absolutely necessary to furnish them clothing. For this purpose tickets were issued for attendance, exchangeable in given quantities, for various articles of clothing, material for which was furnished by the board of trustees, and the larger part made into garments by the Ladies' Aid Society, which soon changed the personal appearance of the entire school. The attendance increased rapidly and rooms were fitted up on the second floor of the Sunday-school. These soon became crowded and the building adjoining was leased, the brick wall dividing the building was removed and supports placed under the wall above, making an auditorium twice as large on the first floor. These in turn soon became too small, and the rooms on the second story of building number two had to be fitted up; the next move necessary was fitting up rooms on the third floor of building number one. The enrollment of the school ran up to nearly 1,500, of which there were as many as 1,281 in attendance at once. To-day nine rooms are occupied, five of them by white and four by colored pupils. The great need of the mission is a building suitably constructed to gather the school where all can unite in one body in the opening and closing exercises. Many boys from this mission have become useful and honorable citizens, one at least an earnest minister of the Gospel of Christ, and many girls are active and useful members of the various churches of this and other cities.

A sewing school for girls was organized by Mrs. Himebaugh, the wife of the first chaplain, during the first year of the association. She was assisted by a number of earnest Christian ladies, who cheerfully contributed their personal services as teachers to this worthy work. This department has continued from year to year, with occasional intermissions, opening usually in October and closing in May. The benefit this department of the mission has conferred upon its members can not be told, as many of the poorer families were here taught all they know about sewing for the families they have since brought up. The children of the poorer classes of the city, large enough to do anything, are compelled to take care of the smaller ones of the family while their parents are earning the means to supply them with food and clothing, and as soon as they are large enough to work it becomes their duty to help support the family. Few of the mothers have time, and fewer still have the knowledge, to instruct them how to sew and "cut out" their own articles of clothing. Among the most devoted and successful instructors in this department of the mission during the past score of years were Miss Mildred Glover (Mrs. R. H. Kerns), Miss Bettie Glover, Miss Matilda Meysenberg (Mrs. A. J. Soderer), Miss Carrie Ferguson, Miss Mamie Ferguson (Mrs. A. C. Fowler), Miss Sallie Ferguson (Mrs. J. R. Collins), Miss Ella Gardner, Miss Cora Stanard (Mrs. E. D. Tilton), Miss Lily W. Wolfe (Mrs. F. L. Anderson, of Rochester, New York), Miss Julia T. Wolfe (Mrs. George Harkness), Miss Joan G. Wolfe, Miss Virginia M. Bagby, Miss Madge Currie, Miss Fanny Topping and many others of the most worthy young ladies of our city.

For many years the Ladies' Aid Society was one of the most helpful arms of the mission, extending a helping hand to the poor mothers of the "deserted" district, many of whom, having never learned to cut and make clothing for themselves, were taught lessons of usefulness by the noble band of Christian ladies, of which Mrs. John A. Allen was the first president, Mrs. Ethan Allen Hitchcock and Miss Helen Budd were vice-presidents, Miss Kate More and Mrs. N. T. Gray were secretaries. Mrs. I. G. Baker, Miss Abbie Lathrop and many others of the most earnest and charitable ladies of the city contributed their personal time and money to its active support. The record of the good work of this most excellent society is known in its fullest extent only to Him who knows all our deeds, as well as our thoughts, and without whose knowledge even a sparrow can not fall.

Some three years since, desiring to reach the roustabouts and laborers on the levee, who never enter a church, who think Christianity is an intellectual myth, and who feel that "no man can care for my soul," the board of trustees cordially adopted a proposition to

give a ham sandwich and a cup of good coffee to every man who attended the gospel service, coming in before 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon and remaining during the forty-five minutes devotional exercises. Many leading pastors have addressed these meetings, among whom may be mentioned: Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D. D.; Rev. M. Rhodes, D. D.; Rev. M. Burnham, D. D.; Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle, D. D.; Rev. Naphtali Luccock, D. D.; Rev. W. W. Boyd, D. D.; Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D.; Rev. Clarence S. Sargent, and other ministers and laymen of this as well as of other cities. The seed sown has reclaimed many, and helped them to plant their feet firmly upon the "Rock of Ages."

As many as 566 of these men have been in attendance at one meeting and many thousands have enjoyed these privileges. The closest attention is always accorded to every speaker, and many tears of repentence have been shed when early memories have been awakened by both earnest exhortation and song, and the reading and recitations of the Word of God. Some of the choicest singers of leading churches have touched the tender chords of childhood, that sin had almost deadened, and the hearts of the singers themselves have been tuned to higher notes of praise and sweeter melody as they have witnessed the power of the spirit of life kindling anew the tender memories of Christian homes, around whose family altars the incense of the morning and evening sacrifice has been offered by fathers and mothers, for heaven's choicest blessings upon them. Only the records of heaven can reveal all the good that has been wrought with God's help in the Bethel Mission.

DANIEL R. WOLFE.

Bethesda Homes.—The Bethesda Home for the aged was established by Mrs. Roger Hayne, and formally opened June 8, 1889. During the first year of the existence of the Bethesda, one hundred and seventeen persons were sheltered and provided for, and $1,662.10 was contributed. The following were the officers: Mrs. Roger Hayne, president; Mrs. Morton, secretary; Mrs. V. O. Saunders, treasurer; Mr. W. S. Maury, Mr. Roger Hayne, Dr. E. W. Saunders, trustees; Mr. Willard Watts, legal advisor, and Dr. E. W. Saunders, physician. From the beginning, as set forth in their publications, "it was a work of faith and labor of love, and [illegible] means were provided by the volunta[illegible] of God's people. Never in the conduct [illegible] work had solicitations been used beyond [illegible] ing the public acquainted with the [illegible] The home occupies an antique stone [illegible] erected seventy-five years ago, at 917 R[illegible] Avenue. It was terribly racked by the [illegible] nado of May 27, 1896, and a heavy roc[illegible] a mass of debris piled up against it and [illegible] the porch. In 1898 it was occupied [illegible] eighteen old ladies, with Mary Stewart [illegible] superintendent.

Foundlings were originally admitted to [illegible] institution, but in 1892 the infant wards [illegible] transferred to the building known as "[illegible] Soulard Mansion," at the corner of T[illegible] and Soulard Streets. In 1895 this institu[illegible] which took the name "Bethesda Foundl[illegible] Home," removed to the corner of H[illegible] and Grattan Streets. In 1896 the [illegible] occupied was unroofed by the cyclone [illegible] subsequently what had previously been [illegible] Methodist Orphans' Home, at 3533 L[illegible] Avenue, became the Home of the Bet[illegible] Foundlings. The corner stone of a [illegible] building intended for their occupancy [illegible] laid June 11, 1898, on Vista Avenue [illegible] Grand Avenue.

The Bethesda Maternity Home was [illegible] third institution formed under the auspices [illegible] the same band of charitable people. [illegible] home was established in September of [illegible] at 1814 Schild Avenue, the Missouri Med[illegible] College donating $500 to the founders. [illegible] October of 1893 the institution was remo[illegible] to 1210 Grattan Street.

A home for nurses has also been est[illegible] lished under Bethesda auspices, on Ches[illegible] Street, near Grand Avenue.

Beyert, Theodore, was born in Ge[illegible] many, January 2, 1833, and died in St. L[illegible] Missouri, January 16, 1894. He was the so[illegible] William and Anna Catherine (Koch) Be[illegible] who lived and died in the fatherland. [illegible] acquiring a practical education in his na[illegible] town, young Beyert came to the Uni[illegible] States and located in St. Louis. He fo[illegible] entered the employ, as clerk, of Mr. Kauffm[illegible] a retail grocer, and later engaged in the [illegible] tail grocery, flour and feed trade on his o[illegible] account at 4994 and 4998 Natural Br[illegible] Road, which he conducted with marked su[illegible] cess until his death. Mr. Beyert was a ma[illegible]

of remarkable business capacity, and left a fortune to his family. He was a Republican in politics, and a Catholic churchman. He had a cultivated taste for music and was a prominent member of the Northwestern Singers Society. Mr. Beyert was twice married, first to Miss Graf, who died November 22, 1876, leaving three surviving children, Pauline, wife of Philip Schroeder, Theodore Beyert, and Freda, wife of William Zemblidge. His second marriage was to Miss Louisa Gelser, daughter of John Gelser, a pioneer of St. Louis, in September of 1877. The second Mrs. Beyert survives her husband and lives with her two daughters, Clementine and Theodora Beyert, at their home on the Natural Bridge Road.

Bible and Tract Society.—The first Bible society west of the Mississippi was established in Washington County, Missouri, in 1817. The work was preceded in the year 1814 by the visit to St. Louis of two missionaries, Messrs. Mills and Smith, who first awakened an interest regarding the circulation of the Bible in the city and State, but nothing came of it. On December 15, 1818, a Bible society was formed at a meeting held in the court house, at which Colonel Rufus Easton presided, and John Simonds acted as secretary. On December 22d following an adjourned meeting was held at the house of Rev. Salmon Giddings, at which the following officers were chosen—of the Missouri Auxiliary Bible Society, as it was named: Nathaniel B. Tucker, president; Stephen Hempstead, Colonel Alexander McNair and Rev. James Welsh, vice-presidents; Colonel Samuel Hammond, treasurer; Rev. S. Giddings, secretary; Colonel Rufus Easton, Rufus Pettibone, Rev. John M. Peck, John Jacoby, Charles W. Hunter, John Simonds, and Thomas Jones, directors. Bible societies at that time met with sneers and ridicule from the irreligious. In 1819 an auxiliary Bible society was established at St. Charles, and for several years these societies barely retained their existence, until in 1825 efforts were made to revive them. December 11, 1826, the Missouri and Illinois Tract Society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society in New York, was organized. In February, 1843, the Evangelical Society of St. Louis, for the distribution of Bibles, religious books and tracts among the inhabitants of the city, was formed, which continued in existence several years and accomplished much good. In 1847 the Missouri Bible Society was established, its principal promoters being Honorable Peter G. Gamble, Honorable Edward Bates, Trusten Polk, George K. Budd, H. S. Geyer, J. B. Crockett, Nathaniel Childs, and David Keith. The Bible society established by the Presbyterians is still in operation, and Rev. Dr. Allen is the secretary. The tract society has no headquarters in St. Louis, but an agent of the American Tract Society in New York occasionally visits St. Louis to encourage, aid and give assistance in the work of disseminating religious literature.

Bible Society, St. Louis.—A purely benevolent organization, which, in one form or another, has distributed the Bible in St. Louis and vicinity since 1837, or perhaps earlier. No distinct record is found of its earlier transactions. December 21, 1863, the society was reorganized, and February 16, 1869, General Clinton B. Fisk was elected president. The records show a rapid succession in this office—prominent persons giving it their services—but none serving long. Among its most steadfast friends were the Rev. James H. Brookes, D. D., and Edward Bredell, Esq. The latter gave large means, much time and a home for its work at 212 North Broadway for many years. In February, 1894, a reorganization of the society was effected, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri, with the following gentlemen as incorporators: Messrs. Robert Ranken, William Sommerville, E. P. V. Ritter, and Rev. John W. Allen, with power to elect their own officers to fill vacancies, receive, hold, manage and dispose of all money and property, real, personal and mixed, which may from time to time be given, conveyed or bequeathed. Its officers are: Robert Ranken, president; O. L. Whitelaw, treasurer, and J. W. Allen, secretary. Under its charter "at no time shall a majority of the active members be of the same religious denomination." Its place of business is 1516 Locust Street. By the death of Mr. Edward Bredell, the 16th of March, 1896, the society was left the sum of $40,000, the interest of which is to be used to pay the expenses of the distribution of Bibles and Testaments in the city of St. Louis and in the State of Missouri.

REV. JOHN W. ALLEN.

Bibliography of St. Louis.*—It is justly demanded of communities—cities as well as nations—that they, as much as the individual, give in due measure of that which they receive. The duty of the first rugged pioneer is to remove forests, bridge streams and plough the soil. To him succeeds the mechanic, who erects factories and builds towns. Finally there arises a new set of needs. Muscle and the products of muscle are of little avail unless they ultimately yield brain and the products of brain—which may be said to be the flower and fruitage of all that is noble and divine in man. Mere material prosperity is no standard with which to gauge men, or cities, or nations. One little Greece, with her poets, orators and philosophers, is worth to humanity and civilization a thousand Persian empires of barbaric splendor. A generation since, Thomas Carlyle asked, with a sneer, "What book has America ever produced worth the reading?" Such taunts, though ungenerous, the more so in the friend and intimate correspondent of Emerson, serve an useful purpose, if they stimulate to further and sustained efforts. The literary output of American authors is steadily improving in quality as well as quantity; and in this, the city of St. Louis is striving to perform her part. From the standpoint of literary production, St. Louis is not an old city—for the period before the purchase of the Territory of Louisiana can scarcely be said to count in this connection. Bearing this fact in mind, St. Louis makes a very creditable showing. We add a list of some of the more prominent writers who have lived and written in this city, not a few of whom are still in our midst. The promise of the future is even for better things.

The first book published in St. Louis, and, we may safely aver, west of the Mississippi, was "The Laws of the Territory of Louisiana, Comprising all those which are now actually in force within the same. Published by Authority. St. Louis (L.) Printed by Joseph Charless, Printer for the Territory. 1808." It contains the earliest laws passed by republican Americans for the government of the land we inhabit, beginning in 1804 and ending in 1810. The second book was: "The Laws of the Territory of Louisiana, Passed by the Governor and Judges Assembled in Legislature, in the Month of October, 1810. Published by Authority," etc. It also bore the imprint of Joseph Charless.

"Missouri Lays, and Other Western Rarities," by Angus Umphraville, author of "The Siege of Baltimore, and Other Poems," published by Isaac N. Henry & Co., in 1826. The poems are mostly of a local nature. "The Mississippi," "The Recluse of Florissant," "Sketches of Illinois," and "The Missouri River," are some of the titles. The book contained seventy-two pages, and was dedicated to His Excellency, William Clark, late Governor of the Territory of Missouri. This was probably the first book of poetry published west of the Mississippi.

John A. Paxton issued the first directory of the city under the title of "The St. Louis Directory and Register." It was a puny little affair containing the names of residents, historical notes on St. Louis, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Missouri. It bore date of 1821. The population of St. Louis was then about [illegible].

In 1840 Dr. F. A. Wislizenus published a German, his account of "A Trip to the Rocky Mountains in 1839."

Edmund Flagg was born in Winslow, Maine, November 24, 1815. He graduated in Bowdoin, in 1835, and then went to Louisville, where he taught the classics and wrote for George D. Prentice's "Louisville Journal." In 1836 he removed to St. Louis, and studied law under Hamilton R. Gamble, afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and finally Governor of the State. In 1838 Mr. Flagg published "The Far West," the journal of his wanderings over the prairies of Illinois and Missouri. The same year he became connected with Prentice's "Louisville Literary News-Letter." In 1840 he formed a law partnership with Sargent S. Prentiss, and removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi. In 1842 he edited the Marietta, Ohio, "Gazette." He published (in New York) two novels, "Curiero" and "Francis of Valois." In 1844 he edited the "St. Louis Evening Gazette," and shortly after held, during many years, the position of reporter of the courts of St. Louis County. About this time he published in the St. Louis "People's Organ," a novel, "The Duchess of Ferrara," and his plays, "Blanche of Artois" and "The Howard Queen," which played in the theaters of New York, Cincin-

* This article, which is the first "Bibliography" of St. Louis, has been prepared under the supervision of Dr. Alexander N. De Menil, he himself writing the largest portion of it.—[THE EDITOR.]

nati, St. Louis, Louisville and New Orleans. In 1848, Edmund Flagg was secretary to the American minister to Berlin. In 1850 he was again practicing law in St. Louis. The same year President Tyler appointed him American consul at Venice. In 1852 he published "Venice, the City of the Sea," a history of that city from 1797 to 1849. In 1853 he was under Secretary Marcy, in the bureau of the Department of State, at Washington, and in 1856-7, as chief of statistics, he published his famous "Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with All Foreign Nations." M. Rouher, the French Minister of Commerce, has pronounced these two volumes as unsurpassed by any similar work ever printed—an opinion which has been endorsed by several French commercial journals and authorities. In the latter part of the sixties he published "North Italy Since 1849." "The Last of the Military Templars," a novel, is also among his works.

John Russell, a Scotchman by birth, issued a volume of poems about the middle part of the forties. It contained many songs in the "Scotch dialect" that since some years is so popular among late novelists. These poems originally appeared in the "People's Organ," and other St. Louis newspapers, at any time between 1840 and 1844. "Scotch Jock" was very popular among the local literati of that period.

Hugh A. Garland's "Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke," in two volumes, originally published in 1850, has gone through many editions, and is still to be found on the catalogue of an Eastern publishing house. Mr. Garland was a well-known member of the St. Louis bar in the forties, and his "John Randolph" is one of the best and most authoritative of the biographies of the great Southern statesman ever written. The author died in 1850, the year of its publication. He also wrote a "Life of Thomas Jefferson."

Ethel Grey published "Sunset Gleams from the City of the Mounds," in 1852. It was a large size, beautifully presented volume of poems, of 182 pages, and contained six full-page steel plates. It bore the imprint of John F. Trow, New York. The poems are all dated; the earliest was written in 1845, when the authoress was twelve years of age, and the latest in 1852, when she was still eighteen. The bulk of the poems were written in her fifteenth, sixteenth and eighteenth years. As the production of one so young, many of them are remarkable. A sad, melancholy, religious tone pervades the majority of them—indeed, very few of them are of a cheerful or hopeful cast. In the "Introduction" she says:

"I have seen but eighteen summers die, and eighteen years have been a life to me.

"Ten sunny seasons since, and the wings of the years as they flitted by were tinged with golden hues and mingled rose and violet.

"And after that, in ever-varying colors, rainbow-like, they sped, until the midnight wing of a sorrow-laden year hung over my horizon. Its shadow resteth on my soul even now!"

After the most diligent search and inquiry, we have been unable to find any information whatever as to Miss Grey. "Ethel Grey" was probably a nom-de-plume.

Joseph M. Field, known as "Straws," published, in the fifties, "A Drama in Pokerville," a book of Western stories. Mr. Field was for many years the editor of the "St. Louis Daily Reveille." He was the first lessee of the old Varieties Theater. Miss Kate Field, the noted lecturess, reformer and editress, was his daughter. (See Field, Kate.)

Joseph S. Freligh issued a volume of "Poems" from the press of Charles & Hammond, in 1852. It was an unambitious effort, not meant for general circulation. The author (who had more modesty than many a poorer poet) says in the preface, that the book "is printed to distribute among friends and acquaintances principally."

Mann Butler, at one time a justice of the peace, published a "History of the Valley of the Ohio," in the fifties. He was a frequent contributor to Western literary periodicals.

Augustin Kennerly was the author of "The Heiresses of Fotheringay," a novel of nearly five hundred dreary, tedious pages. It was published by E. K. Woodward, in 1856. Mr. Kennerly was an eccentric old bachelor, addicted to literature and a flute.

John Mortimer Roe, "a minor," is the author of "Poems," printed in 1857, "for the author, at the Methodist Book Depository, St. Louis." The author was then eighteen years of age; the majority of the poems were written in his sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth years. They are, as a whole, of a more ambitious nature than Miss Ethel Grey's poems, and decidedly more cheerful and hopeful. Young Roe was evidently a reader and admirer of the English poets of the

eighteenth century, as an unmistakable flavor of Pope and Cowper permeates much of his work; but then, again, one is conscious at times of the influence of the poets of the early part of the nineteenth century. But what, beyond imitation, can be expected from a boy from sixteen to eighteen? It is to be regretted that Roe died in an insane asylum a few years after the publication of his book.

Logan Urich Reavis, a familiar figure on the streets in the seventies and eighties, published "St. Louis, the Future Great City of the World" (1873), which went through several editions. A "Life" of Horace Greeley (generally credited by the "knowing ones" to D. H. MacAdam); "Thoughts for the Young Men and Women of America," "The Life of General Harney," and "Railway and River Systems." Of these works several are mere compilations. Reavis was the husband of the poetess, Rebecca Morrow Reavis.

Madame Massena published "Alone," a novel, in 1868. It was almost destitute of merit. Its authoress was known principally through her eccentricities.

Robert E. Lee Gibson is the author of "Early Poems" (1883); "Sonnets" (1895); "An Indian Legend, and Other Poems" (1896); "Mineral Blossom" (1897). He is collecting a number of his minor poems from the back volumes of the "Century," the "St. Louis," the "Hesperian," and other magazines, and will issue them in book form in 1900. Mr. Gibson was born in Steelville, Missouri, in 1864, and has resided in St. Louis since 1887.

Thomas Elwood Garrett, during many years of the sixties and seventies, was the dramatic editor and the literary reviewer of the "Republican." He is the author of a volume of miscellany in prose and verse, "The Masque of the Muses," published in 1887. He also wrote the prize play, "Brinca," a drama of the American Revolution, which kept the boards several years, with Charlotte Thompson in the leading role. Another play of his did not meet with success.

Marshall Solomon Snow, professor of history in Washington University since 1870, is the author of "The City Government of St. Louis" (1887), and a number of pamphlets, among which are, "The Russian Church," "Thoughts on Municipal Government," "The Architect of the Russian State," and "The Builders of the Cathedrals." Since 1894 Professor Snow has been the president of the Missouri Historical Society.

Paul Beckwith, a descendant of one of the early settlers of St. Louis, is the author of several books on genealogical and historical subjects: "The Beckwiths," "Dances of the Cotahs," "George Beckwith, of Maryland," and "Creoles of St. Louis" (1893). He is at present (1899) collecting material for a work on "The Military Service of St. Louis Creoles and Their Ancestors." While not always correct in his data, Mr. Beckwith is an indefatigable worker in his field.

Conde Benoit Pallen, Ph. D., LL. D., has published several works of a serious character, displaying critical capacity of a high order. The list contains: "The Philosophy of Literature" (1897), "The New Rubaiyat" (1898), a poem in answer to Omar Khayyam's, and "Epochs of Literature" (1898). Mr. Pallen will issue another work during the present year (1899). He is the editor of the "Catholic Progress," a weekly journal devoted to Catholic interests.

Florence Paillou published, in 1898, a book of fairy tales that has met with a warm reception from the reviewers. Its title is "Grandmother Darning Needle, and Other Folks." It is noted for its originality of conception. Miss Paillou is a young lady from whom much is to come with time.

In 1866 there appeared "A List of the Disloyal and Disfranchised Persons in St. Louis County." It was compiled from official documents and printed at the Missouri Democrat office.

T. T. Richards published, in 1869, "The History of the Halleck Guards," which, he says, he "quietly appropriated from different sources." R. P. Studley & Co. were the printers.

Edward Stagg published a book of "Poems" in 1852.

J. A. Willis issued "The Bard, and Other Poems," in 1858.

Myron Coloney published "Manoma: a Rhythmical Romance of Minnesota," in 1858. He was at that time the commercial editor of the "St. Louis Democrat."

Professor William Chauvenet, while a resident of St. Louis, wrote several of his most notable contributions to the sciences of astronomy and geometry. Some of his books are standards in the great universities of the country. Professor Chauvenet was chancellor

of Washington University from 1862 to 1869. His best-known works are "Binomial Theorem" and "Logarithms," "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," "Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy" and "Elements of Geometry."

Colonel Rene Paul, the pioneer civil engineer and surveyor of St. Louis, edited and published "Elements of Arithmetic," in 1823. The work is now out of print, but is treasured by collectors of books as one of the earliest products of the presses of St. Louis. It was printed by Ford & Orr, of this city.

Henry C. Brockmeyer, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, is the author of a standard work upon Goethe, the great German poet, which has found wide approval, even in Europe.

Elihu H. Shepard, widely known as an educator, was author of an "Autobiography" of himself, and "The Early History of St. Louis and Missouri."

Laura C. Redding, the deaf mute, who is known to literature under the pen name of "Howard Glyndon," has done much excellent literary work. Her "Idyls of Battle" (1864) was very popular immediately after the Civil War.

Thomas Dimmock is author of "Lovejoy," an address, and "Four Revolutions," being the matter of a paper read before the Round Table.

Enoch M. Marvin, a bishop of the Methodist Church, was the author of "Life of William Goff Caples," "To the East by Way of the West," etc.

Adeline Trafton Knox is the authoress of a number of works of fiction, of which the following are perhaps the best known: "His Inheritance," "Katherine Earle" and the "American Girl Abroad."

General William Tecumseh Sherman, at one time a resident of St. Louis, wrote "Military Souvenirs of the War," being memoirs of himself.

James D. Lee, D. D., of the Methodist Church, has written "The Making of a Man," and other works of an ethical character.

Solomon Franklin Smith, an actor, wrote entertainingly about the stage, and at the same time gave some useful information as to its more practical and every-day aspect. "The Theatrical Apprenticeship of Sol. Smith" and "The Theatrical Journey Book" are his best known productions.

Thos. M. Finney, D. D., is author of "Life of Enoch M. Marvin," a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Professor Thomas Davidson, for many years a resident of St. Louis, has written quite a number of books, mostly dealing with out-of-the-way subjects. His style is analytical. His "History of the Parthenon Frieze" was long regarded as a standard, and he was first to give to the English speaking world an insight into what has been called the "Searbarzlinni Philosophy."

Seymour D. Thompson has produced quite a number of books upon various legal subjects. His name is widely known to the legal fraternity, who have frequent occasions to refer to his works for information.

William Torrey Harris, A. M., LL. D., was for many years superintendent of the schools of St. Louis, and is now national commissioner of education. He was the center of those cultured minds who assembled some years since at the house of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Brockmeyer, and which for a time seemed to promise to make St. Louis a center of Hegelian philosophy in this country. In 1866 he founded the Philosophic Society of St. Louis, and in the following year he established the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy," the first attempt of its kind in this country. Of this work he was the original editor, and was so in 1893, when the twenty-second volume of that publication was completed. Professor Harris recently published "Hegel's Logic, a Book on the Genesis of the Categories of the Mind"; also a commentary on "The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Commedia." Both of these works are notable contributions to the literature of this country. He also contributed some forty articles to "Johnson's Cyclopedia," mostly dealing with matters of philosophy and psychology. While still a resident of St. Louis, Professor Harris was tendered the honorary title of "Officier d'Academie," and in 1889 he received at the hands of the French government the title of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique." Professor Harris was a resident of St. Louis during twenty-three years. His contributions to philosophy are among the most notable coming from this side of the Atlantic.

Rev. Mosheim Rhodes, D. D., is a minister of the Lutheran Church, and the writer of a number of religious works of a practical char-

acter. He is author of "Life Thoughts for Young Men," "Life Thoughts for Young Women," "Recognition in Heaven," "Vital Questions," "The Throne of Grace," etc.

Professor Sylvester Waterhouse accepted the chair of Greek in Washington University, St. Louis, as far back as 1857, and in 1898 had served for a longer continuous term than any member of the faculty. Professor Waterhouse has paid much attention to the industrial resources of the West, upon which he has written quite extensively. His published works, including addresses, speeches and pamphlets, extend from the year 1861 to 1898, and amount in all to nearly seventy in number. His contributions include treatises on agriculture, internal improvements, city parks, commercial intercourse, national and international expositions, historical reminiscences and research, travel, biography and education. Many of his writings have been translated into German, and some into French and Spanish. He has sat upon several industrial commissions, which in a measure indicate the variety and nature of his writings.

N. M. Ludlow has, in his "Dramatic Life as I Found It," produced a book that will live long. It was first published by G. I. Jones, of St. Louis, in 1880, in the form of a stout octavo volume of some seven hundred and thirty closely printed pages, and was dedicated to the memory of an old friend, Edwin Forrest. Mr. Ludlow was an actor and manager for thirty-eight of the most eventful years in the dramatic history of this country. He witnessed the erection of theaters all over the country, and not least in St. Louis; and he was himself prominently engaged in the work. He saw the American drama, in what might without exaggeration be said to be its infancy, and left it full-grown. Ludlow's experiences cover the careers of some of the most eminent tragedians who ever trod the American stage, including Booth, Forrest, Macready, Kean, Cushman and others. His criticisms may not be exactly those of the professional critics, and though here and there marred by a too manifest display of partisanship, are none the less valuable. The value of the book is rather historical than critical. "The early history of so important a portion of the literature of our country as the drama should not be lost in the obscurity of bygone years, especially that portion of it which has made such unprecedented advancement toward perfe[illegible] may be found at the present day in [illegible] valley of the Mississippi." Under [illegible] spiration Ludlow wrote his remi[illegible] and the result is a work that is a [illegible] of valuable information for after [illegible] draw upon.

Henry Overstolz published in [illegible] tractate named "The City of St. Lo[illegible] History, Growth and Industries." A [illegible] vention, composed of delegates from [illegible] counties of the State, was called to [illegible] at St. Louis April 13, 1880, for the [illegible] of specially considering the question of [illegible] gration, and a number were invited to [illegible] papers to be read before the convention [illegible] subjects thereon. Mr. Overstolz, [illegible] then mayor of St. Louis, was one of the [illegible] tlemen who responded to this invitation [illegible] the above pamphlet is substantially a re[illegible] duction of his address delivered on [illegible] occasion. The pamphlet has historical [illegible] as it may be regarded as an official acc[illegible] the resources of the State of Missouri [illegible] of its advantages for purposes of settle[illegible] the time it was published.

Frederic L. Billon had been a resident [illegible] Louis over sixty years, when, in com[illegible] with many solicitations, he completed [illegible] published his "Annals of St. Louis." The [illegible] in 1886. This work deals mainly with [illegible] early days of the city, while under French [illegible] Spanish domination. The facts here [illegible] ered together were carefully compiled [illegible] long researches and investigations. M[illegible] the information contained is both usef[illegible] interesting, and what is more, can be re[illegible] upon. "Annals of St. Louis" having [illegible] with a cordial welcome by those best [illegible] fied to pass upon its merits, Mr. Billo[illegible] persuaded to pursue his studies. The [illegible] was "Annals of St. Louis in its Terri[illegible] Days, from 1804 to 1812." This was [illegible] stantially a continuation of the author's [illegible] vious work already referred to. The [illegible] tional work was published in 1888.

J. Thomas Scharf is the author of se[illegible] excellent works of their kind, dealing [illegible] matters of local history. The only one [illegible] need name here is his "History of St. [illegible] Louis City and County," published in 18[illegible] This work consists of two quarto volu[illegible] running to nearly two thousand [illegible] printed pages of matter. The information [illegible] though presented in a somewhat undige[illegible]

form, is full and valuable to all interested in the local history of our city and former county. In presence of the solid merits of the work, it might appear hypercritical to dwell upon faults of arrangement, and of disproportion between the parts. Balance is an excellent literary quality, but the historian in search of facts is not inclined to make too much of it when, as in the present instance, he can get at his data.

Thomas F. Rumbold, M. D., is the author of an interesting and useful little work recently issued from the press of the Witt Publishing Company, St. Louis. "Vocal Hygiene" is the name of the brochure. Dr. Rumbold, who is a well-known laryngologist of this city, writes instructively as to how to keep the voice perfect, and many of his suggestions are of high value to singers, preachers and other public performers and speakers.

Winston Churchill is the author of a novel entitled "The Celebrity."

Charles Larpenteur is the author of "Forty Years a Fur-Trader of the Upper Missouri; the Personal Narrative of Charles Larpenteur, 1833-1872." A new edition of this work, in two volumes, has been quite recently brought out in the East, the editing being by Professor Elliott Coues, who has thereby rendered quite a service to the students of American History. These two volumes are of absorbing interest, and will revive, it is hoped, a taste for our too much neglected local history. Larpenteur's work has a direct personal interest for many old St. Louis families.

Mary Noailles Murfree has made for herself a place in the literature of fiction, under the pen name of "Charles Egbert Craddock." Her early efforts took the shape of contributions to the "Atlantic Monthly," and showed such marked individuality of character that she soon came to be regarded as one of the leaders in the new school of Southern fiction writers. Her identity was long concealed, so that even her publishers were mistaken as to her sex. Her old home was near the village of Beersheba, among the Tennessee Mountains, which she has successfully made the background of several stories. After the loss of the family fortune, Miss Murfree came to reside in St. Louis, and devoted herself to writing. Her first book was "In the Tennessee Mountains" (1884), of which the "Nation," assuming the writer to be a man, says: "He needed to tell but one story to show his power. . . . Mr. Craddock is a master in the art of description," etc. Miss Murfree—or "Charles Egbert Craddock," to use the pen name—is a voluminous writer. Among her works may be mentioned "Down the Ravine," "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," "In the Clouds," "The Story of Keedon Bluffs," "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove," etc.

L. V. Boisliniere, M. D., was the author of a work upon obstetrical science.

Rev. James H. Brookes, D. D., a popular and well-known divine, was the author of "How to be Saved," an attractive work, which has still a wide circle of readers.

Professor Vickroy is interested in the instruction of youth, and has produced a number of text-books that have proved acceptable to a large number of men and women actively engaged in educational work.

Professor C. V. Riley was for many years a resident of St. Louis before he proceeded to Washington to accept the position of United States entomologist. He was one of the best informed entomologists in the country, or indeed anywhere. His knowledge of insect life has proven highly valuable in many ways, especially to farmers constantly warring against insect pests. He was quite a voluminous writer in his particular line. To the chinch bug in particular he proved himself a formidable foe. Some three or four years ago, while riding a bicycle, he was killed in a collision with a carriage.

Howard Blossom, Jr., stands prominent among the brightest writers in the West. The best-known products of his pen are "Documents in Evidence" and "Checkers."

Samuel Langhorn Clemens, known the world over under the "nom de plume" of "Mark Twain," did some of his earliest literary work in St. Louis, and, though scarcely entitled to the title of a St. Louisan, yet it is none the less a matter of pride for the old city to know that he lived and labored in her midst. Clemens was at that time connected with the traffic business of the Mississippi, having taken out a pilot's license, and worked in that capacity until 1861. This period of his life, in which St. Louis is naturally largely interested, is graphically described in "Old Times on the Mississippi." St. Louis can not and does not claim him for herself, though it is one of her proud reminiscences to know

that he long trod her streets, not as a simple visitor, but as a resident and author.

Judge Nathaniel Holmes is the author of a book ("The Authorship of Shakespeare's Plays") in which he undertook to show that Bacon was the writer of Shakespeare's plays. The work, when first issued (1869), created some interest in the East, primarily on account of its literary merits. Lawyers seem to take a special delight in trying to maintain the above thesis, though anyone endowed with the literary gift needs no evidence of its utter futility. Judge Holmes has also written meritoriously upon legal and scientific subjects. "Realistic Idealism in Philosophy Itself" was by him.

Professor J. K. Hosmer was, before he took charge of the public library of Minneapolis, favorably known as professor of English literature at Washington University, St. Louis. As a writer he is best known for his historical productions. His earliest work was "The Colored Guard." Since then he has proved himself a fruitful writer. He is the author of "Life of Samuel Adams," "History of the Jews," "History of Young Sir Harry Vane," a work of merit, which all Americans desirous of grounding themselves in the early history of their country should read. Also, of "The History of Anglo-Saxon Freedom," "Life of Thomas Hutchinson," "Short History of German Literature," etc. Professor Hosmer's style is not always as restrained as might be desired, but his matter is excellent, while his judgments are marked by considerable grasp of the real conditions of the times of which he treats.

Professor Francis E. Nipher, A. M., for many years professor of physics in Washington University, and president of St. Louis Academy of Science, is a voluminous writer, whose scientific works, largely in the form of educational manuals, reflect honor at once upon the university with which he is connected and the city of which he is a resident. "Theory of Magnetic Measurements" was specially written to furnish practical details of magnetic survey. The need of some such treatise the author himself experienced when preparing for a survey of Missouri, to supplement the instructions of the coast and geodetic survey. This work also meets the wants of those seeking information as to electrical and magnetic measurements. Professor Nipher keeps close to his subject, with the result that within the narrow compass of ninety-four pages he imparts to the reader valuable information not readily accessible elsewhere. A discussion is added of the method of least squares, which is an elaboration of an article that originally appeared in Weisbach's "Mechanic." Some of the valuable articles in "Appleton's Scientific" are the work of Professor Nipher, being one of the four able scientists who responsible for that popular manual. The matter is mostly elementary, for the junior students, but it is presented in a lent form, such as youth can best and acquire an appetite for more. "Electricity and Magnetism" is a very clear sentation of forces, that have now for years attracted much attention, not only the scientific, but in the industrial world, the marvels of which are still in process being unfolded. The need of the work shown by the demand for a second edition, the first having been soon exhausted, is of special use to advanced students. "Electrical Industries of St. Louis," published this city in 1890, is of more than local interest, though for St. Louisans it has, course, many special attractions. The is an excellent guide to the electrical industries of St. Louis, though these have been considerably enlarged since date of publication.

"The Volt, the Ohm and the Ampere" peared in the journal of the Association the Engineering Societies, and embodied matter of a paper read before the Engineers' Club of St. Louis, January 4, 1888. The the ohm and the ampere are mystical to the general public, but they have a significance of priceless value to all concerned the application and measurements of electricity. Those who would understand something about volts, ohms and amperes can do better than read this lecture. All information accessible at that time upon matters can be there found within the of a very few pages. Choice and chance under certain aspects, subjects of much speculation; but there is none the less behind a very solid basis. This Professor Nipher made clear in his "Choice and Chance" delivered by him in the form of a lecture fore the Kansas City Academy of Science. "In the transaction of business we are constantly estimating chances or probabilities. All our predictions for the future, even the based on the experience of centuries, are

ply more or less probable, in no case certain." But the mathematician has, as Professor Nipher shows, reduced probabilities to what is practically a scientific basis. As a result, some of the greatest institutions of the country are to-day flourishing and self-insuring. Life and fire, and other forms of insurance and assurance companies are all founded upon the well-known laws of probability. For them choice and chance are all matters of "choice," and very little of "chance"—the multiplicity of chances being mutually corrective. Among Professor Nipher's other publications may be enumerated "The Tornado of April 4, 1876," which has many suggestive passages, hinting at possibilities of providing safeguards, some of which have been taken since then by the introduction of the weather bureau, etc. "Isodynamic Surfaces of the Compound Pendulum" appeals to the expert, as also does "Wind of the Dynamo Fields." During the years 1878-9 Professor Nipher made a report upon his "Magnetic Observances in Missouri." They have been published. In 1895 he published "Electricity and Magnetism." Professor Nipher is still in full enjoyment of his fine mental faculties, so that the world may confidently look forward to much good work from his pen. His position as an educator is an assurance of the value and authority of his output.

Gus Thomas is the author of "Editha's Burglar," which is one of the classics of American child literature. Thomas also wrote several popular dramas. He was connected with the local newspaper press; he was also a member of the old McCullough Dramatic Club.

Mrs. W. L. G. B. Allen was a talented and versatile writer. She produced, among other plays, "Hearts," "Keramics," "The Cattle King" and "Foresters." These plays are still occasionally seen on the stage.

Judge J. Gabriel Woerner is the author of several law books, among the best known of which are "American Law of Administration" and "Law of Guardianship." In the line of fiction he has written the "Rebel's Daughter," a story of love, politics and war. Judge Woerner is also the author of a successful drama, entitled "Die Sklavin," which has been produced at some of the most prominent theaters in the country.

George Julius Englemann, M. D., of the Polyclinic School of Medicine, was a man of wide culture, a student of men and of nature. He wrote a number of botanical works; he also wrote on physics, and was the author of "Labor Among Primitive People, or the Development of Obstetrical Science."

Thomas Hart Benton, whose public career in the Senate forms so notable a part of the history of Missouri in the national Congress, wielded a deft pen, as shown by his "Thirty Years' View of the United States Senate." He was also the author of "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress," published in fifteen volumes.

Bertha May Ivory was the author of a number of poems, under the title of "A Cluster of Roses"; also of "His Golden Jubilee," a sketch of Archbishop Kenrick, which found considerable favor at the time among members of the Roman Catholic Church of the diocese.

James Buchanan Eads was a considerable writer in his line, which was that of a practical scientist and engineer. Among the products of his pen may be named "System of Naval Defense," "March of the Mississippi River," "Jetty System Explained" and "Discussion of Upright Bridges."

Jessie Anderson Chase is deserving of mention for "The Study of Words"; also as composer of a novel called "Three Freshmen."

Elizabeth Dupuy is the author of "Dragon Yoke" and other poems.

Adolph Ernest Kroeger has produced quite a variety of works, which, together, cover a wide field. Mr. Kroeger was a man of many interests, as the bare enumeration of his literary productions amply proves. He is the author of "The Minnesingers of Germany," "Our Forms of Government," "Problems of the Future," translations of "Fichte's Science of Knowledge" and "Science of Rights," etc.

Denton J. Snider has written a scholarly work, "The System of Shakespeare's Dramas." His analysis of the respective plays is instructive, and has the further distinction of being suggestive. To make the reader think for himself is the highest art, and Mr. Snider possesses that merit in a marked degree. He is also the author of interesting commentaries upon the great poets, including Homer and Goethe. "A Walk in Hellas," "Delphic Days," "Agamemnon's Daughter" and "Epigrammatic Voyages" are also products of his pen. (See Snider, Denton J.)

William L. Murfree, Sr. (father of "Craddock"), was the author of a standard law book on "Sheriffs," which is still regarded among the legal fraternity as an authority.

Sallie Rochester Ford is the author of "Grau Trumen" and other pleasant stories; also of "Raids and Romance of Morgan and His Men."

Samuel Howard Ford wrote mainly upon matters of religion. Among his more ambitious efforts may be cited "Origin of the Baptists," and "Servetus, Hero and Martyr." He was the father of Sallie Rochester Ford.

Peter Richard Kenrick, Roman Catholic archbishop, wrote "Holy House of Loretto," "Anglican Ordinations," in which he deals learnedly upon a matter which had for some time been agitating the religious world, notably in England, and "Concio in Concilio Vaticano Habendo."

Lee Meriwether has been a somewhat popular author with those readers who desire to obtain an impressionist view of things rare and distinct. "A Tramp's Trip," "The Tramp at Home" and "Afloat and Ashore on the Mediterranean" speak for themselves.

Juliana Ewing wrote "Daddy Darwin's Dovecote" and other novels.

Eva Trezevant was the author of "In Maiden Meditation," and a variety of essays.

Peter John De Smet, in his day famous as a Roman Catholic missionary, was the author of several books, originally written in French, but since translated into the language of the dominant race of the continent. His literary works include "Oregon Missions and Travels Over the Rocky Mountains," "Indian Letters and Sketches," "Western Missions and Missionaries," "New Indian Sketches," etc.

Lucien Carr was the author of "Mounds of the Mississippi Valley," "Missouri, a Bone of Contention," and "Prehistoric Remains of Kentucky."

Eugene Field, the sympathetic and tender writer, whose gentle verse has touched the hearts of so many in every walk of life, was for many years a resident of St. Louis. Indeed, he may be said to have here made his first successful start as a writer. He has been appropriately called the children's poet, and a monument is now being erected by the school children of America to his memory. "Echoes from the Sabine Farm," "Culture's Garlands," a little book of profitable tales, "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomania," "Songs of Childhood," and many other, mostly of song, were products of his pen. He died in Chicago, in 1897.

Jessie Benton Fremont (daughter of Thomas H. Benton) has put forth books, including "Story of the Guard," "Of American Travel," "Souvenirs of Time," "Sketch of Senator Benton," "West Sketches," "Will and Way Stories."

Colonel George E. Leighton, well known as a man of business and a financier, has written a work entitled "Some Considerations Relating to Street Reconstruction in St. Louis." Colonel Leighton is one of the citizens who take a pride in the city in which they dwell, and the improvement of streets of St. Louis is a matter in which he has taken an interest. He is also the author of several papers read before the Missouri Historical Society and printed in pamphlet form.

Carl Schurz, the well-known German-American statesman and writer, labored in connection with the newspaper press of St. Louis many years. Here he laid the foundation of his American career and fame. His best known contribution to the permanent literature of his adopted country is his "Life of Henry Clay."

Patrick John Ryan, Roman Catholic bishop of St. Louis (present archbishop of Philadelphia), has written several works of religious polemics, among others, "What Catholics Do Not Believe," "Some Causes of Modern Religious Skepticism," etc.

Montgomery Schuyler, D. D., and rector of Christ Church Cathedral, was the author of two works of merit, "The Church, its Ministry and Worship" and "The Pioneer Church."

Rev. L. P. Bowen has shown that he can wield a graceful pen, and is the author of "The Old Preacher's Story," which has been supplemented by "The Young Preacher's Story."

William M. Bryant is the author of a number of short works, dealing mostly with the philosophy of art and literature. The style is popular rather than erudite, which can be accounted for by the fact that Mr. Bryant's efforts were first made public from the lecturer's platform.

Mrs. William C. Stevens is the author of a historical novel, "I Am the King," published by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. While Mrs. Stevens has produced no

works during her hours of leisure—for she is not a professional writer—this is her first ambitious effort; and judging from the favorable reviews, it is a distinct success. The story deals with the time of the crusade in the holy land, and the doughty deeds of Richard, Coeur de Lion. The title of the book comes from an incident in which the hero, Sir Godfrey de Bersac, saves Richard of England by crying out "I am the king," thereby directing the efforts of the Saracens toward himself, and so allowing the true king to escape. The story opens in England, and is told by the maid of the Lady Joscelyn, and concludes in the same country, the narrative being continued by Anselm, brother of the hero, Godfrey de Bersac. The story is full of action, and the interest is well sustained. In the end the lovers, after passing through many vicissitudes, are brought together and happily married. The style is bright and fascinating. Mrs. Stevens, though for some years a resident of St. Louis, was born at Mobile, Alabama, and is a daughter of Bishop Pearce, of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Walter Henry Hill, S. J., for many years connected with the St. Louis University, is the author of a variety of works, mostly of an educational order. Among his productions may be named "Elements of Philosophy," "Ethics, or Moral Philosophy," and also "Historical Sketch of St. Louis University."

John Henton Carter—"Commodore Rollingpin"—is a well-known writer of dialect verse and local stories, which have found much favor. Two of his more recent productions are "Ozark Post-Office" and "The Man at the Wheel." The last is a series of short sketches or stories, giving the experiences of an old Mississippi River pilot, and first appeared in the form of contributions to the literary pages of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat." The style is typical, and as the stories are short, and each complete in itself, the collection can be opened at random with the certainty of affording a pleasant half an hour's reading at stray moments, when the mind is not in shape for more sustained work. The "Ozark Post-Office" is a more ambitious effort. The story is placed in Southwest Missouri during the time of the Civil War, and the years of reconstruction that followed. The characters are well drawn, and the language is homely and to the point. No attempt is made at fine writing, which, indeed, would be out of place, considering the theme and location; the story moving as it does in a small country town, and on a farm among the Ozark Valleys. "Thomas Rutherton" is another work by the same author.

Henry Boernstein was one of those able literary men who arrived in this country from Germany shortly after the Revolution of 1848. He was a man of immense activity, mental as well as physical. For several years he was connected with the German press of this city. In 1851 he issued from the printing office of the "Anzeiger des Westens," then located at 16 Third Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, a novel under the somewhat startling title of "The Mysteries of St. Louis, or the Jesuits of the Prairie de Noyers," a Western tale, in four parts. The work was dedicated to the Honorable Thomas H. Benton. The story has much local coloring, and is well told. This is now an extremely rare book, and hard to obtain. A copy of it is to be found at the Mercantile Library, but can not be taken out, which is not to be wondered at, seeing that it took twenty-five years' diligent hunting to secure it.

Jacob L. Bowman ("Hans Patrick Le Connor") published, in 1867, a series of short sketches, some forty-five in number, under the title of "You and Me." The opening is patriotic, "Washington and his Birthday," and is characteristic of young America. The balance of the work alternates between the gay and the pathetic. What may be called the tone and tendency of the book are decidedly good, and show that the writer, without obtruding morals, was yet no stranger to ennobling thoughts. The "Rum Chant," and the "Life Wreck" are excellent poems of their kind. Indeed, when the author is particularly in earnest his tendency is to break out into verse, which is no fault when, as in the cases cited, the verse is good. Another merit the writer has—he is never tedious. Within the compass of less than three hundred pages he strikes many a true note. (See "Bowman, Jacob L.")

Thomas Manning Page is the author of a successful book, "Bohemian Life, or the Autobiography of a Tramp," which attained to the dignity of a second edition, which was issued to the public in 1884, from a printing press of this city. Though the author starts out with the admission that his earliest recollections were not festooned with flowery associations of

a happy and luxurious home, still he seems to have found tolerable comfort in taking things as they were, which is not a bad kind of philosophy to practice, as well as teach in a generation somewhat too much given over to pessimism. "Bohemian Life" is a work that will commend itself to a large circle of readers, and it is liberally illustrated, which is always a source of joy to many. The style is somewhat strained, and decidedly lacking in repose; but to paraphrase the author's language, the "periods are not didactic," nor possessed of "Addisonian Balance."

Kate Chopin is the author of a story which can not be classified either as short or long, its length being about one hundred thousand words. It is a good, homely story, not particularly exciting as to plot, but still affording pleasant reading, and as such warranted to neither arrest digestion nor slumber—certainly two of the prime blessings of our mundane lives. "At Fault," in matter of time, was issued in 1890, and published at St. Louis. The glimpses it affords of quiet home life are pleasant, if not stimulating. "Bayou Folk," a collection of short stories, published by the Riverside Press, 1894, is a somewhat more ambitious effort, and shows marked improvement. "A Night in Arcadie" is also a commendable production. Mrs. Chopin has no superior as a delineator of Creole life.

Hon. Henry W. Williams wrote and published, in 1854, at the Missouri Republican Office, his "History Relating to Grand Prairie." As may be supposed, many of the old-time names appear in Williams' interesting and curious work—curious to those uninformed as to the ways of the old pioneer settlers. The work is improved with maps reproducing old surveys, and includes a map, mounted upon linen, of the city of St. Louis and vicinity. This map shows the Grand Prairie common fields to be a large tract of land west of Grand Avenue and north of St. Charles Road.

Truman Marcellus Post, D. D., professor of history at Washington University, was the author of "The Skeptical Era in Modern History."

Rev. Dr. David Rice McNally, a minister of the Methodist Church, and author of several works relating to that body, wrote "History of Methodism in Missouri."

James Cox is the author and editor of a number of works, mostly of a local and descriptive character. "St. Louis Through a Camera," consists of a series of descriptive sketches [illegible] was published by Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, 1892. This writer also [illegible] for "Old and New St. Louis" (a quarto [illegible] published by the Central Biographical Publishing Company, under the auspices of the "Sunday Mirror," St. Louis, 1894, which [illegible] described as "a concise history of the metropolis of the West and Southwest, with a [illegible] of its present greatness and immediate prospects." Mr. Cox is also the author of "The Carnival City of the World," "Missouri at the World's Fair," "Our Own Country," etc. He is at present (1899) the secretary of the St. Louis World's Fair Committee.

Henry M. Brackenridge was born in Pittsburg, on May 11, 1786. His father, Hugh Henry Brackenridge, was a noted author and jurist in his day. At seven years of age young Brackenridge attended a French school at Ste. Genevieve, then in Upper Louisiana. At [illegible] he returned home, and at twenty he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. In the spring of 1810 he revisited Ste. Genevieve, and shortly thereafter took up his residence in St. Louis. In 1812 he published "News of Louisiana," being papers which had appeared in the "Missouri Gazette," in 1811-12. In the fall of 1811 he went to New Orleans to reside, but in 1814 he removed to Baltimore, and there published a history of the War of 1812. He next wrote a pamphlet of one hundred pages on the subject of the independence of the South American republics. In 1818 he published "A Voyage to South America." He again resided in St. Louis from the fall of 1820 to the spring of 1821. In 1834 he published "Recollections of Persons and Places in the West," and in 1840 he was elected to Congress from a Florida district. Several other pamphlets on questions of the day attracted wide attention. He died only a few years ago.

Thomas Nuttall, the eminent naturalist, while residing in St. Louis wrote his "Geological Sketch of the Mississippi Valley" and "Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory" (1821). He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1786. He learned the trade of a printer and emigrated to the United States early in this century. He developed a taste for natural history and explored the great lakes, the branches of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and the Arkansas River. From 1822 to 1834 he was professor of natural history in Harvard College. He published

"Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada," in two volumes, in 1834, and "The North America Sylva," in three volumes, in 1849. He died at St. Helen's, in Lancashire, England, on September 10, 1859.

Judge Henry S. Geyer, in 1817, published a compilation of the Statutes of Missouri Territory.

General James Wilkinson published his "Memoirs" at an early date.

Rev. Jonathan Meigs published "Tennessee Reports and Returns" early in the century.

Lewis C. Beck published the first gazetteer of the State of Missouri, in 1823.

James D. Nourse was born in Bardstown, Ky., in 1816, and died in St. Louis in 1854, being at the time of his death the editor of the "St. Louis Intelligencer." He studied both medicine and law, but was principally known as the author of "Leavenworth" and "The Forest Knight" (novels), "Remarks on the Past, and its Relations to American Society; or, God in History," and "The Philosophy of History." The latter book was praised by Henry T. Tuckerman, the well-known Eastern critic and essayist of half a century ago.

John S. Robb, who wrote humorous articles for the "St. Louis Reveille" and the "New Orleans Picayune," under the nom-de-plume of "Solitaire," published "The Swamp Doctor," in conjunction with Madison Tensas.

The Rev. John Hogan was the author of "A History of Methodism in the West," "Thoughts on St. Louis" and "Resources of Missouri." He removed from Alton, Illinois, to St. Louis in 1845.

Dr. M. L. Linton published "Outlines of Pathology," some time in the sixties.

Xavier Donald McLeod was the grandson of Niel McLeod, who entertained Dr. Sam Johnson at Mull, in the Hebrides. He was born in New York, November 17, 1821. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, but he himself became a Roman Catholic in 1848. He resided in St. Louis several years and was on the editorial staff of the "Daily Leader" in the fifties. He published several novels, "Pynnshurst," "The Blood-stone," "Lescure," and others. He wrote a "Life" of Sir Walter Scott, and one of Fernando Wood.

Jedidiah V. Huntington was born in 1814. He practiced medicine for several years. Early in the forties he was ordained as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and subsequently became a Roman Catholic. He edited the "Metropolitan," a Catholic magazine published in Baltimore in the early fifties, and in 1855 removed to St. Louis, where he started the "Leader," which was first a weekly, and later on a daily paper. In 1843 he published "Poems;" in 1849, "Alice; or, the New Una;" in 1852, "The Forest," and in 1860, "Rosemary." He died in Pau, France, March 10, 1862, from consumption.

True Worthy Hoyt, a poet and essayist, was the author of many pamphlets, among others, "The Right of American Slavery" and "Washington." They appeared in the fifties.

The Rev. G. S. Weaver was the author of "The Christian Household," "Hopes and Helps," "Ways of Life," and "Aims and Aids." He resided in St. Louis from 1854 to 1860.

E. A. Zundt, born in Wurtemberg, in 1819, published "Lyric and Dramatic Poems," "Jugertha, a Tragedy," and "Dramatic Fairy Tales."

Charles A. Smith, born in St. Louis, in 1846, is the author of "Graphical Estimates of Earthwork," and "Continuous Guides." He writes on scientific topics only.

C. C. Soule published "Romeo and Juliet, a Travesty," and "Hamlet Revamped." He was born in Massachusetts, in 1842, and removed to St. Louis in 1869.

F. Louis Soldan, at present (1899) superintendent of the public schools, is the author of "Americanisches Lesebuch," "An Essay on the Darwinian Theory," "Dante's Inferno and Purgatorio," and "Grube's Method of Teaching Arithmetic."

Professor John H. Tice, at one time superintendent of the public schools, was the author of "Elements of Meteorology" and "Relations Between Matter and Force." He was the first "weather prophet," and during several years issued his annual "Meteorological Almanach."

John M. Krum, at one time mayor of Alton, came to St. Louis late in the thirties. He was one of the judges of the St. Louis Circuit Court, and later on mayor of the city. He was the author of "Missouri Justice" (1842). He died in the eighties.

Bishop Cicero Stephens Hawk, D. D., of the Episcopal Church, published "Uncle Philip's Conversations," in several volumes, and "Friday Christian, the First Born of Pitcairn's Island.'

The Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, wrote "Debates on Baptism," "Romanism," and "Debates on Slavery and

Universal Salvation." He was an aggressive writer and delighted in religious controversies.

John Frederick Leonard Tafel is the author of a defense of the Hamiltonian system of teaching, several text-books on modern languages, German translations of Xenophon's "Anabasis," Dio Cassius, several of Scott's novels, and one each of Cooper's, Thackeray's and Dickens'. He also wrote "Staat und Christenthum," "Der Christ und der Atheist" (theological works), and compiled "A New and Complete English-German and German-English Pocket Dictionary." With his son, Rudolph Leonard Tafel, he published, in 1860, "Latin Pronunciation and the Latin Alphabet."

Rudolph Leonard Tafel, Ph. D., is the author of "English Pronunciation and Orthography," a critical work on Emanuel Swedenborg, and a translation of the "Letters" of Le Bois de Guay into German. Dr. Tafel is a professor in St. Louis University.

Thomas M. Ashworth, about twenty years ago, published "Tom Chips," a novel.

George W. Bailey published "A Private Chapter of the War"; James P. Beck, "The Doctor and the Lawyer"; Louis Richard Cortambert, several works in French (see Cortambert, Louis Richard); Franz Berg, "Fisel"; Richard Edwards and Dr. M. Hopewell, "Edwards' Great West" (1860); Mrs. Freeman, "Silver Lake," a novel of Southern Life; E. F. R. Bernard, "Xenophanes"; T. R. Vickroy, "Lectures" and "English Grammar Circles"; Mrs. Erastus Wells, "Mme. Lucas"; Lewis T. Block, "Exile, a Poem"; E. D. Kargan, "Poems"; Miss Annie Wall, "Outlines of English History" and "Is Lying Easy?"; Calvin M. Woodward, "History of the St. Louis Bridge" and pamphlets on manual education; Rabbi S. H. Sonneschein, "German Poems"; Miss M. E. Strong, "Conquered, a Novel"; Mrs. Albert Todd, "Poems"; Miss Susie Blow, a book on Dante and "A Defense of the Kindergarten System"; Robert Shaw, "Creator and Cosmos"; W. O. Bateman, "Constitutional Law of the United States"; Mrs. Clara Hubbard, "Merry Games and Songs"; Rev. T. Hughes, "Lectures on Natural Ethics"; William B. Potter, "Earthworks of Southeastern Missouri"; Rev. T. M. Post, "The Skeptical Era in Modern History"; Miss Anna C. Ellis, "Unforgiven"; E. A. Engler, "Time-keeping in London"; R. A. Campbell, "Commonwealth of Missouri," "The Four Gospels in One," and "Pl[illegible] mancy"; D. R. McAnally, "Life and L[illegible] Bishop Marvin"; James A. Martin[illegible] mer's Iliad" and "Poems"; D. N. L[illegible] "Der Deutsche Sprachschueler"; H. W. [illegible] son, "Rhetorical Method" and "Selec[illegible] Reading"; Rev. T. C. Learned, "Cu[illegible] ism"; John Eyser, "Liebestrange"; J. F. [illegible] linckrodt, "Novissimum Organon"; [illegible] Royce, "The Little Bugler"; J. E. [illegible] kenga, "Between Times" and "The [illegible] out Shoe, a Poem"; Dr. Wm. Todd H[illegible] "The Arts in St. Louis"; Professor Ge[illegible] Howison, "Analytical Geometry" and "[illegible] Mutual Relations of the Department of M[illegible] ematics."

Miss Anna C. Brackett published "The [illegible] cation of American Girls," "Poetry for [illegible] and School" and "Rosenkranz's Peda[illegible]" She was a teacher in the public schools. [illegible] is living East since several years.

The Rev. W. G. Eliot, Chancellor of [illegible] ington University during many years, [illegible] lished a number of books and pamphlets. [illegible] list includes "Early Religious Edu[illegible]" "Doctrine of Christianity," "Home L[illegible] Influence," "Emancipation in Mis[illegible]" "Great Social and Moral Questions [illegible] Day," "Dignity and Moral Uses of Lab[illegible]" "Woman's Work and Education in Ame[illegible]" "The Discipline of Sorrow," "Discourse[illegible] fore the Old Guard of Missouri," and [illegible]

We are indebted to Mr. Enrique F[illegible] for the following information:

Hon. Britton A. Hill wrote "Ab[illegible] Money," "Liberty and Law," and [illegible] political economy. His books are [illegible] presentations of the subjects discussed.

A. W. Alexander is the author of a [illegible] critique on the conduct of the War of the [illegible] bellion; and a learned and logical dis[illegible] "Our Caesar," was evolved by W. M. R[illegible] son, a minister of the Gospel. It is [illegible] in tone and a civilian's criticism upon [illegible] duct of the commander of the Union [illegible]

Some twenty years ago, John Hallan[illegible] yer, wrote a work upon the peculiarities [illegible] aborigines of New Mexico and subse[illegible] published an immense volume, devoted [illegible] to sketches of men of note in the South[illegible]

Away back in the seventies, J. A. P[illegible] wrote a book on strikes, which was exten[illegible] read at the time. The book dealt in facts [illegible] events, rather than theory.

Still farther back, Judge W. V. N. Bay wrote reminiscences of the bar and the courts of Missouri—a very entertaining volume, and yet extant in some private libraries of St. Louis.

At a later date Judge Charles C. Whittlesy published several volumes, one of "Forms," and one on "Pleading and Practice," which works are still in many lawyers' offices.

A quarter of a century ago, M. A. Allison wrote and published an excellent work on the duties of sheriffs, etc.

About the same time, Mr. Frank Triplett discoursed upon "Streaks of Squatter Life and Far West Scenes." It is a "scarce volume;" very rare, indeed.

Miss Strong, many years ago, published a romance which was widely complimented.

And a little later Miss Fannie I. Sherrick gave to the world a volume of piquant poems which ran through several editions.

Dr. M. Rhodes, several years ago, wrote several volumes on theological and religious subjects, one of which was entitled "Heavenly Recognition," and a book widely read in church circles.

Dr. J. H. Brooks, accounted the ablest Bible scholar in America and Europe, wrote on kindred subjects, the dissertations of this eminent divine being regarded as standard church literature by people of his denomination and others.

Meritorious works upon astronomy and electricity, from the pen of M. S. Brennan, a Catholic divine, appeared ten or more years ago, and are now used as text books in several literary institutions of this country.

Minette Slayback Carper is the author of several bright romances, which came out some years ago.

Mrs. Sonneschein has given us a romance above the average in plot and originality.

"What Woman Wouldn't?" is the title of a novel written by Mrs. Isabella P. Smith. The book first saw the light in Washington, D. C., and was a nine days' wonder in that metropolis.

A. L. Darby is the author of a book on "Dogs."

Hinton Rowan Helper has written and printed works on historical and political questions, one of which is the famous "Impending Crises," so unmercifully condemned by some and praised by others.

Millard Watts is the author of a useful book on "Corporations."

Stanley Waterloo, in the flurry of busy newspaper life, has had time to write books, and bright, readable books, too.

The author of "Recollections and Reminiscences" is R. S. Elliott. The book was in much favor when published and copies of it are still in some private book collections in St. Louis.

Mrs. Chauncey I. Filley some years ago wrote a very clever book for the use of children.

S. S. Merrell is the author of an able work on the subject of "Mandamus."

Enrique Parmer is the author of "Maple Hall," and other romances, together with papers on historical and philosophical subjects.

Mrs. C. K. Reifsnider is entitled to a fair niche in the structure of romance. Her novel first appeared in the "Arena" and was read with pleasure by thousands.

F. H. Bacon has written works on legal subjects which has been widely commended by the bar.

Henry Mills has given us a very excellent work on "Eminent Domain."

Everett Pattison has done splendid service to the bar by writing a digest of Missouri reports.

Eugene McQuillan has written "Pleading and Practice," a good work.

——— Meyer has given several useful volumes on legal subjects to the bar.

The poetic efforts of W. V. Byars command unstinted praise, while his prose compositions are of a high order.

John McCann has written upon the subject of "Political Economy."

The war legends and sketches of military characters of John N. Edwards are masterpieces of literary elegance.

Lewis V. Bogy is a young writer and the author of "In Office" and other books.

John F. Cahill is the author of "Our National Sins."

——— Lawson is the author of several legal works.

Professors Seymour, Vickroy and Curd are authors, respectively, of well-known school books. So also is Professor Morgan.

Fred Loring wrote a treatise on physiology.

Rev. W. M. Page wrote and published a learned discussion on a disputed point of theology; while his wife wrote and published a very creditable local romance, about twelve years ago.

J. W. Buel is the author of several works on "Border Life," "Deeds of Outlaws," etc.

Chas. B. Stark, some years ago, published a "Digest of Missouri Reports," in two volumes; and the writer is reminded that over a quarter of a century ago, D. Robert Barclay gave to the bar the first digest of Missouri laws.

A new book from the pen of Lynn S. Metcalf, Jr., is about ready for the press, the title being "Property Rights of Married Women." Mr. Metcalf also edited Martindale's "Abstract of Titles" and "Conveyancing."

Charlotte Smith wrote of the "Chicago Fire," a little volume, the sale of which was a marvel at that time, 1871.

Owing to the American habit of moving from city to city, and from State to State, it is not easy to classify authors by their places of residence. Many of those who wrote in St. Louis a decade or two ago have since moved to the East, and in a few instances even to the Pacific Coast. In the foregoing brief bibliography of St. Louis, we have sought to credit the city with only those writers who have resided in it permanently, or who, at the least, did some years' work within its confines. During the last decade St. Louis has witnessed something like a literary movement; and there is no doubt that the city is daily growing as a literary center. For the present, and indeed for many years to come, literary talent will doubtlessly continue to gravitate toward New York, Boston and Philadelphia. A quarter of a century hence will, however, probably see a considerable change. By the time the world has witnessed the completion of the first quarter of the twentieth century, St. Louis will doubtless be a worthy home for art and learning. Placed in the center of the continent, it seems peculiarly well suited for that purpose.

Bicycling.—Pedomotive carriages, of which the bicycle is the latest and most popular type, have an origin lost in obscurity. This much is, however, known for certain that one of the earliest of these machines or velocipedes was constructed in England about the year 1767, by one Richard Lovell Edgeworth. The bicycle derives its name from the Latin word "bis" (twice) and the Greek word "kuklos" (a circle), the combination meaning two-wheel. Something very much like the bicycle in general appearance was the Draisine, or Drasene, invented by Baron Von Drais, about the year 1816. Drais was a Fre[illegible] He lived at Mannheim, and was chief [illegible] to the Grand Duke of Baden. He [illegible] his machine in order the better to [illegible] ground in the performance of his [illegible] the Draisine had, therefore, a distin[illegible] tarian purpose behind it. The mac[illegible] sisted of two wheels, placed tandem [illegible] having each a diameter of about thirty [illegible] Midway between the wheels was a [illegible] attached to the front wheel was a hor[illegible] bar or hand rest. The mode of prog[illegible] was simple, the weight of the body was [illegible] by the seat, the arms rested on the hor[illegible] bar, and the work of propulsion was [illegible] the feet being alternately brought, [illegible] pushing movement, against the ground. [illegible] machine was carried over to England, [illegible] for a time, it became exceedingly popu[illegible] was soon killed by ridicule; Cruikshank [illegible] other caricaturists of those days satir[illegible] It was called the "hobby horse" and [illegible] "dandy horse," and as the method of [illegible] pulsion was ungainly, few had the cour[illegible] use it in public. Drais has been cal[illegible] "father of the bicycle," and in commem[illegible] of his early efforts, a handsome mon[illegible] was erected over his grave in Karls[illegible] 1891, at the exclusive expense of [illegible] In the year 1818 an improvement was [illegible] and patented in England, under the [illegible] "Johnson's Pedestrian Curricle," but [illegible] little favor. A further modification was [illegible] in the same country in the year 1821, [illegible] vention of Lewis Gompertz. The prin[illegible] feature of the new invention was a lever [illegible] in front of the body rest and oper[illegible] segment rack, gearing into a pinion [illegible] to the front wheel, which could be driv[illegible] hand, but, as the feet thrust against the [illegible] still remained the main source of pro[illegible] the innovation did not gain any marked [illegible] port. About the same time a Scot[illegible] Kirkpatrick McMillan, applied driving [illegible] to a machine of the Draisine type; and [illegible] or five years later another Scotchman, G[illegible] Dalzell, a cooper living at Lesma[illegible] Lanarkshire, produced a rear-driving [illegible] in which he could speed as much as [illegible] twelve miles an hour. One who [illegible] spected the original Dalzell thus descr[illegible] in the "Bicycle News" in 1892: "The [illegible] wheel, the driver, is of wood shod wit[illegible] about forty inches in diameter, and has tw[illegible] spokes. The front wheel is of simil[illegible]

truction, but only of about thirty inches in diameter. The main frame resembles the dip' pattern, the design of which is now applied in an extended form to ladies' safeties. The action obtained is not rotary, being a downward and forward thrust with return, the feet describing a small segment of a circle. That the gearing, which constitutes the chief wonder of the critical and historical reader, was actually on the machine while ridden by Dalzell, is proved by the receipted accounts of the blacksmith, John Leslie, who made all the iron work used in its construction." Here we have the modern safety practically anticipated by something like three-quarters of a century; yet so little attention was paid to Dalzell's improvements that they were practically overlooked, subsequent inventors apparently not being cognizant of them, but originating *de novo*. A long rest followed Dalzell's efforts.

The next notable development was made in France; where M. Michaux, a carriage-builder of Paris, brought out, in 1855, what is known as the velocipede. The machine was somewhat after the Draisine, but had cranks and pedals attached to the front wheels. Ten years later Pierre Lallement, who had been attached to Michaux's workshop, secured a patent for a two-wheel machine, propelled by means of cranks and loose pedals. In the succeeding year, Lallement carried his invention to England, and introduced fresh improvements, which he patented. The improved velocipede, as it was called, was made of wood and shod with iron tires. The front wheel was the driver, but a device was introduced in the shape of a transverse handle, whereby the relative positions of the two wheels could be controlled at will. In England the new device found no great popular favor, where it was dubbed the "boneshaker": for, having no springs whatever, it made rough riding. In France, however, it met with a better fate and soon was in wide use. During the years 1866-7 cycling was quite the fashion in Paris. Everyone had his velocipede, so that at the Grand Opera House the walls were lined with straps for visitors to secure their machines. About this time the illustrated press of Paris was full of reproductions of the Prince Imperial with his machine in the Tuileries Gardens. Lallement's velocipedes were selling at $125 to $150 apiece. In 1866 Edward Gillman, of England, patented a machine propelled by treadle connected with cranks on the axle of the rear wheel. The same year an endless chain with a two-speed gear was suggested. Shortly afterward another Englishman discovered the rubber tire, which greatly popularized cycling; and James Starley, of Coventry, introduced the tricycle. In 1869 the United States awoke to the condition of affairs across the Atlantic; and commenced to be heavy importers of the best class of machines; but the rough condition of the roads in this country, generally, for a long time stood in the way of their wide adoption. The discovery of the rubber tire, superadded to the inventions of Michaux and Lallement, put the cycle upon a distinctly practical basis, and inventors followed each other rapidly with improvements. In 1873 James Starley, of Coventry, known as the "second father of the bicycle," put out a machine possessing most of the prominent features associated with the "Ordinary." The drivers were three times the size of the rear wheel, and both were fitted with rubber tires and cross-tension spokes. Further modifications made the driving wheel sixty inches in diameter, and the follower was reduced to sixteen inches in diameter; the average weight of the machine being sixty-five pounds for roadsters. For some ten years the "Ordinary" was the popular favorite for men on both sides of the Atlantic, ladies confining themselves to using the tricycle. The "Ordinary" had ball-bearings, direct and tangent spokes, and what was known as cushion tires. In 1877 the "American Bicycling Journal" was published, the first periodical of its kind in the United States. Shortly afterward Pope's big manufacturing concern was established at Boston, and has been constantly extended until in the rush season of 1895 it was credited with turning out four hundred machines a day. The "Safety" was the invention of an Englishman, H. L. Lawson, who brought out his rear-driving safety in 1876. It was followed by the "Bicyclette" in 1880; by the "Kangaroo" in 1883; and by the original "Rover" in 1884, the last being the achievement of James Starley and the real foundation of the modern bicycle. Another great advance was recorded with the introduction of the pneumatic tube. The pneumatic tube was first experimented with at Dublin, Ireland, in 1890; was improved upon in 1891, and fairly adopted in 1892.

When the rubber-shod "Ordinary" came into use, the bicycle was an assured success, for it had in it all the elements of merit, speedy and comfortable riding, alike for pleasure and business. With the "Ordinary" a man could make a mile in two and one-half minutes, and a journey of fifty miles in considerably less than three hours. The distance between London and Bath, one hundred and six miles, was covered by David Stanton in eight hours and twenty-eight minutes, August 17, 1874; and E. Tegetmier, of the Belsize Bicycle Club, London, claimed to have covered 10,000 miles in the season of the same year. The Bicyclist Touring Club, covering not only Great Britain and the Continent of Europe but the United States and Canada, was founded in 1878. Since then it has issued innumerable road books, and looked to the interest of the cycling world everywhere, demanding good roads and fair treatment for tourists the world over. Up to 1888 no less than half a million bicycles had been manufactured in Great Britain alone, the cycling interest being represented by twenty newspapers. The National Union of the cyclists of the United States, known as the League of American Wheelmen, was organized at Newport, Rhode Island, May 30, 1880; it soon extended over the country, having a total membership of over 40,000, since largely increased. It is estimated that at that time there were 60,000 cyclists in the United States. Washington, D. C., with its splendid asphalt roads, alone having 4,000 wheelmen and 300 lady tricyclists. During the year 1887, one American is credited with 8,000 miles, and another with 7,000 miles, for his season's work. Wheeling was then but in its infancy so far as the United States were concerned. Since then the United States have forged ahead at a rapid pace, until to-day they stand at the head of the wheeling nations of the world. In the year 1895 there were over three hundred bicycle factories in the United States, their aggregate output for the year being 500,000 wheels, of all sorts, having a selling value of about $37,500,000. Immense as this aggregate appears, it is estimated that the output of 1896 was even greater, viz.: 800,000 wheels. It has been computed that to-day there are fully 1,000,000 men and women bicyclists throughout the country.

The first man to make a bicycle tour of the world was an American, Thomas Stevens, of San Francisco. In the spring of 18[illegible] shipped with his wheel from Boston to [illegible] land, from whence he proceeded to the [illegible] nent. His course carried him through [illegible] many, Austria-Hungary, the Balkan [illegible] sula, Persia, Afghanistan, India and [illegible] From the last country he shipped [illegible] San Francisco, having thus traversed [illegible] world, his trip consuming some three [illegible] Touring the world is, at the present day, [illegible] an institution. In 1881 the best record [illegible] mile was three minutes, twelve and [illegible] seconds. Now the speed of the rac[illegible] has been surpassed by the professional [illegible] clist. The modern bicycle with all the [illegible] improvements, with its ball-bearings, [illegible] matic tires, aluminum fittings, and [illegible] saddle, is a very perfect machine. Children [illegible] septuagenarians can learn its use, and [illegible] are constantly recommending it for [illegible] It has reduced distance and time so [illegible] like 75 per cent, even for the easy rider. [illegible] wheels at present in vogue are uniform [illegible] about 28 inches in diameter, the average [illegible] ing being from 54 to 68. The price of the [illegible] makes was maintained up to 1897 around [illegible] $100 mark. As the cost of production [illegible] been creditably placed at $35, and as [illegible] rush demand had been met and the future [illegible] mand will largely depend upon replacement [illegible] a heavy reduction had to be submitted [illegible] 1898, as the result of competition; the [illegible] makes selling at $75, with tendency [illegible] ward. The average weight of the European [illegible] makes, with all attachments, is about [illegible] pounds; in this country about twenty [illegible] pounds, which last weight is gradually [illegible] to be regarded as too light, twenty [illegible] pounds being suggested as about the [illegible] weight. Bicycle tracks now cover the [illegible] The most approved form is elliptical. [illegible] the best bicycling tracks, three and one [illegible] miles, was built by Austin Corbin at [illegible] hattan Beach, at a cost of $60,000. St[illegible] besides its excellent roads, has done [illegible] share in laying down training and [illegible] tracks. The League of American Wheelmen [illegible] is doing excellent work on behalf of [illegible] roads, as also by touring arrangements, [illegible] enables its members to see the country [illegible] even to travel Europe and the world [illegible] moderate expenses. Its influence over [illegible] ing is also wholesome. The membership [illegible] divided in class "A" and class "B", [illegible] amateurs and professionals. It has its [illegible]

organ, "The Bulletin and Good Roads," issued weekly, and having a circulation (December, 1898) of 79,500. According to Ayers & Sons' "American Newspaper Annual," there were in 1897 something like thirty bicycle newspapers in the United States and Canada. Records are constantly being broken. The following are the World's records for 1898: One mile, 1 minute 35 and 2-5 seconds, by J. W. Stock, England; 100 kilometers (62 miles 246 and 2-3 yards), 2 hours and 3-5 seconds, Bonheur, France; 100 miles, 3 hours 25 minutes 53 and 3-5 seconds, J. W. Walters, England. Time records: 1 hour, 32 miles 1,086 yards, J. W. Stock, England; 24 hours, 616 miles 340 yards, M. Cordang, England. The American records for the same year are: 1 mile, 1 minute and 49 seconds, Michael (known as the midget Welshman, who weighs but 106 pounds); 10 miles, 18 minutes 8 and 1-5 seconds, also by Michael; hour's record, 31 miles 120 yards, also by Michael. As a matter of local interest it may be noted that the 50 mile record for the United States was held in 1894 by a St. Louisan, A. G. Harding, time, 2 hours 12 minutes 45 and 3-5 seconds; 100 miles, 4 hours 37 minutes 56 and 4-5 seconds, also by A. G. Harding, of St. Louis.

While the bicycle is the popular machine, there are various forms of multiple machines in use for racing purposes, such as the tandem, triplet, quadruplet and sextuplet. It is computed that there are of both sexes 50,000 bicyclists in St. Louis. There are over a dozen bicycling clubs, among the most prominent of which may be named the St. Louis Cycling Club, South St. Louis Cycling Club, the Century Cycling Club and the Cross County Cycling Club. St. Louis also has one bicycling paper, the "Pedal," published weekly. There are some good roads leading out of St. Louis, notably the Manchester road, on which speeding can be made for thirty-five miles out; and the De Soto road, famous for its sensational hilly grades. Starting from Tower Grove Park, and passing through Forest Park, to the Chain of Rocks to the north, there is a cinder track of some twenty miles, specially reserved for wheelmen. The racing track is at Athletic Park; it has a good broad surface, well banked at the corners, and has a fine home stretch. The importance of St. Louis as a cycling center was recognized by having a circuit date assigned to it in 1897, and again in 1898.

Bicycle Corps.—July 24, 1897, there arrived in St. Louis a troop of nineteen soldiers belonging to the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry Regiment, who had ridden from Fort Missoula, Montana, to this city on bicycles, covering a distance of nineteen hundred miles in thirty-four days of actual travel. This was the first expedition of this character made by troops of the United States Army, and was planned, commanded and personally conducted by Lieutenant James A. Moss, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, United States Army. Its purpose was to demonstrate the practicability of the bicycle as a means of transporting troops.

Biddle Market Mission.—A mission and Sunday-school established in a small frame building at the corner of Sixth and Carr Streets, in 1840. This building was removed, in 1846, to a lot at the corner of Fourteenth and Carr Streets, and in 1848 Thomas Morrison became superintendent of the Sunday-school which met in this building, and which had then quite a large attendance. Under the superintendency of this truly noble-hearted and philanthropic man the school grew rapidly, and it was removed to the large Biddle Market Hall, at the corner of Thirteenth and Biddle Streets. Taking the name of its new location, it has since been known as the Biddle Market Mission, although it was subsequently removed to what is now known as the Memorial Tabernacle, erected for its use at the corner of Sixteenth and Carr Streets, a building which it still occupies. Out of this mission grew the Memorial Tabernacle Church of the Presbyterian denomination, and the St. Louis Provident Association is indebted to it also for its origin. The Biddle Street Mission Sunday-school celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Morrison's superintendency in 1898.

Bienville, Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, second Governor of the Province of Louisiana and brother to Iberville, the founder of the colony, was born in Montreal, Canada, February 23, 1680, and died in France in 1765. He accompanied Iberville to the mouth of the Mississippi in 1699, and after the building of the fort at Biloxi explored the surrounding country. After the death of Sauvolle, who had been commissioned Governor of the colony by Louis XIV, Bienville succeeded to

the direction of affairs. In 1708, after the failure of an attempt to cultivate land in the colony by Indian labor, Bienville proposed to the home government to send negroes from the Antilles for that purpose, and this suggestion led up to the establishment of negro slavery in the Louisiana colony. In 1713, after Cadillac had succeeded him as Governor, he was sent on an expedition to the Natchez tribe of Indians and built a fort in their country, which became the nucleus of another French settlement. He founded the city of New Orleans in 1718, and subsequently transferred the seat of government to that place. His last term of service as Governor of the colony extended over a period of ten years, ending in 1743, at which time he returned to France.

Biggs, William H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Clark County, Missouri, August 1, 1842, son of George K. and Nannie (Floyd) Biggs. He was a student at La Grange College, of La Grange, Lewis County, Missouri, when the Civil War began. Leaving school at that time, he entered the Confederate Army, as a private soldier, and served gallantly throughout the war. In 1866 he returned to his old home and began fitting himself for the bar, reading law under the preceptorship of Judge James Ellison, of Canton, Lewis County, Missouri. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately afterward began practicing in Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri. He removed to Louisiana, Missouri, in 1873, and within the next sixteen years built up a large practice at that place. In 1888 he was made the nominee of the Democratic party, with which he has affiliated since he became a voter, for associate justice of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and was chosen to that office at the ensuing election. In January following he took his place upon the bench and since then has been a resident of St. Louis. As a member of that judicial tribunal, which stands next to the Supreme Court of the State, he has distinguished himself by his careful investigation of causes coming before the court, his patient research and a broad knowledge of the underlying principles of jurisprudence. Judge Biggs was married in 1870 to Miss Eliza Shotwell, of Pike County, Missouri.

"Big Rise."—This term was applied to the June flood of 1844, which eclipsed all previous records, the water reaching a mark of 7 feet 7 inches above the city [illegible]. Steamboats landed at the foot of [illegible] street and plied between there and the [illegible] bluffs.

Billon, Frederick L., historian, was born in Philadelphia, April 28, 1801, and died in St. Louis, October 20, 1895. He came to St. Louis in the autumn of 1818, and soon became prominently identified with local affairs. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1828, and thereafter was [illegible] appointed city comptroller. In 1853 he was appointed first auditor of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and held that position until 1858, when he became secretary and treasurer of the company. He resigned the last named position in 1863, and from that time until his death devoted himself to collecting historical matter pertaining to the early settlement of St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley. He was long regarded as an authority on matters of this character and published the valuable historical work which is entitled "Annals of St. Louis in its Territorial Days." He married Miss E. L. Converelly, who was a native of Philadelphia.

Bircher, Charles Andrew, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in a dwelling which formerly stood on the ground occupied by Hurst's Hotel, August 4, 1842. He was the son of Dr. Rudolph and Mary Annie (Weber) Bircher, natives of Switzerland, who emigrated to the United States in the early [illegible] and located on a farm in St. Louis County, now included in the city limits. Dr. Bircher was one of the noted pioneer physicians of St. Louis, and accumulated money rapidly in his professional labors and judiciously invested it in real estate, which made him a fortune. His death occurred June 14, [illegible].

Charles A. Bircher, after acquiring a good education in the Franklin School, of St. Louis, supplemented by a two years' course of study in a noted college of Switzerland, returned to St. Louis in 1859, and immediately engaged in farming with his father, following this occupation thereafter until his death, which occurred November 1, 1895.

Mr Bircher served in the Union Army during the Civil War. He was a Republican [illegible]

a Lutheran churchman, a member of Missouri Lodge No. 11, of Odd Fellows, and captain of Canton Perrin Uniformed Knights. He was a member also of the Knights of Pythias and Frank P. Blair Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a man of strict integrity and high character, and contributed liberally to educational, religious and charitable objects, without regard to sect or nationality. He was a model husband, kind father, a successful business man, and left a handsome fortune to his family. Mr. Bircher married Miss Caroline Scheer, daughter of Jacob Scheer, March 29, 1866. Mr. Scheer was one of the pioneer wagon manufacturers of St. Louis, who came here in 1842. Mrs. Bircher is a woman of culture and refinement, domestic in her tastes, was a good wife and is a model mother. She is a member of the Women's Relief Corps of Frank P. Blair Post No. 3. Mr. Bircher's surviving children are: Rudolph Bircher, Mary A., wife of Frederick George Henner, Louisa E., wife of Emil E. Henner, Caroline Elizabeth Bircher, Saloma Bircher, John R. Bircher and Amelia W. Bircher.

Birge, Julius Charles, manufacturer, was born November 18, 1839, in Whitewater, Wisconsin, son of William and Mary (Nobles) Birge. Both his parents were descended from New England ancestors, and records show that Richard Birge, direct ancestor of Julius C. Birge and founder of the family to which he belongs, sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," with one hundred and forty colonists, and with them settled Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was then a boy under twenty-one years of age. In 1836, with others from Dorchester settlement, he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where he became prominent and influential. Representatives of the family were participants in the War of the Revolution, and several of them have at different times been prominent also as clergymen in New England. Mr. Birge's maternal grandparents removed from Canaan, Connecticut, to Jamestown, New York, about the time of the opening of the Erie Canal, and from there removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1836, they being among the earliest settlers in that city. His father, who was a native of Ithaca, New York, also removed to Wisconsin in the year 1836, and he and his brother, who accompanied him to the West, were the first settlers on the site of the present city of Whitewater. There the elder Birge purchased government lands, including a water-power, and three years later, having established himself in a prosperous business, married Mary Nobles, whose home was then in Milwaukee. Their son, Julius C. Birge, was the first white child born in Walworth County. Reared in that new community and in a region which became, within a few years after his birth, one of the finest agricultural portions of Wisconsin, he obtained his early education in the public schools and at an academy at Whitewater, and then went to Beloit College, where he entered upon a classical course of study, the youngest member of his class. In 1855 he was compelled to discontinue his college course and return to Whitewater to assist in the conduct of his father's business, by reason of the failing health of the elder Birge. His father had been one of the leading citizens of Whitewater, prominent in establishing its schools and churches and in forwarding numerous enterprises calculated to promote the development of the community in which he lived and of the then new State of Wisconsin. He was the owner of flouring mills at Whitewater and had considerable landed and other interests, which suffered on account of his being physically unable to give them the close attention essential to their advancement. The general business depression which followed the financial panic of 1857 also affected these interests unfavorably, and at his father's death, which occurred in 1860, his estate was left considerably involved. Being the only son and having become familiar with the business through his connection with it, Julius C. Birge assumed the entire charge and management of the estate when he was little more than twenty years of age, and demonstrated his ability by clearing it of all indebtedness and putting the business in a highly prosperous condition within a few years thereafter. He continued to reside in Whitewater until 1867, occupying a prominent place in business circles and filling also various positions of honor and trust. Disposing of his principal interests in Wisconsin in the spring of 1867, he came to St. Louis and established himself in business here as a dealer in agricultural implements and machinery. Later he became a stockholder in the Semple & Birge Manufacturing Company, and for several years he was a director and vice-president of the

Winchester & Partridge Manufacturing Company, which was engaged extensively in the manufacture of wagons and machinery at Whitewater, Wisconsin. After the death of the two senior officers of this corporation, it discontinued business, but for many years Mr. Birge has been interested in another manufacturing enterprise outside of St. Louis as a stockholder in and president of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, with extensive works at Seymour, Indiana. He is identified with the manufacturing interests of St. Louis at the present time—1898—as president of the St. Louis Shovel Company, and has been identified as stockholder and director and in other capacities with various investment and other corporations of this city. His residence of thirty years in St. Louis has given him well deserved prominence in business circles, and he is numbered among the useful and honorable citizens of the metropolis of the Southwest. While he has been known as a Republican of pronounced views, he has taken no active interest in politics. As a churchman he has, however, been prominently identified with various enterprises of a public character. He has been a trustee of the Marion-Sims Medical College since it came into existence, and during the year 1897 was president of the Congregational Club of St. Louis. He was reared in the Congregational faith, and since 1873 has been a member of Pilgrim Congregational Church, of St. Louis, serving that organization almost constantly in some official capacity. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights Templar degree. December 4, 1873, he married Miss Mary Patrick, daughter of James Patrick, an esteemed citizen of St. Louis, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in these volumes. Mrs. Birge, like her husband, has been active in church work and has had much to do also with charitable and benevolent work in St. Louis. She has been a director of the Rebekah Hospital since its foundation and president of the board of directors during the past two years. She has also been for many years a member of the board of managers of the Girls' Industrial Home, and is now its acting secretary.

Birth, First in St. Louis.—The first child born in the early settlement at St. Louis is said to have been John B. Guion, born in September of 1763, to Aimable and M[illegible] Guion.

Bischoff, Henry, was born A[illegible] 1841, in Borgholzhausen, Germany, [illegible] Anton and Margaretta Bischoff. He [illegible] was a farmer, who was engaged in agri[illegible] pursuits in his native land until 1852, [illegible] came to this country and settled in [illegible] County, Missouri, where he died [illegible] After obtaining a common school [illegible] the son entered the employ of a [illegible] dealer at his home in Germany and [illegible] him until 1859, when he came to the [illegible] States and established his home in St. [illegible] Here he learned the butcher's tra[illegible] worked at it until 1861, when he en[illegible] Company C of the Second Missouri [illegible] Regiment and entered the Union Arm[illegible] ing with the Federal forces in the Ci[illegible] until mustered out in the fall of 18[illegible] then engaged in a small way in the b[illegible] business in St. Louis, and thus laid the [illegible] tion of a great enterprise, which he b[illegible] up in later years. Industrious, thr[illegible] sagacious, he added gradually to his [illegible] and to his capital until, in 1882, he w[illegible] to start a wholesale business in this [illegible] his brother as his partner, their enter[illegible] ing conducted under the firm name of B[illegible] Bros. Nine years later he organized [illegible] Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Co[illegible] which began its operations March 1, [illegible] with a capital stock of $100,000. Of [illegible] poration Mr. Bischoff is vice-president. [illegible] business has grown to such proportio[illegible] in 1898 its capital was increased to $[illegible] and it employed regularly from 350 [illegible] men, and slaughtered daily about 300 [illegible] 500 hogs, 100 sheep, and 50 cattle. [illegible] brands of pork, sausage and similar pro[illegible] are known throughout the entire cou[illegible] the industry is one which has contrib[illegible] no small degree toward swelling the [illegible] of St. Louis' commerce. Mr. Bis[illegible] accumulated a fortune as a result of his [illegible] ations, is known as one of the substantial [illegible] of the city, and well deserves all the [illegible] which he has achieved. In politics [illegible] affiliates with the Republican party; [illegible] a member of the Lutheran Church. On [illegible] 9, 1860, he married Miss Henrietta Gr[illegible] of St. Louis. Their surviving chil[illegible] Henry Bischoff, Jr., Louis Bischoff, [illegible] Bischoff, Mrs. Edward Kollmeier, [illegible]

Bischoff, Gustav Bischoff, William Bischoff and Henrietta Bischoff.

Bishop Robertson Hall.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, established under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, in 1874. It was first called the School of the Good Shepherd and was conducted at 1532 Washington Avenue. In 1877 the school was removed to Park Avenue, opposite Lafayette Park, and ten years later to its present location at 1607 to 1617 South Compton Avenue. It occupies the former residence of Captain James B. Eads, which is surrounded by four acres of ground, covered with handsome forest trees. The original name of the institution was dropped some years since and the name "Bishop Robertson Hall" was given to it, in honor of Bishop Charles F. Robertson, who was one of its founders.

Bissell's Point.—So called from the fact that it was for many years the property of Captain Lewis Bissell, who resided there on a farm. It is now the site of the city waterworks, begun in 1867 and completed in 1870.

Black Hawk.—The Indian name of the famous chieftain who precipitated a war in Illinois in 1833 was Ma-ka-tae-mish-kia-kiak, and he was born a Pottawottomi, although he became a chief of the Sac and Fox tribes. He was born at Kaskaskia in 1767, and when fifteen years old was ranked among the braves of his tribe. About 1788 he became head chief of the Sacs, succeeding his father, who had been killed by a Cherokee Indian. In his early life Black Hawk came often to St. Louis, sometimes to pay ceremonial visits to the "Spanish father," at other times to sell his furs to Chouteau or other traders, and on a few occasions when he was on the warpath against the Osage and Kaskaskia Indians. In 1804 the Sacs and Foxes, through some of their chieftains, who met General Harrison in St. Louis, signed a treaty, under which, for an annuity of one thousand dollars a year and some trinkets delivered to them at the time, transferred to the government of the United States lands extending along the east side of the Mississippi River for a distance of about seven hundred miles. This treaty was repudiated by Black Hawk, who always averred that the chiefs who signed the treaty were drunk and unaware of what they were doing, and that they were not authorized by their tribes to sign any treaty ceding away their lands. Embittered by this action, against the Americans, he listened readily to the British agents, who sought to form an alliance with him in the War of 1812, and joined the British forces with five hundred warriors. The red men soon tired of this service, but Black Hawk and his followers thereafter claimed to owe allegiance only to Great Britain, visited Canada for annuities and became known among the settlers in the West as the "British band" of Indians. Although he was compelled to ratify the treaty of 1804 and affix to it his signature at St. Louis in 1816, he refused to move across the Mississippi River, until compelled to do so in 1831. The following year he re-entered Illinois at the head of a considerable band of Indians, and the result of this invasion was the Black Hawk War. Defeated in battle by the whites, he was captured and imprisoned until the summer of 1833, when he was liberated and returned to the West upon his promise to be obedient to the authority of the United States government. He was deposed from the head chieftainship of the Sacs and Foxes, being succeeded by Keokuk, who had all the time maintained friendly relations with the white settlers in Illinois and Wisconsin. Retiring to one of the Sac villages in the region about Fort Des Moines, he remained there until his death, which occurred in 1838. He was buried at Des Moines, but his body was afterward stolen and the skeleton sold to a physician of Quincy, Illinois. Governor Lucas, of Iowa, however, compelled the restoration of the old chieftain's bones to his kindred, and they were subsequently placed in the Burlington Geological and Historical Society rooms and consumed, with other collections of that society, by fire in 1855.

Black Hawk War.—While St. Louis was remote from the scene of hostilities, local interest attaches to the Black Hawk War, because it resulted from Black Hawk's violation of a treaty originally made at St. Louis, and his refusal also to recognize the binding force of a later ratification of this treaty, obtained mainly through the efforts of Governor William Clark and Colonel Auguste Chouteau. Then, too, the noted Indian chieftain

was well known to the St. Louis pioneers, and had visited the place many times before he precipitated the war which resulted in his overthrow; and after his capture he was brought to Jefferson Barracks, and there suffered the humiliation of being put in irons, which he regarded as the greatest indignity inflicted upon him. The conflict itself was brief as it was inglorious, but for a quarter of a century before the settlers in the Illinois country were startled by the report that he was making war upon them, he had nursed his wrath against those whom he regarded as invaders of a region which belonged to him and his people. Two circumstances had operated chiefly to embitter him against the whites. In 1804 some chiefs of his tribe came to St. Louis to procure the release of some warriors, who were in custody, and while here, Black Hawk alleged, they were made drunk and persuaded to sign "the treaty of St. Louis," ceding to the whites all their lands east of the Mississippi River. He refused to recognize the validity of this treaty, and was still further embittered by the action of Keokuk, who maintained friendly relations with the white settlers, reaffirmed the treaty of 1804, after the War of 1812, and succeeded in alienating the majority of the Sac and Fox tribes from their hereditary chieftain. In 1823 Keokuk withdrew his band to the western side of the Mississippi River, but Black Hawk and his followers refused to move, and stubbornly stuck to the country about the mouth of Rock River. They angered the whites by claiming to owe allegiance to Great Britain, and became known as the "British band." Finally, in 1831, they were compelled to move across the Mississippi, but indulged in much well-founded complaint as to the encroachments of the white settlers. In the spring of 1832 they resolved to enter upon and hold by arms that part of Illinois and Wisconsin which they called their own, and the occupation of which they deemed necessary to their very existence. Black Hawk, then well along toward seventy years of age, led them across the Mississippi River into the State of Illinois, where the whites—regulars and militia—assembled to drive them back. The expedition was under the command of General Atkinson, of the regular army. While he was preparing for a campaign, some Illinois militia, numbering about three hundred, impatient of delay, started out, under Major Stillman, to find the Indians. They went east from Rock Island, following the red men and their families, and encountered them the second day in a grove. Messengers were sent to them by Black Hawk with a white flag, to surrender were shot, and the Indians advanced. They came upon a party of Indians, consisting fifty, who, desperate by reason of the failure to negotiate, awaited the near approach of the whites, and boldly rushed upon them. The latter, being undisciplined, were seized by panic, and fled without firing a shot, even stopping at their camp, where they abandoned all munitions and provisions. They ran for miles in frantic haste, never stopping until they got into the camp of the main army, or to their own homes. The latter amazing stories of the immense number of their foes, scattering dismay among the settlers. The regular troops followed immediately on their trail, learned the truth, and the name of "Stillman's Run" for many years called the story of boastful bravery suddenly changing to ludicrous cowardice. The Indians retreated from the advancing whites and crossed the line into Wisconsin, near the River, in June, thence going up that stream. On the 30th the whites crossed the State. The State troops were commanded by Colonels Henry, of Illinois, and Dodge, of western Wisconsin. The Indians pressed as far as the present site of Hustisford, Wisconsin, the whites spending some days building Fort Atkinson, the origin of the present village of that name, while a party was sent to Portage, between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, for provisions. On the return the party crossed and found the recent trail of the Indians, who had started for the Mississippi River. General Atkinson was at loss of time started in pursuit, and after a most wearisome march overtook Black Hawk at the mouth of the Bad Axe River. The Indians, when overtaken by the greatly superior force of white troops, were worn out by their long march and half starved. They had been eating roots, bark and berries, some having already perished of hunger. They were embarrassed by women and children, and were in no condition to make a stand. They did not expect to do so. The Indians tempted, showing a white flag, to express their desire to surrender to the captain of a steamer—the "Warrior"—on board of which were a few soldiers, under the command

Frank P. Blair

HON FRANK P BLAIR

Lieutenants Kingsbury and Holmes. But their flag was disregarded, and they were fired upon from the steamboat with muskets and cannon. Some Indians were killed, and a single white man wounded. The Indians had been sending over the Mississippi River during the night some of the women and children, and Black Hawk, with ten warriors, taking charge of thirty-five squaws and children, evaded the white army, and started northeasterly, under guidance of some Winnebago Indians, for a safe hiding-place near the Wisconsin Dells. The remainder of his force fought a desperate and unavailing battle on the next day, the 2d of August, Black Hawk himself returning to take part in it, but too late to witness more than the final defeat. It is said that one hundred and fifty Indians were killed in and after the battle, and as many more drowned attempting to swim the Mississippi, among whom were women and children; fifty were taken prisoners, nearly all non-combatants. Of nearly one thousand persons who had crossed the Mississippi in April, not more than one hundred and fifty survived the tragic campaign. The white loss in the battle was seventeen killed and twelve wounded, and did not exceed two hundred and fifty in the entire campaign. The escaping Indians near the river were soon after captured by the Sioux. Black Hawk and the prophet, Elskwatawa, were captured by Winnebagoes at the Dells of Wisconsin, and, with other leaders, they were brought down the Mississippi to St. Louis, and confined for some time at Jefferson Barracks. At the barracks they were put in irons, and there Catlin, the artist, painted their portraits, but refused to grant the request of Naopope, one of the captives, who held the ball and chain attached to his leg above his head and exclaimed: "Make me so, and show me to the great father." Bewailing the same harsh treatment, Black Hawk said: "Was the White Beaver—General Atkinson—afraid I would break out of his barracks and run away? If I had taken him prisoner upon the field of battle, I would not have wounded his feelings so much by such treatment, knowing that a brave chief would prefer death to dishonor." In April, 1833, they were taken to Washington, and in June of that year they were released and returned to the West. Black Hawk died in Iowa, in 1837. A few thousand dollars paid to him and his warriors before the war would doubtless have induced them to return peaceably to their lands west of the Mississippi, while the money cost of the hostilities to the United States and the State of Illinois was nearly two million dollars. The proximity of the hostilities to the Missouri frontier caused Governor Miller to order General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defense of the State frontier. Five companies were raised for this purpose in Boone County, and others in the counties of Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe. Two of these companies were mustered into service, and, under command of General Gentry, marched to Fort Pike, on the northern frontier, and two other companies relieved them later, remaining at Fort Pike until the threatened danger was over.

Blair, Francis Preston, lawyer, soldier and statesman, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, February 9, 1821, son of Francis Preston Blair, Sr., the last named a native of Virginia, a lawyer of note in that State in early life, later Attorney-General of Kentucky, and still later editor of the "Globe" newspaper of Washington, D. C. The elder Blair removed to Washington when the son was nine years of age, and the latter passed the years of his boyhood in that city. After being fitted for college in the schools of Washington, he entered Princeton College, of Princeton, New Jersey. After leaving college, he returned to Kentucky, and began the study of law under Lewis Marshall, and later completed his legal education at the Law School of Transylvania University. He came to St. Louis in 1843, with the intention of beginning the practice of his profession, but the delicate state of his health prevented him from beginning his professional work at that time. He then went to the Rocky Mountain region with a party of trappers and traders, and in 1845 accompanied Bent and St. Vrain to their fort, which occupied a site in the southern part of the present State of Colorado. He remained in that region until the expedition under command of General Stephen W. Kearny crossed the plains and proceeded to Mexico to take part in the Mexican War. Joining this expedition, he served to the end of the war, in a military capacity, and in 1847, having regained his health, he returned to St. Louis. The same year he was married to

Miss Apolline Alexander, of Woodford County, Kentucky, and establishing his home in this city, entered upon a brilliant career as a lawyer and public man. He devoted himself to the more congenial branches of professional work, and to politics, for which he had a natural fondness. An abhorrence of human slavery was inherent in his nature, and he became one of the originators of the "free soil" movement, and a leader of the Free Soil party. He was elected to the Legislature of Missouri in 1852, and re-elected at the end of his first term of service in that body. While a member of the Legislature he made several speeches in favor of the free labor system, which attracted general attention and aroused public sentiment to the iniquities of the slave system. His bold and vigorous utterances inflamed the pro-slavery party, and created an intense feeling of hostility to him on the part of that element in Missouri. He, however, understood the temper of the people, and, paying little heed to the angry threats and protests of those who insisted that anti-slavery speeches should not be made upon slave soil, he continued to use all his influence in favor of the free labor movement. While this movement made little progress in the State outside of St. Louis, it gained ground in this city, where the liberty-loving German element favored it with practical unanimity. Under his leadership the Free Soil party nominated and elected its ticket in St. Louis in 1856, and in the same year Mr. Blair was elected to Congress. As a member of that body, he boldly championed the doctrine of emancipation, but held—as Clay had held years before—that when emancipated, the negroes should be transported to Africa. He was a candidate for re-election to Congress in 1858, but was defeated. He was returned, however, at the next succeeding congressional election, and was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, in which he served as chairman of the committee on military affairs, and as a member of other important committees. As a member of the lower branch of the national legislature, he had great influence in that body, and he was no less influential in the Republican party, then on the eve of its entree to power. In June of 1860, at his suggestion, a meeting of the Republicans of Missouri was called to select delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held that year in Chicago, and, being himself chosen a delegate, he was a conspicuous figure in that famous gathering. Returning to St. Louis immediately after the convention, he made a ratification speech in the old Lucas Market, and soon afterwards organized the uniformed campaign club known as "the Wideawakes," which became so important a feature of the subsequent campaign. After Lincoln's election he was one of the first of the public men of the country to perceive that war between the North and the South was inevitable, and realizing also that the friends of the Union in Missouri must be alert and active if the State was to be prevented from joining the threatened rebellious uprising, he set on foot the movement which resulted in the enlistment, organization and drilling of the earliest defenders of the Union in this city. He was captain of the first company of Union soldiers enlisted in Missouri, and assisted materially in defraying the expenses incident to their arming and equipment. When companies were developed into regiments, he was unanimously elected colonel of the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers in August of 1861, and major-general, November 29, 1862; and until then held, at the same time, a seat in Congress, which he resigned. Soon after the organization of the Confederate government he unearthed a plot of the State authorities of Missouri to capture the United States arsenal in St. Louis, containing at the time sixty-five thousand stand of arms belonging to the general government. Acting on his advice, General Lyon moved the forces under his command, on May 10, 1861, and captured the State troops, which had been assembled at Camp Jackson. The unfortunate killing of citizens in this connection was deeply deplored by General Blair, resulting, as it did, from the excited mob coming in contact with the troops in the discharge of their duty. The prompt action of General Blair and General Lyon, however, were doubtless of great moment to the Union cause, and prevented the Confederates from gaining a very decided advantage at the opening of hostilities. He continued to serve his country and the cause of the Union, both in the field and in the halls of Congress, until 1863, wielding a potent influence with the administration of President Lincoln. After his retirement from Congress he commanded a division in the Vicksburg

campaign, led his men in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and was at the head of the Seventeenth Corps during Sherman's campaigns in 1864-5, including the march to the sea. He succeeded General McPherson in command of the Seventeenth Army Corps, serving until the close of the war, when he returned to his old home in St. Louis, to be received by the people with enthusiastic demonstration of esteem and affection. After the war he opposed the reconstruction policy of Congress, and in consequence of this opposition, the United States Senate refused to confirm him as collector of internal revenue at St. Louis, and later as minister to Austria, to which positions he was appointed by President Johnson. He served afterward as commissioner of the Pacific Railroad, and in 1868 was the candidate of the Democratic party for Vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Horatio Seymour, what he regarded as the harsh measures of the Republican party toward the Southern States having caused him to return to the political organization with which he had affiliated in early life. In 1871 he was again returned to the Legislature of Missouri, and was at once elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy, and served as a member of that body until 1873. His death occurred in St. Louis two years later, and occasioned profound sorrow among all classes of people in the city which he had honored in his life and public services. At meetings of the bar, of the veterans of the Civil War, and of various public bodies in St. Louis, resolutions were adopted and speeches delivered eulogistic of the dead soldier and statesman, and the State Convention, then in session at Jefferson City, also gave expression to its sentiments in a series of resolutions, in which many eloquent and touching tributes were paid to his memory as citizen, soldier and patriot.

Blair, James L., lawyer, was born April 2, 1854, in St. Louis; son of the distinguished lawyer, soldier and statesman of whom extended mention is made in the preceding sketch. As little has been said of the history of the Blair family in the sketch of the elder Blair, it is of interest to note in this connection that the Blairs are descended from a very old Scotch family, famous in the literature and wars of Scotland, and distinguished in this country through such representatives as John Blair, who was appointed by President Washington a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; John I. Blair, the noted railway manager, of New Jersey; James Blair, the founder of William and Mary College of Virginia; Francis Preston Blair, of Washington City, the founder of the "Globe" newspaper, and the friend and literary executor of President Jackson; Montgomery Blair, of President Lincoln's cabinet, and General Francis P. Blair. The grandmother of James L. Blair, on the paternal side, was a Miss Gist before her marriage, and belonged to a family represented in colonial and revolutionary times by the famous Christopher Gist, and his nephew, Nathaniel Gist. Mr. Blair's mother was Miss Apolline Alexander before her marriage, and she also descended from a noted Scottish family, which was seated at the ancient estate of Airdrie, near Edinburgh, and traced its history back to Sir William Alexander, who was chancellor of the exchequer in the time of King William II of England. Both the Blair and Alexander families belonged to the distinguished Preston family of Kentucky, which originated in the United States with John Preston, who came from the north of Ireland to Virginia in 1732. With a rich inheritance of physical and mental vigor, James L. Blair began life under favorable auspices. His early education was obtained in the public schools of St. Louis, and his academic education was completed at Princeton University, of New Jersey. After completing his college course he was variously employed as bookkeeper in the insurance department of the State government, clerk in the city assessor's office, and deputy in the office of the circuit court clerk, while he was reading law. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar. He began practicing in this city, and during the first six years of his professional career he had no partnership connections. After that he practiced for a time in partnership with his younger brother, Frank P. Blair, of Chicago, and later formed a partnership with Judge James A. Seddon, which is still in existence. In 1884 he was appointed by Governor Marmaduke vice-president of the police board of St. Louis, and his administration of the duties of that office was characterized by a conscientious attention to details, and resulted in a great improvement of the personnel of the police department. The

strictest discipline was maintained in the department, politics was eliminated, and the efficiency of the force was greatly promoted. At the end of his four years' term of service on the police board he was reappointed, but declined to serve under the succeeding Governor. He has held no other public office, but has been for twenty years very active in national, State and municipal politics. While he is a Democrat in his affiliations, he has always ignored party associations in municipal affairs, and has contended at all times for strictly good government, irrespective of party lines. He has originated and headed many movements for reform in municipal affairs, and has contributed in great measure to educate and enlighten public opinion on the importance of this subject. In 1896, after protesting vigorously at the Chicago Convention against the adoption of a free-silver platform by the Democratic party, he joined the National Democratic party, and became one of the leaders of the gold-standard Democracy of Missouri. He participated actively in the ensuing campaign, made many speeches throughout the State, and labored, in season and out of season, for the success of pure Democracy. His professional standing is high and his practice lucrative, and both inside and outside of professional circles he is known as a scholarly and accomplished gentleman. February 21, 1883, he was married to Miss Appoline M. Alexander, of Washington, D. C., who was his second cousin, and belonged to the same Alexander family as his mother. Since she became a resident of St. Louis Mrs. Blair has been a leader in the intellectual and social circles of the city. Their children are Percy Alexander Blair and Francis Preston Blair.

Blair, Montgomery, statesman, was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, May 10, 1813, and died in Silver Springs, Maryland, July 23, 1883. He was a son of Francis P. Blair, Sr., was graduated at West Point in 1835, and after serving in the Seminole War, resigned his commission, May 20, 1836. He then studied law, and after his admission to the bar, in 1839, began practice in St. Louis. He was appointed United States district attorney for Missouri, and in 1842 was elected mayor of St. Louis. He was raised to the bench as judge of the court of common pleas in 1843, but resigned in 1849. He removed to Maryland in 1852, and in 1855 was appointed United States solicitor in the court of claims. He was removed from this office by President Buchanan in 1858, having left the Democratic party on the repeal of the Missouri compromise. In 1857 he acted as counsel for the plaintiff in the celebrated Dred Scott case. He presided over the Maryland Republican Convention in 1860, and in 1861 was appointed Postmaster-General by President Lincoln. It is said that he alone of the Lincoln's cabinet opposed the surrender of Fort Sumter, and held his resignation upon the issue. As Postmaster-General he prohibited the sending of disloyal papers through the mails, and introduced various reforms such as money orders, free delivery in cities and postal railroad cars. In 1864 Mr. Blair, who was not altogether in accord with the policy of the administration, told the President that he would resign whenever the latter thought it necessary, and on the 23d of September of the same year Mr. Lincoln, in a friendly letter, accepted his offer. Afterwards Mr. Blair acted with the Democratic party and in 1876-7 vigorously attacked Mr. Hayes's title to the office of President.

Bland, Charles Clelland, lawyer and jurist, was born February 9, 1837, in the town of Hartford, Ohio County, Kentucky. His father was Stoughton E. Bland, a native of Lebanon, Kentucky, born on the farm on which Honorable Proctor Knott, ex-Governor of Kentucky, now lives. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Nall, and she belonged to an old Kentucky family. The Bland family is of English origin, and the family tree was planted in America at a very early date, when the first members of the family settled in Virginia. To this family belonged Richard Bland, who was the intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, and it has since had many illustrious representatives in public life, one of the most distinguished of whom is Congressman Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, a candidate for presidential honors at the Chicago Convention of 1896, who is a brother of Judge Bland. Judge Bland came to Missouri as a boy and was reared in Arcadia, in Southeast Missouri, obtaining his education in the public schools and at Arcadia Academy. After leaving school he taught school for a time in Missouri and later at Prentiss, Mississippi. While teaching he read law, and in 1860 was admitted to the

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Cyrus F. Blanke

bar by Circuit Judge James H. McBride, at Salem, Dent County, Missouri. He had scarcely begun practice at the Salem bar when the Civil War temporarily diverted his attention from legal pursuits. Although he came of Southern lineage, his convictions made him a Unionist and caused him to enlist as a private soldier in Company D of the Thirty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Until the close of the war he was in active service, participating in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, fought in December of 1862, the battle at Arkansas Post, fought in the same year; the siege of Vicksburg and the battles at Jackson, Brandon, Missionary Ridge, Jonesboro, Georgia, and many minor engagements. He served under Generals Sherman and Franklin P. Blair, and led his company into at least one-half the battles fought by Sherman's army in its march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Georgia. After the fall of Atlanta the Thirty-second Regiment was consolidated with the Twenty-first Missouri, and November 18, 1864, Judge Bland was mustered out of the service, with the rank of captain. After the war he opened an office at Rolla, Phelps County, Missouri, and practiced there alone until 1866, in which year his brother, Honorable Richard P. Bland, became associated with him. A year and a half later Richard P. Bland removed to Lebanon, Missouri, but Judge Bland remained at Rolla and continued in active practice there until 1880, when he was elected circuit judge. He was re-elected to that office in 1886, and again in 1892, but before the expiration of his last term on the circuit bench, he resigned to accept the associate-justiceship of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, to which he had been elected in November of 1896. As a jurist Judge Bland has taken rank among the ablest in the State, and he is no less noted for his integrity and uprightness than for his ability.

Blanke, Cyrus F., merchant and manufacturer, was born in Marine, Illinois, October 24, 1861, son of Frederick G. and Caroline Blanke, both of whom were natives of Germany, but came to this country in early life. His father was long a resident of Marine, and for thirty-five years was actively engaged in business there. The son obtained his earlier education in the public schools of Marine, and completed his preparation for a business career at a St. Louis business college. After quitting school he clerked for a year in his father's store, and then came to St. Louis, where he first found employment as clerk in a retail grocery store. At the end of another year he accepted the position of shipping clerk in a tobacco factory, where he was employed until the close of the year 1881. He then turned his attention to the business in which he has since been so remarkably successful, serving his early apprenticeship as city collector for a wholesale tea and coffee house. This business was suited to his taste and it very soon developed that he was admirably adapted to it. Before he was twenty-one years of age he became a traveling salesman in the employ of the same firm, and his connection with that branch of the business continued until 1889. He then determined to engage in business on his own account and established the house of C. F. Blanke & Co., of which the present widely known C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Company is the outgrowth. The business thus established expanded rapidly under his sagacious management, and in 1892 it was incorporated under the State laws of Missouri, with a capital of $100,000. Two years later the amount of the capital stock was increased to $200,000, a proportionate growth of the business necessitating the addition of working capital. At the end of eight years this establishment had become the largest coffee-roasting plant in the United States, selling goods in almost every State of the Union, employing forty salesmen and having in all about one hundred and fifty persons on its pay-roll. The trade in tea and coffee has of course constituted the principal feature of the business, but meantime Mr. Blanke has kept pace with the tendency to add to the list of table beverages, and after several years of experimentation has perfected a substitute for coffee so like it in taste and appearance that the difference can only be detected by experts, and these pronounce it a better beverage than the average coffee. Within a month after he placed it on the market he was compelled to increase his capacity for manufacturing this article tenfold, and it is now being shipped to all parts of the United States, physicians and others pronouncing it a healthful and agreeable beverage. The manufacture of this article in St. Louis promises to become an important industry, and it has greatly expanded a business which had already grown to large pro-

portions. This plain statement of facts relative to the growth of a commercial and manufacturing enterprise of which Mr. Blanke was the founder, and the entire conduct and management of which has been under his supervision, testifies more strongly than could anything else to his splendid business capacity and executive ability. Before embarking in business he had fitted himself by travel and observation to make it a success, and the rich endowment of natural sagacity was his to begin with. In addition to his travels in the United States, he had traveled through all the civilized countries of Europe, and thus continued the process of self-education which he had begun in boyhood. The result was the development of a self-reliant business man, who, notwithstanding the fact that he entered upon his career at the beginning of a period of most remarkable business depression, has achieved a large measure of success. Not a dollar came to him by inheritance or as the result of fortuitous circumstances, and for what he has accomplished he is indebted to his own vigorous intellectuality, hard work and continuous application. Generous by nature, his success in life has made him a liberal contributor to charitable and benevolent organizations and a helpful friend of those needy ones who appeal to him for assistance. He is identified with the Republican party, but has not been particularly active in political movements. In fraternal, social and business circles he affiliates with the Royal Arcanum, Legion of Honor and the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Mercantile Club, Merchants' League Club, League of American Wheelmen, Spanish Club and the Union Club, being also a director of the last named club. He is also a member of the Manufacturers' Association and a director of the Jefferson Bank. He was married, in 1889, to Miss Eugenia Frowein, daughter of A. P. Frowein, Esq., then cashier of the Henry County Bank, of Clinton, Missouri.

Blennerhassett, Richard Spotswood, a distinguished lawyer, fourth son of Edward and Alicia (Spotswood) Blennerhassett, was born May 9, 1811, at Conway Castle, County Kerry, Ireland. On the maternal side Mr. Blennerhassett was related to Governor Alexander Spotswood of Virginia, his mother having been the oldest daughter of Theobald Spotswood, of Glenville, Barony of Iveragh, Ireland. Through his mother he was also allied to Daniel O'Connell. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Blennerhassett was the own aunt of O'Connell. On his father's side, Mr. Blennerhassett traced his lineage to the reign of the English King John. The Blennerhassetts are originally of Cumberland stock, the Lords of many manors in Suffolk and Norfolk. They have represented in direct line their boroughs in Parliament for more than five hundred years. Members of the family first settled in Ireland during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where they still hold large estates. In May, 1831, having married Miss Theresa M. Byron, daughter of an artillery officer who had served under Lord Cornwallis in India, the subject of this sketch set sail with his wife for America. After a brief stay in Canada, Mr. Blennerhassett moved to Attica, New York, where he taught school by day and studied for the ministry by night. From his ecclesiastical purpose he was dissuaded on account of the great forensic aptitude he displayed, and he therefore abandoned the study of theology for that of law. In 1841 he removed to St. Louis and continued the practice of law. He represented the first ward in the Board of Aldermen in 1847, 1848 and 1850. In 1848 he resigned to become city counselor, John M. Krum mayor. During the cholera epidemic of 1849 he was one of the voluntary sanitary committee of twelve, who gave their entire time and services to the relief of the sufferers. The great fire of the same year further devastating the city, Mr. Blennerhassett was instrumental in the passage of an act by the Legislature authorizing an issue of $150,000 in bonds for the cholera and fire expenditures by the city and for certain street openings. Of his legal public services, the most important is known as the St. Clair County suit. The city of St. Louis began filling the river between Bloody Island and the Illinois shore. St. Clair County, Illinois, stopped the work by injunction. Mr. Blennerhassett, as city counselor, tried the case, was defeated, and carried it to the Supreme Court of Illinois, which decided that the work could go on only by consent of the Legislature. Mr. Blennerhassett went to Springfield, and after six weeks had the satisfaction of seeing the bill passed, the Legislature remaining in session two days beyond the time originally fixed

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for adjournment to hear his argument, which is said to have been a model of logic, rhetoric and eloquence. The first murder case in which Mr. Blennerhassett took part was that of James McLean, tried for the murder of Colonel Floyd, a retired army officer who lived in a house where the cottage of the fair grounds superintendent now is. The accused was convicted, but Blennerhassett secured a new trial, when the jury disagreed. A third and fourth trial followed, the last resulting in acquittal. The Childs case was another celebrated one in which Mr. Blennerhassett was employed, with Uriel Wright and A. P. Field. Childs was accused of embezzling a large amount from the State Bank of Missouri, but was acquitted. The Montesquieu, the Jackson and Laidlaw trials were other well known murder cases in which Mr. Blennerhassett was engaged; also the Hoffman-Baker trial. He was one of the regularly retained counsel in the celebrated Myra Clark Gaines case, fully believing in the existence of the will of her father, which established her claim to large possessions in New Orleans. The O'Blenis trial was, perhaps, one of the most difficult cases to defend that ever occurred in St. Louis, on account of the strength of public opinion against the accused. March 1, 1855, Robert Mc. O'Blenis, a wealthy gambler and livery keeper, shot and killed Deputy Marshal Brand, who was trying to arrest him in the Planters' House saloon. O'Blenis at once sent for Blennerhassett, and handing him a check for $3,000 as a retaining fee, engaged him as chief counsel. Through all the turbulence and bitterness that followed, Blennerhassett fought the cause of his client, finally gaining his release on bail and saving his life, though O'Blenis was sentenced to ten years in prison. When on his death-bed, Blennerhassett secured from Governor Robert M. Stewart a promise of a pardon for his client. For his services in the O'Blenis case, the lawyer received $40,000. Though Mr. Blennerhassett excelled in criminal law, he did not confine himself to that branch of his profession, but practiced in all the courts. In person, Mr. Blennerhassett was five feet eleven inches in height, weighed 170 pounds, had wavy brown hair, bluish gray eyes, florid complexion, and low, broad, massive forehead. He was firm of purpose, genuine at home, charitable and helpful. In religion, he was a member of the Church of England; in politics, an uncompromising Democrat. He died at his home, Fourth and Cedar Streets, December 25, 1857. His widow died in 1887. His only remaining children, a son and a daughter, reside in St. Louis.

Blickhahn, Walter Lewis, physician, was born in St. Louis, January 29, 1862, and died in this city, May 20, 1895. His parents were George and Louise Blickhahn, the father a native of Germany, and the mother of Switzerland. After fitting himself for college in the public schools of St. Louis, Dr. Blickhahn entered Washington University and completed a thorough course of study at that institution, standing high in his classes and winning commendation from all sources as a student. After leaving the university he began the study of medicine, and was graduated in due time from St. Louis Medical College. After that he went abroad and spent two years in Vienna and Strasburg, continuing his studies at the renowned educational institutions and in the hospitals of these cities. He then returned to St. Louis and began the practice of medicine, splendidly equipped by nature and education for the work which he had undertaken. He made rapid advancement in his profession and became especially noted as a pathologist and bacteriologist. In 1894 he again went abroad and added to his already brilliant attainments by courses of study at Berlin and Heidelberg. Previous to this he had been connected with the Board of Health of St. Louis as secretary, had served as dispensary physician and as secretary of the St. Louis Medical Society, and upon his return from Europe he was made superintendent of the City Hospital, a position which he continued to fill until his death. He married, in 1888, Miss Ruth D. Eaton, daughter of Alfred N. Eaton, a well known business man of St. Louis.

Blind Asylum.— See "Missouri School for the Blind."

Blind Girls' Home.—See "Women's Christian Association."

Blodgett, Wells H., lawyer, was born at Downer's Grove, DuPage County, Illinois, January 29, 1839, son of Israel P. and Avis (Dodge) Blodgett. His parents were among

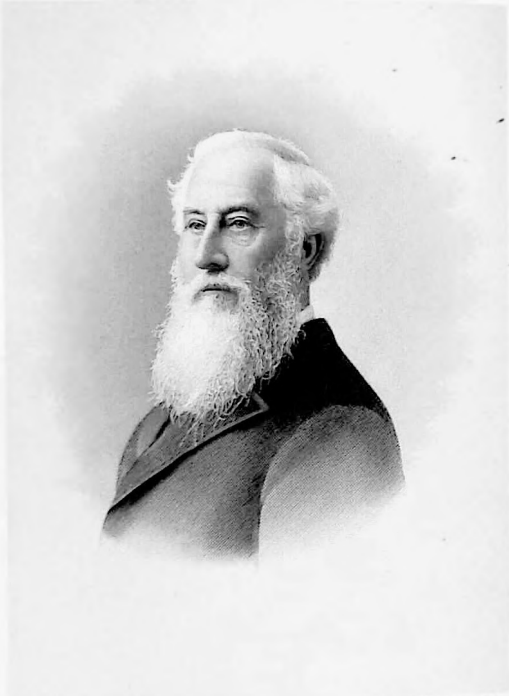
the pioneer settlers in the region of country immediately west of Chicago, and he grew up in what was then a new and rather sparsely settled community. He obtained his rudimentary education in the common schools, later attended Rock River Seminary, of Mount Morris, Illinois, and completed his scholastic training at Illinois University, of Wheaton. Soon after leaving college he went to Chicago and read law in that city under the preceptorship of his elder brother, Henry W. Blodgett, afterward for many years a judge of the United States Court for the District of Northern Illinois. He was admitted to the bar early in the year 1861, and was preparing to begin practice when the breaking out of the Civil War carried him into military life and postponed the commencement of his professional career. In response to President Lincoln's first call for troops, he enlisted as a private soldier in a company mustered into the "three months" service under the command of Captain C. C. Marsh. At the expiration of this term he re-enlisted for "three years, or during the war," again taking a place in the ranks as a private soldier in the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Soon after he was mustered into this regiment he was made a lieutenant in Company D, and in March of 1862 was promoted to captain of the company. A year later President Lincoln commissioned him judge-advocate-general of the Army of the Frontier, with the rank of major of cavalry in the United States Army. He was attached to department headquarters, in the capacity of judge-advocate, for some months thereafter, and was then commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-eighth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, his commission bearing date of August, 1864. In October following he was promoted to colonel of this regiment and served in that capacity until mustered out of the service at the close of the war. He served first under General Fremont, and later under Generals Hunter, Schofield, and Heron in the campaigns in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, and afterward under General Lovell H. Rousseau in Tennessee and Alabama, and both as private soldier and commanding officer was conspicuous for his chivalrous action and gallant conduct, one of his acts winning for him in later years the award of a congressional medal of honor. When he laid aside the uniform of a Federal soldier and returned to civil life he began the practice of law at Warrensburg, Missouri. During the years 1867 and 1868 he represented Johnson County in the Missouri House of Representatives, and for four years thereafter represented the district composed of the Counties of Johnson, Henry, Benton and St. Clair in the State Senate. As a legislator he was capable and influential, and although a Republican of pronounced views, was among the earliest advocates of the abolition of the proscriptive features of the "Drake constitution" and of a governmental policy, which would bring about, in Missouri, the fraternization of those who had been arrayed against each other during the Civil War. In the autumn of 1873 he accepted the position of assistant attorney of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway Company, and thus became identified with a branch of the practice which has given him a place among the leading corporation lawyers of the West. He was appointed general attorney for the above named railway company in June of 1874, and when a consolidation of interests resulted in the organization of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company in 1879, he was made general solicitor of this corporation. From 1884 to 1889 he represented the receivers of this company in highly important and exceedingly complicated litigation, and after the re-organization of the company in 1899 he again became its general solicitor, a position which he has ever since held, having full control of the legal department of one of the great railway systems of the country. As a natural consequence of his professional connections, he has made a close study of railroad and corporation law, and his fame as a lawyer rests measurably upon his accomplishments in this broad field of practice. Charged with grave responsibilities as a counselor, he has been painstaking in his researches and investigations, and has advised the corporations which were his clients with judicial candor and fairness. During his official connection with the Wabash Railway system he has done masterly work in protecting and advancing its interests. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a familiar figure in the courts of various Western States and in the Federal courts, and throughout his career his sound judgment, careful discrimination, quick perception and logical reasoning have been characteristics which have impressed themselves alike upon

courts, juries, and his professional brethren. Grasping instinctively the vital points of a case, it has been his good fortune to command the closest attention of courts and juries through a plainness, directness and clearness of statement, made impressive by reason of his evident sincerity and candor and the invincible logic of his utterances. The military training which he received in his young manhood seems to have impressed itself to some extent upon his professional career, and there has been something closely akin to military precision in his methods of practice, in his marshaling of facts, points of law and legal precedents in the trial of causes and in his ordering and disposition of the forces at his command as head of the law department of a great corporation. Having the tastes of a scholar as well as the instincts and talents of a lawyer, he has traveled far beyond professional needs in the field of intellectual activity, and as a resident of St. Louis has been numbered among those whose ripe learning and well-stored minds have made them leaders of thought and progressive action.

Blood, Sullivan, banker, was born in the town of Windsor, Vermont, April 24, 1795, and died in St. Louis, November 27, 1875. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, who emigrated to Vermont, then a newly created State, in 1793. Until the death of his parents, which occurred about the year 1813, he lived on a Vermont farm, and then resolved to come west. Two years later he made his way to Olean, New York, at the headwaters of the Allegheny River, intending to descend the Ohio River with a party of immigrants, awaiting the opening of navigation at that place. On arriving at the Seneca Indian reservation, however, he found employment in the lumber business of that region, and remained there for a year. At the end of that time he started down the Allegheny River, and when he reached Pittsburg made an arrangement to work his passage down the Ohio River on a flatboat. He traversed the Ohio River to its mouth, and was on the site of Cairo before a house had been built there. Ascending the Mississippi River in 1817, he came to St. Louis, and from that time until his death made his home in this city. St. Louis was then in the transition state between a village and a town, and, as usual in new communities, outlawry and violence prevailed to such a degree as to seriously menace the safety of the inhabitants. At this juncture a number of young men of the place, Mr. Blood being one of them, volunteered their services to police the town, which they continued to do, with Sullivan Blood as captain, until a regular force was established. In 1823 he revisited Vermont, and while there married Miss Sophia Hall, who returned with him to his Western home. For a time after his return to St. Louis he served as deputy sheriff of St. Louis County, and in 1833 was elected to the Board of Aldermen, in which body he served one term. About this time he became engaged in the river trade between St. Louis and New Orleans, commanding different boats, in which he held large interests. He was one of the incorporators of the Boatmen's Savings Institution in 1847, became one of the directors of that company, and from that time forward to the end of his life was conspicuously identified with the conduct and management of one of the leading financial institutions of the city. For many years prior to 1870 he was president of the bank, and retired only when he felt the burden of years, and preferred to shift a share of the duties and responsibilities incident to the management of the bank to the shoulders of a younger man. He continued, however, to act as a director, and, until stricken with the illness which resulted in his death, was a daily visitor to the bank, and a valued adviser of its more active officials. The members of his family who survived him were his wife, one son and two daughters.

Bloody Island, so called from the bloody duels fought on the spot, is no longer locally known by that opprobrious name. It is no longer an island, and, happily, has lost its former identity as such, as well as its sanguinary name. But its celebrity as a famous dueling ground, like those equally famous ones of Chalk Farm, in England, and Weehawken and Bladensburg, in this country, will long attach to it as a memory of the past, recalling the many fatal combats fought thereon. Bloody Island was formed by the erratic currents of the Mississippi. Its origin is due to the excavating and wearing power of the currents, such as in the geological ages, and in our modern river systems, have produced stupendous effects. In 1795 Captain Pigott constructed a bridge across Cahokia

Creek, and erected two log cabins on the west shore. Obtaining a license from Governor Trudeau, of St. Louis, to establish a ferry, he erected a ferry-house at the foot of Market street, and, with a platform of boards on two canoes, began to transport passengers and teams across the river. At that time the river passed along the limestone banks of St. Louis in a swift channel seventy-five feet deep. Up to 1800 the shores were so near each other that the call of passengers desiring to cross over could be distinctly heard from either side. There were then no formations, since known as Bloody Island, Duncan's Island and Arsenal Island—the river flowing past the village in a deep, swift channel, as before stated. These are creations since formed and caused by the unruly movements of the river below the Chain of Rocks, and the disturbing changes produced by the currents below. Early in the year 1800, according to some, but, according to Dr. Piggott, in the fall of 1798, a sand-bar formed below Bissell's Point, on the Illinois shore, lifting its head just above the surface of the river. This was the first appearance of Bloody Island. Before this time accretions had accumulated on the west side of Cabaret Island. This caused the current to carry off large portions of the Missouri shore, and formed Sawyer's Bend, above Bissell's Point. The current, which before this swept by St. Louis in one main channel, became divided, and one portion of the water, carrying with it large deposits of sand, choked up the harbor of St. Louis. The other portion, deflected from its course, passed between the incipient island and the Illinois shore, and wore it away with tremendous force. The diverted current kept on expanding the channel shoreward in Illinois, until, in 1825, half of the Mississippi River flowed on the east side of Bloody Island. The upper part of the island gradually wore away, and the middle portion expanded, while large deposits of sand were accumulated at the lower end by successive floods. The island became covered with cottonwood, sycamore and willows, affording a shelter to cattle and Indians, and not being definitely located in either Illinois or Missouri, offered a secluded resort for the settlement of personal disputes, in compliance with the duelistic code. To prevent the threatened ruin of St. Louis harbor, public works were proposed, of which a full account is given in the historical sketch of the harbor, appearing elsewhere in these volumes. It may be stated that the dyke system, as practiced in Holland, was strongly advocated. A dyke constructed so as to divert the eastern channel into the main channel would, it was thought, soon clear the obstructions on the St. Louis front and open the river to navigation, and public meetings were held, in which the subject was fully discussed. In 1847 ordinances were passed by the city council of St. Louis, appropriating money and providing for work to be undertaken on the Illinois side. The St. Louis authorities and the Illinois owners of land projected a dyke, to extend from the west side of Bloody Island to the main Illinois shore. The cost was to be borne by St. Louis. The next year—in September, 1848—Governor French, through the States attorney at Belleville, asked and was granted an injunction by the court against the work on the dyke, on the ground that it was an invasion of State rights of Illinois by the authorities of St. Louis. An appeal was taken by the latter to the Supreme Court of Illinois, by whom the question was referred to the Legislature. Delegations were sent from St. Louis to present the matter to that body, among the representatives from this city being the distinguished lawyer, Blennerhassett, deputed by Mr. Sturgeon, of the city council. The Legislature, in January, 1849, passed an act authorizing St. Louis to construct a highway over the dyke then in process of construction. The road was to be forever free from toll. The necessary rights of way were to be obtained by St. Louis. Together with this requirement, St. Louis was given all the authority necessary for the construction of cross and wing dykes upon the Illinois shore opposite St. Louis, so as to thoroughly secure and protect its harbor. Under this enactment St. Louis pushed forward to completion some costly dykes and embankments under the administrations of Mayors John M. Krum, James B. Barry and Luther M. Kennett, and Chief Engineers Henry Kayser and Major Samuel R. Curtis, the last named being subsequently the victorious commander at Pea Ridge. The main dyke was built of rock throughout, and, in the greater part of the channel to be closed, at a depth of more than forty feet of water. The stone was boated up from "Horse Tail Rock," a peculiar formation below Carondelet, which jutted out from



C. W. Tolfson

the cliff and hung in a graceful curve over the river like a horse's tail. Work on the dyke progressed, and when nearly completed it was swept away by the flood of 1851, and the stone from "Horse Tail Rock" sank out of sight. After the water subsided, in the fall of 1851, another dyke was projected, one-fourth of a mile north of the first dyke and nearly parallel with it. It was laid out under the direction of Mayor Kennett and City Engineer Curtis, and completed in 1856. Its cost was $175,000. The land belonged to the Wiggins Ferry Company. Thus the channel on the Illinois side was practically closed, and by the increased velocity of the St. Louis channel, Duncan's Island was removed, and the port of St. Louis restored to its former condition. Bloody Island has become a part of East St. Louis, and the "Father of Waters" flows past in one undivided stream between its ancient banks.

Bloody Island having lost its condition as an island, the respectable portion of its population very willingly rejected and parted with the name by which it had been so long known. They were in an anomalous condition for a time, with scarcely a municipal government to control affairs and repress the lawbreakers. The original formation of the island, and its destruction as such in the manner related, added to its notoriety as a dueling ground, are the chief events of interest in its relation to St. Louis, and a detail of its subsequent civil history would be uninteresting in this connection. Suffice it to say that Bloody Island became the terminus of many railroads, and its proximity to a great city subjected it to malign influences. It became a sort of Botany Bay for discharged vagrants from the St. Louis police courts. During the Civil War it was made a rendezvous of troops for transportation, and the marauding element overawed the citizens to such an extent that it became necessary to organize a vigilance committee to protect property and secure the maintenance of peace and order. The railroads terminating on Bloody Island designated their stations as East St. Louis. At the same time another city existed, outside the original island, known as the city of East St. Louis. In 1865, after much opposition, a charter was obtained from the Legislature, incorporating the last-named city as the city of East St. Louis, taking within its limits the surrounding territory, including Bloody Island. The city was divided into three wards. Bloody Island was included in the third ward, its width extending from the west bank of Cahokia Creek to the limits of the city of St. Louis, in the middle of the Mississippi River. Bloody Island thus lost its name, and, becoming merged into a new municipality, its subsequent history became identified with that of the city of East St. Louis.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Blossom, Chalmers Dwight, long identified with the Mississippi and Missouri River interests, and later with the insurance interests of St. Louis, was born January 18, 1819, in the town of Madison, Madison County, New York. His parents were Rufus and Thirza (Farnsworth) Blossom, and in the paternal line he is descended from one of the early colonists of New England. Educated in the public schools of his native State, he was trained to business pursuits and emigrated to Floyd County, Indiana, in 1833, continuing to reside there until he was twenty years of age. In the fall of 1839 he came to St. Louis, a young man, having his own way to make in the world, and found his first employment here in the Virginia Hotel, a noted, old-time hostelry, which stood on the north side of Vine Street, between Main and Second Streets. He was connected with this hotel for three years thereafter, and then determined to leave St. Louis and seek a home in the Northwest, which was then just beginning to attract attention and immigration. He set out for St. Paul, Minnesota, but, going by way of the Mississippi River, stopped at Galena, Illinois, at that time at the height of its prosperity as the center of a great lead-mining region. River traffic on the upper Mississippi was then beginning to assume considerable proportions, and judiciously forecasting the future, Mr. Blossom saw and embraced the opportunity to become a participant in the prosperity incident to this traffic. Purchasing an interest in the steamer "Monona," he turned his attention to river business exclusively, and was continuously engaged in it thereafter until 1858. During the sixteen years of his connection with the river traffic of both the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, he owned interests at different times in the steamers "Monona," "Archer," "El Paso," "Polar Star" and "Hiawatha," and it was during the period of his connection

with the business that steamboating yielded the richest returns to those engaged in it. The steamer "El Paso" was built by him and an associate, in 1846, the "Polar Star," in 1848, and the "Martha Jewett" in 1851. In 1858 he quit the river and became secretary of the Globe Mutual Insurance Company of St. Louis, in its day one of the strongest and most popular insurance corporations in the Southwest. In 1862 he retired from business with a comfortable fortune, which has expanded largely in later years as a result of his judicious investments. For many years his only business has been to care for his estate, and much of his time has been devoted to travel. In manner and appearance he is still the typical old-time river captain; a representative of that class of men whose firmness in old days enabled them to deal with the worst characters, and command the respect and prompt obedience of subordinates, and who, at the same time, understood well all the courtesies of life—men who were expected to preside at the head of the table at which the ladies and gentlemen of family sat; who cultivate a personal acquaintance with the passengers, greeted cordially all who came aboard at the various landings, answered all the queries of passengers, and were at the same time ready to stand on deck in the darkest and stormiest night, in ready touch with their pilots, and, if accident occurred, were the last to leave the boat. They were heroic characters in their day, and in the evening of their lives no class of men numbered among the residents of the river cities command greater respect or are more generally beloved. Warm-hearted generosity and a charity "which vaunteth not itself" are distinguishing traits of Captain Blossom's character. Beneath an exterior which has in it a peculiar brusqueness, sometimes approaching gruffness, he hides a sympathy as gentle and tender as a woman's, and suffering humanity never appeals to him in vain for assistance or relief. He became a member of the Church of the Messiah during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. W. G. Eliot, and has ever since affiliated with that church. He is a veteran member of the Masonic order, having been a Mason and Knight Templar for more than forty years. In 1846 he was married to Miss Laura Ann Porter, of Floyd County, Indiana, who was a daughter of Daniel Pomeroy Porter, a native of Vermont. Mrs. Blossom's father emigrated at an early day from Vermont to Kentucky, but his aversion to human slavery impelled him to remove from that State to Indiana, where he became one of the pioneers in laying the foundation of a new commonwealth.

Blossom, Henry Martyn, a leading representative of Western insurance interests, was born in Madison, New York, in 1833, son of Rufus and Thirza (Farnsworth) Blossom. His father, descendant of one of the early colonists of New England, was born in Eastern Massachusetts, came west late in life, and died here at an advanced age. His mother died in Indiana, in which State the family resided for some years after leaving New York. In his boyhood Henry M. Blossom received a public school education, and while still a youth he began life on his own account. Coming to St. Louis in 1852, he became connected with the Missouri and Mississippi River steamboat interests as second clerk on a boat of which his brother, Captain C. D. Blossom, was the first clerk. A few years later he purchased his brother's interest in this boat, and thus became part owner and first clerk, continued in this capacity on the "Polar Star," later on the "Morning Star," and still later on the "Hiawatha." The decadence of river interests caused him to change his occupation in 1860, in which year he embarked in the insurance business, in which he has ever since been engaged. He was first officially connected with the Globe Mutual Insurance Company, a local corporation, as its secretary, and continued with this company up to the time of the Chicago fire. He then accepted the agencies of other companies, and began an extension of his business, which has developed into one of the great insurance agencies of the West, acting as the representative of many foreign and domestic companies. Mr. Blossom carried with him into the insurance business the winning courtesy and cordiality of manner which popularized him in the golden days of steamboating, when he was known to river travelers generally as "Harry" Blossom, the clerk of the noted steamer "Polar Star." As clerk of the equally famous steamer "Hiawatha," he added to the number of his friends, and his experience in this connection was one which has proved of great value to him throughout his subsequent career. After his coming into the business life of St. Louis he

grew rapidly into popular favor, both as a business man and a citizen, and has always enjoyed a large share of the esteem of the people among whom he has lived. Soon after his coming to this city he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, and has always taken great interest in all branches of church work, and especially in church music. He is known throughout the city as a musician of fine talents and highly cultivated tastes, and as a leader of musical organizations he has few equals. In June of 1855 he returned to his old home in New York State, and there married Miss Susan H. Brigham, who had been his friend and sweetheart in boyhood. Mrs. Blossom was a daughter of Salmon Brigham, a well-known leather manufacturer and man of prominence. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Blossom have been three sons and two daughters, four of whom are still living and reside in St. Louis. Mrs. Blossom died in August of the year 1896.

Blow, Henry Taylor, manufacturer, legislator and diplomatist, was born July 15, 1817, in Southampton County, Virginia, and died in Saratoga, New York, September 11, 1875. Peter Blow came with his family to St. Louis in 1830, and Henry T. Blow completed his education at St. Louis University, from which institution he was graduated with distinction. For some time after his graduation he read law, but then abandoned the idea of fitting himself for the bar, and turned his attention to commercial pursuits. At the age of nineteen years he became a partner with his brother-in-law, Joseph Charless, in the sale of drugs, paints and oils, and later in the manufacture of castor oil, linseed oil and white lead. In 1844 he and Mr. Charless dissolved their partnership, Mr. Blow retaining the manufacturing business, which he ultimately developed into the Collier White Lead & Oil Company, of which he was president for many years, which is still in existence, and conducting one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in St. Louis, and which is now known all over the United States. At a later date Mr. Blow also became interested with his brother, Peter E. Blow, and Honorable Ferdinand Kennett, in large lead mining and smelting works in Newton County, Missouri. After the death of Mr. Kennett the brothers bought the interest of his estate, and after the Civil War they, with others, organized the Granby Mining & Smelting Company, which operated the works successfully for many years. Always active and influential in business circles, he was no less prominent in movements for the moral and social improvement of the community in which he lived. In public life he acquired national celebrity. Reared an old-line Whig, he allied himself with the elements opposed to slavery in 1854, co-operating with Frank P. Blair, B. Gratz Brown, and other distinguished Missourians in the "Free Soil" movement. Later he became a Republican, and was prominent in the councils of that party until his death. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate of Missouri, and served in that body during the four years immediately preceding the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and when the war began he was numbered among the warmest friends of the President, and the staunchest supporters of the Union cause in Missouri. By his counsels and advice, by his energetic and timely action, he helped to save Missouri to the Union, and he participated actively, also, in raising and equipping troops for the inevitable conflict. Later, in the year 1861, President Lincoln appointed him United States minister to Venezuela, and Mr. Blow proceeded to his post of duty, hoping that he might be able to advance the commercial interests of the Mississippi Valley and promote its trade with the South American republics. The portentous events of the war, however, concerned him so deeply that he found it impossible to remain in a foreign country, and he resigned his mission and returned to St. Louis in 1862. In the fall of that year he was elected to the national House of Representatives, and two years later was re-elected to that body, serving in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses. During his first term of service he was a member of the ways and means committee, and during the second, a member of the committees on appropriations and reconstruction. At the end of his second term he declined to stand as a candidate for re-election to Congress, intending to give his attention to his private affairs. In 1869, however, President Grant appointed him United States minister to Brazil, and he held that office for two years, exerting himself successfully to improve commercial relations between his gov-

ernment and that to which he was accredited. In 1872 he was made chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Missouri, and ably directed the critical campaign of that year in this State. In 1874, after the territorial government of the District of Columbia had been abolished by act of Congress, and the government of the district committed to a board of commissioners, Mr. Blow was appointed a member of this board, and held the office for a few months thereafter, doing much to bring order out of chaos, and to restore public confidence in local government at the national capital. This was his last public service, and called forth at his death, from those who had served with him on the board, the declaration that "he was highly intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and faithfully performed every private and public trust committed to his hands." Mr. Blow married, in 1840, Miss Minerva Grimsley, daughter of Colonel Thornton Grimsley, in his day one of the most prominent and influential citizens of St. Louis. She was in every way worthy to be the wife of such a man, a sympathetic assistant in the struggles of his early life, and a happy participant in his later triumphs; his cheerful associate in numberless acts of benevolence to relieve the needy, comfort the distressed, enlighten the ignorant and encourage the unfortunate, his valued counselor in all the troubles of life, as well as the partaker of all its joys, dividing his griefs by making them her own, and redoubling his pleasures by rejoicing in them also. She died on the 28th of June, 1875, a little less than three months before her distinguished husband passed away.

Blue and Gray.—An organization formed in St. Louis in 1896 to bind together by fraternal ties those who fought on opposite sides during the Civil War, took the name "Veterans of the Blue and Gray." The patriotic movement which resulted in the formation of this society was originated by Major Charles G. Warner, Captain Joseph Boyce, and other gentlemen who sent to Union and Confederate veterans residing in St. Louis invitations to attend a meeting to be held at the Planters' Hotel, October 19, 1896, the object of which was set forth in the invitation. In response to this invitation, the following named gentlemen assembled at the Planters' Hotel at the appointed time: Samuel M. Kennard, Colonel M. C. Wetmore, Captain George T. Cram, Major Charles G. Warner, Captain Joseph Boyce, Colonel Edward D. Meier, Edward C. Rollins, Judge Daniel Dillon, Colonel William Bull, Colonel Alva Mansur, Captain Lloyd G. Harris, Captain E. K. Holton, Captain Robert McCulloch and Captain J. Russell Dougherty. A committee was appointed at this meeting which formulated a constitution and by-laws, subsequently adopted, for the government of the society, which makes those who served in either the Federal or Confederate armies or navies eligible to membership upon the recommendation of the membership committee of the society, although applicants may be rejected by the votes of three members against their admission. Distinguished veterans of either the Union or Confederate armies may be admitted as honorary members of the society by a two-thirds vote, such honorary members to be admitted in "Blue and Gray pairs." The honorary members thus chosen prior to 1898 were General John M. Schofield, General James Longstreet, General John B. Gordon, and General O. O. Howard. The purposes of the organization are set forth in its constitution as follows: "To cultivate a feeling of friendship and fraternity between those who were once opposed in arms; to extinguish all animosities which were engendered by the late Civil War; to eradicate sectional jealousies; to prevent civil convulsions and future conflicts between the various sections of our common country; and finally to unite the surviving soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies and navies more closely in support of good government and in defense of the constitution and laws of the United States." The organization of Veterans of the Blue and Gray was incorporated in the office of the Secretary of State of Missouri, December 14, 1896. The unit of organization is called a company. The union of two companies is to constitute a battalion, and the further union of companies a regiment. The St. Louis Company was the only one in existence in 1897, and it numbered at that time seventy-five members, ex-soldiers of the Federal and Confederate armies being about equally represented. The first annual meeting of the company was held at the Insurance Exchange Building, February 22, 1897, and was followed by a banquet at the Planters' Hotel. At this meeting, February 12th—Lin-

coln's birthday—was fixed as the date for holding future annual meetings, upon the motion of ex-Confederates, a graceful act evidencing the sentiment which dominates the organization.

B'nai B'rith.—The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith—Sons of the Covenant—was organized in the city of New York, in 1845, and has extended its jurisdiction far beyond the boundaries of the United States, having in 1897 an estimated membership of 35,000. It is purely a charitable and benevolent organization, composed of members of the Jewish Church and designed to provide, in a systematic way, for the relief of the poor and needy among the Jewish people. The first District Grand Lodge of the order in the West was instituted at Cincinnati, Ohio, about the year 1852, and the territory embraced in Missouri is still under this jurisdiction. Missouri Lodge No. 22—the first in St. Louis—was instituted in 1855. In 1897 there were five lodges in the city, which had been prolific of good works. In many of the larger cities of the United States, orphan asylums established by the order are in existence, one of the most famous institutions of this kind in this country being that at Cleveland, Ohio, which in 1897 was sheltering five hundred orphans. The district of which St. Louis constitutes a part has a widows' and orphans' fund—which now has a large reserve—to which each member contributes a stated amount each year and from which the sum of one thousand dollars is paid to the family of a member at his death. Funds are also available for various charitable purposes desired results being reached in the most direct and practical way.

Board of Appeals.—A body in the city government of St. Louis composed of three persons appointed by the president of the Board of Public Improvements, whose duties are to hear and decide appeals from the orders and decisions of the city building commissioner in cases of construction of buildings. The board holds its meetings twice a month in the city hall.

Board of Assessors.—The name applied to the body which has authority to make assessments of property for taxation in the city government of St. Louis. It is composed of a president of the board, elected by the qualified voters of the city and holding office for four years, and the district assessors, one from each assessment district, appointed by the mayor. The district assessors assess the property within their respective districts, and under the direction and superintendence of the president of the board, beginning on the first day of June in each year, and completing it before the first Monday in January following. The president then makes up the assessment books in proper alphabetic order, completing this work before the third Monday in March following, and gives public notice that they are open for inspection. This is followed by the meeting of the Board of Equalization, composed of the president of the Board of Assessors and four experienced real estate owners, who have resided in the city ten years, appointed by the judges of the circuit court. This board meets on the third Monday in March every year, and its duty is to adjust, correct and equalize the valuation of real estate and personal property in the city. When this has been done, the president makes out an abstract of the books as corrected, and on them makes out the tax bills against individuals. These bills are delivered to the comptroller, who compares them with the abstract, tests the footings, hears complaints of manifest errors and corrects them and then stamps the bill and turns them over to the collector for collection.

Board of City Common.—A board created by the city council in 1854 under special legislative authority, for the purpose of subdividing and selling the "common" lands belonging to the city. The board passed out of existence after serving the purpose for which it was created. (See "Commons.")

Board of Health, St. Louis.—A board having control of the health department of the city of St. Louis. It is composed of the mayor, who is its presiding officer, the presiding officer of the council, a commissioner of police to be designated by the mayor, and two regular practicing physicians, who shall possess the same qualifications as the mayor. The health commissioner is a member of the board, and presides over it in the absence of the mayor. The board meets twice a week during the year and approves the appointments of the health commissioner, issues orders to the health commissioner and

approves the regulations prescribed by the health commissioner for the City Hospitals, Insane Asylum, Quarantine, Morgue, and City Dispensary, and approves the steps to be taken by the commissioner during the prevalence of an epidemic.

The Board of Health was established by the new charter of 1876; but the first health commissioner was Cornelius Campbell appointed in 1832.

Board of Health, State.—A State Board composed of four members appointed by the Governor for seven years, having its headquarters in St. Louis, and holding its regular meetings in St. Louis, and its annual meetings at Jefferson City. It has general supervision over the health and sanitary interests of the citizens of the State, with authority to recommend to the Legislature such laws as it may deem necessary to improve and advance the sanitary condition of the State, and to recommend to the municipal authorities of any city or the county court of any county the adoption of any rules that it may deem wise or expedient for the protection and preservation of the health of the citizens. It has authority also to establish quarantine, when advisable, and have the State officers enforce it. It has supervision over the registration of births and deaths, and the county court clerks make reports of these to it annually. The regular meetings of the board are held in January and July. The board was established in 1884, with Dr. E. C. Gregory, of St. Louis, as president, and Dr. J. C. Hearne, of Hannibal, as secretary. The officers of the board in 1899 were: Dr. Elmer E. Standlee, of St. Louis, president; Dr. L. C. McElwee, of St. Louis, vice-president, and Dr. O. A. Williams, of Versailles, secretary.

Board of Pharmacy, State.—Established by act of the State Legislature in 1880, and composed of three competent pharmacists appointed by the Governor, and holding office for three years. The board examines persons who desire to engage in the business of a pharmacist, and issues certificates of registration to those found competent, and no person is allowed to follow the business of pharmacist in the State of Missouri without such certificate, under penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars. The board keeps a registry of all pharmacists to whom certificates have been issued. The meetings are held quarterly, on the second Monday in January, in St. Louis; the second Monday in April, in Kansas City; the second Monday in June, in Sedalia, and the second Monday in October, in St. Louis. The members receive no salary, but receive a fee of three dollars on each certificate issued. The first members of the board, appointed in 1881, were Wm. Hurt, president; Mr. Hart, vice-president, and M. W. Alexander, secretary. The permanent office is in St. Louis.

Board of Public Improvements.—The body in the city government that has supervision of the streets. It was first authorized and provided for in the charter of 1876. It is composed of five commissioners, known as street commissioner, sewer commissioner, water commissioner, harbor and wharf commissioner and park commissioner, all appointed by the mayor, and holding office four years, with a president of the board elected by the people and holding office four years. It holds weekly meetings, prescribes regulations for water and gas pipe connections, recommends ordinances for street improvements, and no ordinance for the construction or reconstruction of any street, alley or highway can be passed without its recommendation. It has authority to direct where and how public sewers shall be established and constructed, with the dimensions and materials, and also to define restrictions for private sewers, to submit to the municipal assembly estimates of the cost of any proposed work, and to advertise for bids and let out the work by contract, and to contract for street sprinkling. All special tax bills contemplated by the charter are made out by the president of the board; this officer presides at the meetings of the board and has a general supervision over the departments of all other commissioners.

Board of Trade.—A voluntary, unincorporated association of business men, organized in the year 1867. Its first meeting was held at the Polytechnic Building, and was addressed by Honorable Henry T. Blow. Its object was to consider questions bearing on the business and welfare of the city, the extension of trade relations into new regions; the building up of new railroads; the improvement of rivers; adjustment of rates of transportation; encouragement of manufactures;

and co-operation with similar organizations in other cities in common measures for facilitating the internal commerce of the country. Its proceedings were limited to discussions, and while these were interesting, and at times attracted considerable numbers of business men, the board never became an active and influential agent, like the Exchange. It never owned a building, or rooms, with libraries, records, reading-rooms, telegraph service, market reports, and other similar adjuncts for the transaction of business. Its meetings were held in halls and hotel parlors, and after a time lost their interest, and finally were abandoned. The last president was Lee R. Shryock, and the last secretary, Charles L. Thompson.

Boatmen of the Pioneer Period.—The boatmen, or "voyageurs," of the pioneer period were an essential factor in the mercantile prosperity of St. Louis. Without their aid an extensive commerce would have been impossible. A hardier race never lived. Their life was a service of incredible toil. They engaged in combat with the mighty energies of nature. Victory implied the utmost exertion of human strength. To force the ill-constructed and heavy-laden boats of that day upstream against a rapid current was a supreme test of physical power. It almost baffles the imagination to conceive the severity of the labors of these early voyageurs. In the unequal struggle with nature, their muscles were strained every moment to their utmost endeavor. Such intensity of effort could not be long sustained. A rest was necessary every hour. From fourteen to twenty miles a day was all the progress that could be made against the stream. The arduous and unremitting toil of the boatmen led to an extraordinary development of their strength. Naturally the possessors of such herculean power were fond of showing it. The champion of the boat was entitled to wear a red feather in his cap. The presence of this plume was a challenge to all rivals. Pretensions of prowess were determined by personal conflict. When jealous leaders met on the river the boats were sometimes landed, and the rival claims were settled on the spot; and when the boatmen returned from their trips, foremost among the rough sports with which they solaced themselves for the hardships of their river life were the fierce encounters which decided doubtful cases of physical superiority. The championship of the river was a highly coveted honor. On distant expeditions their chief food was a scanty ration of corn meal and bear's grease. Their trusty rifles provided them with an occasional supply of game. Salted meat was a luxury which they seldom had an opportunity to enjoy. In the summer season the severity of their labors rendered clothing an oppressive incumbrance. During this period, the boatmen divested themselves of all superfluous apparel. They plied their oars naked to the waist, and if originally white, became almost as brown as Indians from exposure to the summer sun. In the cooler months they wore buckskin breeches and blanket capotes.

The grotesque combination of French and Indian styles gave to their attire a wild and peculiar aspect.

(See also "Mississippi River, Early Navigation of.")

PROF. S. WATERHOUSE.

Boeckeler, Adolphus, manufacturer, was born in Warstein, Province of Westphalia, Germany, June 22, 1817, and died while revisiting his native land, at Godesberg, on the Rhine, October 27, 1894. His parents were Ferdinand and Anna Marie Boeckeler, worthy German people, who trained him to habits of industry and instilled into his youthful mind the principles of morality and rectitude which governed him in all his actions throughout the remainder of his life. He obtained a good education in the schools of Warstein—which correspond to the public schools of America—and took a course also in a school of higher grade known in the German educational system as the Gymnasium. In Warstein, too, he served his apprenticeship and mastered the trade of carpenter and builder, and when he came to America in 1840 he was a skillful mechanic as well as an industrious and intelligent young man. Coming at once to St. Louis, he worked at his trade until he had accumulated a little capital, and then established a saw mill at the corner of Second and Wright Streets. This was the beginning of his connection with the lumber trade, and the little mill at the location above designated was parent of a great industry, which he built up in later years. Situated at the same place to-day, this mill would be something so altogether unique as to

attract the attention of every passer-by, although such mills were not uncommon in Missouri at the time it was in operation. The plant was driven by horse-power, and while no record has been kept of its output of lumber, it is not probable that a month's product equaled that of a modern mill in a single day. The logs sawed at this mill were, however, walnut, cottonwood and pine, cut along the upper Mississippi River, and Mr. Boeckeler's attention was thus turned in the direction of the region in which he became so extensive an operator in later years. As his resources increased, steam power took the place of horse power in the mill, but even then the business was carried on on a small scale, and Mr. Boeckeler himself performed the manifold duties of sawyer and salesman, coupled at times with those of engineer and millwright. In 1844 he associated himself with Mr. F. Schulenburg, under the firm name of Schulenburg & Boeckeler, and in 1850 they invaded the pine woods of Minnesota, and established what was considered in those days a good-sized mill at Stillwater. The product of this mill was rafted down the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and sold from the yards which they had established in this city. The distance between St. Louis and Stillwater is eight hundred miles, and it required from six to eight weeks to bring the lumber from the mill to the market. Some time after 1860, Mr. Boeckeler determined to expedite the transportation of his lumber, and chartering the steamer "Gray Eagle," he brought down the river the first raft of lumber ever towed by steamer all the way down to St. Louis, the time consumed being reduced to between two and three weeks. This was the method employed by the firm for the transportation of their lumber thereafter, and in time Mr. Boeckeler and his partner became the owners of three steamers, all of which were kept plying continually between the Northern timber regions and the St. Louis market. Some time after 1850 the old Second Street mill was abandoned, and together with Mr. L. C. Hirschberg, Mr. Boeckeler established a planing mill in St. Louis at the corner of Tenth and Mullanphy Streets. This business was conducted under the firm name of Boeckeler, Hirschberg & Co., succeeded by Schulenburg & Boeckeler, and the planing mill was operated successfully until the fall of 1870, when it was destroyed by fire. The owners at once replaced it with a larger and better equipped mill, which was in turn burned down in 1887. To take the place of this plant, Mr. Boeckeler and his associates later built the planing mill at the foot of St. Louis Avenue. In all, five saw and planing mills in which he was interested were burned down at different times, and the fire fiend pursued him with peculiar malignancy. Each time, however, the plants were rebuilt and he had a large and varied experience in constructing and reconstructing mills. His interests expanded to large proportions during the years of his greatest business activity, and he had as partners at different times F. Schulenburg, L. C. Hirschberg, Henry Overstolz and other prominent business men of St. Louis. He was interested also in the lumber manufacturing business with Dryden, Wagner & Co., a firm which was succeeded later by A. Boeckeler & Co., composed of himself and F. and F. A. Schulenburg. The mill operated by this company was situated at Second and Clinton Streets, and did a large business in cutting white pine for heavy timbers and joists such as were used here prior to the advent of yellow pine. Later this mill was abandoned and a larger one was built at the foot of St. Louis Avenue by Messrs. Schulenburg & Boeckeler, which in turn was removed to Stillwater to replace one of the firms' mills, which had been destroyed by fire. In 1881 the business which had been built by Mr. Boeckeler and the Schulenburgs was incorporated under the name of the Schulenburg & Boeckeler Lumber Company. Of this corporation Mr. Boeckeler became president, and he retained that position to the end of his life. During a business career of more than fifty years in this city he was a moving spirit in developing the manufacturing interests of St. Louis. He was connected with several corporations, was a member of the Commercial Club, and evidenced his probity and high character in all the affairs of life. He married, in 1854, Miss Charlotte Lassen, who died a year later, leaving one son, William Boeckeler. In 1869 he married Miss Elise Bergling, who survives her husband with three children, Charlotte, Henry A. and Adolph Boeckeler.

Boernstein, Henry. —See "Newspapers."

Bofinger, John N., was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1827. Five years later he removed with his parents to Cincinnati, where his father established the first German newspaper west of Pittsburg, the "Cincinnati Volksblatt," which became a prosperous and influential journal. In 1844 he obtained a situation as clerk in the Cincinnati and Louisville United States Mail Packet Line. April 15, 1848, he came to St. Louis as clerk on the steamboat "Atlantic," built for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. With this vessel he remained five years and ten months, the last four years as captain, and made seventy-seven voyages from St. Louis to New Orleans and return. He was captain and part owner of the "L. M. Kennett" in 1854-6, making forty-five voyages; captain and part owner of the "William M. Morrison," 1857-9, making forty voyages, and in 1859 he bought the "Cora Anderson," which, after making twenty-four voyages in the same trade, sank January 14, 1861, in Eagle Bend. All the passengers and nearly all the cargo—800 tons—were saved, but the boat was a total loss. This was the only accident that ever overtook Captain Bofinger as master of a steamer; no life was ever lost. The machinery of the "Cora Anderson" was taken from the wreck and placed in the Confederate gunboat "Arkansas." Captain Bofinger returned to the command of the "William M. Morrison" in March, 1861, and made six voyages, the last of which was on May 14th, four days after the surrender of Camp Jackson. There was a full list of cabin passengers, many of whom had been paroled from that camp. As General Prentiss, with a Federal force, had invested Cairo, the majority of the passengers debouched at Price's Landing, twenty-five miles above, and proceeded on foot to a point opposite Columbus, Kentucky, where many re-embarked on board the "Morrison." At different places the boat was hailed and brought to, for examination for contraband, and at the Mississippi State line was overhauled at an improvised "custom house," armed with a long, black, wooden gun. On the return trip from New Orleans, with over five hundred passengers and eight hundred tons cargo, the boat was stopped at Memphis by General Pillow, and was not permitted to proceed further. The steamer was afterward released and taken to Mound City, Arkansas. In 1862 Captains Bart. Able, John G. Copelin, George Pegram and Bofinger contracted with the United States government to transport troops, supplies, etc., between points on the Mississippi River and tributaries, which contract Captain Bofinger managed. They transported, on ninety-three steamboats and eleven gunboats, thirty-three thousand soldiers, with horses and mules and stores for same, General Sherman in command, arriving on the Yazoo River December 26, 1862, and in the following January twenty thousand troops, horses, mules, etc., with General Grant, from Memphis to Young's Point. Captain Bofinger was in charge of steamboat transportation until after the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, and by order of General Grant detailed the steamer "Imperial" to make the run from New Orleans to St. Louis, notifying the world that the Mississippi and tributaries were again open to its commerce. In 1869-70 Captain Bofinger had a government contract to transport troops and supplies between St. Louis and Fort Benton, over 3,000 miles; St. Louis and New Orleans, 1,200, and St. Louis and Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas River, 1,500, making the largest river transportation contract ever held by a single person. Later he was largely engaged in steamboat building, and was general superintendent of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company for three years. He was greatly interested with Colonel Thomas A. Scott in the Texas & Pacific Railroad enterprise, and has had much to do with telephone interests in the South and West. With his wife—who was Miss Mary E. Shewell, of St. Louis, since deceased—he traveled extensively abroad. This lady, a devout church woman, was noted as well for her charities and benefactions as for her charming social qualities. To her memory Captain Bofinger built a beautiful chapel, which he named "The Mary E. Bofinger Memorial Chapel of Christ Church Cathedral," on Locust and Thirteenth Streets. For one who has spent so busy a life, Captain Bofinger is a man of remarkable vital powers, rivaling in vigor and freshness those who are many years his juniors. He is the lucky possessor of a most genial disposition, with extraordinary activity.

Boggs, Lilburn W., Governor of Missouri, was born in Kentucky in 1798, and died in California in 1861. He came to Missouri

in early territorial days, engaged in business here, and was cashier of the Bank of St. Louis for a little time prior to 1819. Afterward he was engaged in merchandising, and was identified with various pioneer enterprises in St. Louis. Becoming prominent in politics, he was elected Governor of Missouri in 1836, and filled that office for one term, during which he took a prominent part in the expulsion of the Mormons from the State. In 1846 he removed to California, and during the years 1847-9 he was alcalde of the Sonoma district, where he gained reputation for his energy and ability in bringing that region under the government of the United States.

Bogy, Lewis V., United States Senator from Missouri, and long a distinguished citizen of St. Louis, was born April 9, 1813, in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, and died in St. Louis, September 20, 1877. He was a descendant of one of the early French settlers at Ste. Genevieve, and was reared at that place. After obtaining a fairly good education he was for some years a clerk in a commercial establishment. In his young manhood he studied law in Illinois and Kentucky, and was graduated from the Lexington Law School in 1835. He then began practicing in St. Louis, and while thus engaged took an active part in politics and public affairs. He was several times elected to the Missouri Legislature, and during the years 1867-8 was commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington. Familiar from boyhood up with the mineral resources of Missouri, he interested himself in the development of these resources, and was one of the projectors of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, of which he was president for two years. He did much to build up the iron interest of Missouri, and for years was one of the most prominent business men of the State. Always a loyal Democrat, he wielded an important influence in that party, and in 1873 was elected by a Democratic Legislature to the United States Senate. He served in that body on the committees of Indian affairs, land claims, education and labor, and was an influential member of the Senate until his death.

Bohemian Societies.—The first Bohemian society, an organization benevolent in character, was established in St. Louis in 1854, at the corner of Ninth and Soulard Streets. The English name of this organization is Bohemian Slavonian Benevolent Association, and its founders were Matthew and Joseph Siankonsky, of whom the last named was in 1898 the only living member of the original organization. This association extended its branches throughout the United States, and in 1898 had a total membership of ten thousand. Soon after this association came into existence other Bohemian societies, some beneficiary and others educational and social in their character, were formed, and since then these organizations have continued to multiply, and to extend throughout the country, so that St. Louis is now the headquarters of several Bohemian associations, which are represented in all parts of the country. The first Bohemian Turners Society came into existence prior to 1860, but was broken up during the Civil War. Interest in athletic development was revived later, and in 1871 the Bohemian Gymnastic Society was organized, at Bohemian Hall, at the corner of Ninth Street and Allen Avenue. This society had connected with it, in 1898, a day school attended by two hundred children, and also a singing society, as well as a carefully selected library. In all there were thirty-three Bohemian societies in St. Louis in 1898, a considerable proportion of these being charitable and religious in character.

Boiler Inspector.—A city officer provided for by ordinance, whose duty is to inspect all boilers attached to stationary engines in the city. He inspects elevators also, both for passengers and freight. Boilers are inspected once a year to see if they are in sound and safe condition, the fee charged being five dollars for each. Power elevators are inspected four times a year, and hand elevators twice a year, the fee being one dollar for each. In 1898 there were 1,988 boilers inspected and approved, and 4,631 elevators. The salary of the office is $1,800.

Boisliniere, Louis Charles, eminent as physician, author and educator, was born in the island of Guadeloupe, one of the West Indian possessions of France, September 2, 1816, and died in St. Louis, January 13, 1896. His full name was Louis Charles Cherot-Boisliniere, and his father was the owner of a large sugar plantation on the tropical island of Guadeloupe. The son obtained his early

education under the guidance of private tutors in France, and later took his degree in letters and arts from the University of France. He studied law at the same institution, receiving therefrom the degree and license which entitled him to practice in the French courts. Soon afterward he returned to Guadeloupe, and after arranging certain business affairs he made an extended trip through South America, in the course of which he verified certain observations made by Von Humboldt. Upon his return to Guadeloupe he found the affairs of the island in such an unsettled condition, in consequence of the emancipation of the negroes, that it promised little but turmoil for the immediate future, and on this account he determined to establish his home in the United States. He arrived in New Orleans in 1842, and soon afterward went to Kentucky, bearing letters of introduction to Henry Clay and other distinguished persons residing in that State. There he entered upon the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville, under the preceptorship of such eminent physicians and educators as Drs. Gross, Flint, and the elder Yandell, and completed his preparation for the practice of medicine at St. Louis Medical College, having been persuaded to come to this city by Dr. Henry M. Bullitt, who had been appointed to a professorship in the St. Louis institution. He entered upon the active practice of his profession in this city immediately after his graduation from the medical college, and rendered valuable service to the public during the cholera epidemic of 1849. In 1858 he was elected coroner of St. Louis County, and re-elected to that office in 1860, being the first physician who held that office, and inaugurating important reforms which have since governed its conduct and management. While engaged in a large general practice, he gave special attention to obstetrics and gynaecology, and induced the Sisters of Charity to open a lying-in hospital in St. Louis, which was conducted under the name of St. Anne's Asylum, and was the first institution of its kind established west of the Alleghanies. In 1870 he was called to the chair of obstetrics, gynaecology and diseases of children in St. Louis Medical College, and in connection with this professorship conducted a large gynaecological clinic at the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital. During the years 1878-9 he was president of the St. Louis Medical Society, and he served several terms also as president of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society. St. Louis University conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws in 1879, and certain scientific communications of which he was the author caused him to be elected an honorary member of the Anthropological Society of Paris. At a notable meeting of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, held in St. Louis, he delivered the address of welcome on the part of St. Louis physicians, and was elected to honorary fellowship in that society. He contributed many valuable papers to medical literature, and was the author of the work entitled "A Treatise upon Obstetric Accidents, Emergencies and Operations," which has been published since his death, meeting a cordial reception from the medical profession at large, and being adopted as a text-book by many medical colleges. Dr. Boisliniere was noted for his great learning, and notwithstanding the exacting nature of his professional duties, he found time during his life to keep up his classical and literary studies, and also took an active interest in all matters of public moment. His kindly courtesy, and the personal interest he took in each member of his profession, endeared him to his contemporaries, and he was both beloved and honored by the general public. He married Miss Mary Hite, who was a daughter of Stephen and Martha Aubrey Pendleton Hite, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Bokern, Anthony, was born in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, October 1, 1827. His father was Anthony Bokern, who came to the United States in 1839, landing at Baltimore. They came west, halting for a short time at Cincinnati, and locating finally at St. Louis—and here the subject of this sketch has lived ever since, a period of sixty years. He found his first employment under Ben Ames, proprietor of the Ames race track, a famous place in its day, located on the St. Charles Road, near what is now Goode Avenue. His wages were three dollars per month with board. He remained there two seasons, and then entered Peter Joseph's restaurant, on Market Street, between Main and Second, as a waiter. He was there three years, and then engaged in Cumbelin's oyster house, under the old Monroe House, Second and Olive. He was

there two years, and then, in 1848, purchased Mr. Cumbelin's interest, and in 1853 he opened an oyster house of his own, known as "Thony's," on the west side of Third Street, between Olive and Locust. It was a popular place of resort from the beginning, and for thirty-one years was the most famous oyster house in St. Louis, the favorite resort of newspaper writers, public men and Main Street merchants and bankers. There were no railroads in the West when it was first opened, and the supplies of oysters for St. Louis were all brought up from New Orleans on steamboats, arriving in the shell in barrels. Mr. Bokern was always up with the times, and when the railroads between the East and St. Louis were opened, the first and best oysters brought over them were received at "Thony's" and served to the customers who were accustomed to go there for them. If Mr. Bokern did not prepare every stew with his own hands he managed to overlook every one, and it came to be something in the nature of a saying that was indisputable that the oysters, ale and cider at Thony's were the best that could be had. Oyster houses in those days were provided with stalls, and the stalls at Thony's were nearly always filled in the season. The place, which was a wholesale as well as a retail house, passed away years ago, but it will be pleasantly remembered as long as one of its former habitues remains. In 1884 Mr. Bokern removed to 514 Pine Street, and there continued the business for three years longer, till 1887, when he disposed of it and retired from active pursuits, to enjoy the ample fortune which he had accumulated as the fruits of his careful, attentive and thrifty habits. He never attempted anything in politics, nor took any prominent part in public affairs, but confined himself unobtrusively to business, living a happy life and enjoying always the respect and good will of all who knew him. He has been twice married, first to Miss Margaret Prince, of St. Louis, December 27, 1853, who died in 1879, leaving six children—Matilda, wife of Albert Geisel; Emily, wife of Albert Kissel; Edward E. Bokern; Julia, wife of Frank Mueller; Ida, wife of J. Bergs, and Frederick Bokern. His second marriage was with Miss Elizabeth Heidman, of St. Louis, November 21, 1883, who died January 19, 1899, leaving no children. Mr. Bokern now resides at 916 Rutger Street, which has been his home for thirty-one years, being the oldest living resident on the block occupied in part by his home.

Boland, John Lewis, merchant, was born March 2, 1840, at Bolington, Loudoun County, Virginia, third son of Daniel and Eleanor (McElroy) Boland. His father was born in Ireland, but early in the present century came to this country, and settled first at Savannah, Georgia, where he was engaged for some years in mercantile pursuits. In 1815 Mr. Boland removed to Loudoun County, Virginia, where he became an extensive land owner and planter, with a large number of slaves. He continued to reside in Loudoun County until his death—which occurred in 1862—and, being thoroughly identified with Southern interests, was a staunch adherent of the Southern cause at the beginning of the war, making many financial and other sacrifices in behalf of Southern independence, and giving three sons to fight its battles. John L. Boland received a classical education at Calvert College, Maryland, and was a student at that institution at the beginning of the war between the States. Having grown up in the South, he was imbued with a love of its government, its people and its institutions, and when the issues were raised which fired the Southern heart he gave his allegiance to the movement to found a new republic composed of the Southern States. Entering the Confederate Army with all the enthusiasm of an ardent nature, he served to the end of the war. He shared with his comrades the perils and hardships incident to active service in the field, and was for a time held as a prisoner of war at Fort McHenry and Point Lookout, Maryland. Returning at the close of the war to his old home in Virginia, he found the conditions of his life materially changed. The devastation of war was everywhere apparent, and there was little left to encourage him to begin life on his own account in the "Old Dominion." In the West he saw "the rainbow of promise," and turning his steps in this direction, he came to St. Louis at the beginning of the year 1867. Here he began his commercial career as a clerk in the wholesale book and stationery trade, and four years later he was admitted to a partnership in the house with which he had become connected. Some time later he became sole proprietor of this establishment, which then entered upon a career of pros-

John L Boland

perity which has since been continuous. It was comparatively a small business in the early years of its history, but the genius of the born merchant was apparent in its conduct and management, and when St. Louis began taking great strides in commercial progress the house of which Mr. Boland was the head kept pace with the growth of the city. Reaching out in every direction in the broad expanse of territory tributary to St. Louis, he gained and retained patrons who had formerly looked to the East for their supplies, and every demand of his trade was promptly met and satisfied. As a result of his well-directed efforts and sagacious merchandising operations, one of the largest book and stationery houses in the United States has grown up under his management, and the success of his enterprise reflects credit upon the city, as well as upon himself. To progressiveness he has joined reasonable conservativeness, and his methods have been those of the intelligent man of affairs who rears a fabric of prosperity on the broad and safe foundation of honesty in all things, unswerving integrity and fair dealing. Perfect rectitude has been the rule of his business life, and the "golden rule" has been the law which governed his actions in his intercourse with men. The poor and needy have shared in his prosperity, and to the charitable institutions of St. Louis he has been exceedingly generous. His religious affiliations have always been with the Catholic Church, in which he was reared, and as a member of the Democratic party he has also adhered to the faith of his fathers. In 1872 Mr. Boland married Miss Catharine M. Thomas, daughter of B. F. Thomas, Esq., who was a native of Maryland, and a prominent member of the St. Louis bar previous to the Civil War. Mrs. Boland is a great-granddaughter of the distinguished pioneer and philanthropist of St. Louis, John Mullanphy, who was noted alike for his great wealth and his munificent deeds of charity.

Bolland, John F., merchant, was born May 14, 1857, in St. Louis, son of John and Rose (Brewer) Bolland. The elder Bolland came to St. Louis when a boy, and in 1839 established the business which is continued by the J. Bolland Jewelry Company. He was prominent as a man of affairs, lived a long and useful life, and died in 1893. John F. Bolland was educated in the public schools and at the Christian Brothers Academy, and obtained his earliest business experience as a clerk in his father's store. When he was nineteen years old he went to New York City, and for seven years thereafter was employed as a traveling salesman by a noted firm of manufacturing jewelers in that city. Returning to St. Louis in 1884, he entered into partnership with his father in the retail jewelry business and the manufacture of jewelry. After the death of the elder Bolland he formed the joint stock company which became known as the J. Bolland Jewelry Company, which succeeded to the conduct and management of a business established fifty-four years earlier. Of this corporation, which is widely known to the jewelry trade, and which numbers among its patrons people who come from all parts of the Southwest, Mr. Bolland has been president since its formation. He is an accomplished merchant and a business man of high character, and is prominent also in social circles and as a member of the Mercantile and other clubs. He married, February 14, 1891, Miss Mary M. Buck, daughter of Samuel E. Buck, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Bond and Stock Brokers' Association, St. Louis.—An association composed of brokers dealing in stocks and bonds, for the regulation of the business, the establishment and maintenance of rules governing it, the protection of it against disreputable persons and practices and the support of a recognized standard of honor. It was organized in 1894, with H. W. Wernse as president, A. D. Grant as secretary, Charles Hodgman as vice-president, and B. C. Jenkins as treasurer.

Bonded Indebtedness.—See "City Debt."

Bond, Henry Whitelaw, lawyer and jurist, was born near Brownsville, Tennessee, January 27, 1848, son of Thomas and Ellen (Whitelaw) Bond. His more remote ancestors in the paternal line were North Carolinians, while his mother's family went from Virginia to Tennessee. Both the Bond and Whitelaw families belonged to that physically and mentally vigorous Scotch-Irish element of the population of the Southern States, which has been a potent factor in advancing the civilization of this country and a dominant

influence in governmental affairs. Until he was sixteen years of age, Henry W. Bond resided in Tennessee, and attended the public schools of that State. Coming then to St. Louis, he continued his studies at the City University, popularly known in those days as "Wyman's School," and later completed his scholastic education at Harvard College. After leaving Harvard he returned to Tennessee, where he studied law under the preceptorship of Judge Thomas J. Freeman, one of the noted lawyers of that State. In 1870, soon after he attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar in his native State, and began the practice of his profession there. At the end of nine years of active practice in Tennessee, in the course of which he demonstrated that he was admirably fitted for the conduct of litigation by natural endowments and educational attainments, he removed to St. Louis, and although only thirty years of age, almost immediately impressed himself upon the bar of this city as a well-rounded and well-equipped lawyer, thoroughly at home in every department of professional work. Within a year after his coming to St. Louis he became associated professionally with Judge James J. Lindsley, and the law firm thus constituted was one of those most prominent at the St. Louis bar for a period of six years thereafter. In 1885 he was elected to membership in the State Legislature, and served during the session of the Thirty-third General Assembly, distinguishing himself as a legislator of practical ideas, forcefulness in debate and large influence in promoting the best interests of the State, as well as of his immediate constituency. At the close of his term of service in the Legislature he formed a law partnership with Charles Gibson and Charles Eldon Gibson, under the firm name of Gibson, Bond & Gibson, which continued in existence until 1892, at which time he entered upon the discharge of judicial duties. While practicing in this connection he was identified with many cases involving interests of large magnitude, and gave special attention to that branch of the practice dealing with corporate bodies and corporation law. As a practitioner he was noted for being exceedingly careful in the preparation of his cases, for the readiness and facility with which he comprehended every phase of a controversy, and his apt interpretations of the law. While he was an able jury lawyer, his clear and lucid arguments were peculiarly effective when addressed to the courts. These arguments, as well as his general methods of practice, evidenced the judicial cast of his mind, and impressed upon his associates at the bar his eminent fitness for the exercise of judicial functions, and in 1892 he was elected a member of the St. Louis Court of Appeals. As a jurist he has justified the expectations of his warmest friends and admirers, and has not only been a conspicuously able judge, but a thoroughly upright and impartial arbiter of affairs submitted to his judgment. Judge Bond married, in 1880, Miss Mary Miller, daughter of Judge Austin Miller, of Bolivar, Tennessee, and has four children, named, respectively, Thomas, Irene, Whitelaw and Marion Bond.

Bonneville, Benjamin Lewis, an officer of the United States Army, born April 11, 1796. His father was highly educated, and controlled a press in Paris which was an adjunct of Thomas Paine's Republican Club. Paine escaped from France with Mme. Paine and her son, Benjamin, then a small lad, but the elder Bonneville was not permitted to go at that time, though afterward released, when he joined his family in New Rochelle, New York. Paine, whose writings on the side of the American Revolution had attracted much attention, secured the appointment of young Bonneville to the West Point Academy, where he graduated in 1819. By appointment of the War Department he accompanied Lafayette on his last visit to this country in 1824, and returned with him to France as his guest, and was domiciled in his family for a time. On his return home he was appointed a lieutenant in the army and assigned to frontier duty, soon attaining the rank of captain. Fond of adventure and desirous of exploring the Rocky Mountain region, he applied for and received a two years' leave of absence, or until October, 1833, and organized an expedition with a company of one hundred and ten men, including a number of Delaware Indians, outfitting at St. Louis and starting overland May 1, 1832, from Fort Osage, on the Missouri River. His was the first wagon-train that ever crossed the prairie. The story of his achievements, rivaling those of Lewis, Clark, Ashley and Fremont, engaged the graphic pen of Washington Irving, and are told in his "Tour of the Prairies," published about the year 1836. Bonneville out-

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stayed his leave by several months. No report had reached the war office, and supposedly dead, he was dropped from the rolls, but August 22, 1835, he and the remnants of his band strolled into Fort Gibson. There was some difficulty concerning his reinstatement, but on his production of his maps and tracings of the mountain routes and passes, with full descriptions of the country, President Jackson ordered that he be restored. In Florida, whence he was detailed from Fort Smith at the breaking out of the Seminole War, he gained distinction as an Indian fighter, his knowledge of the methods of savage warfare being invaluable. Not long after the close of that incident he was ordered to Mexico, where he was in several engagements, and where he received a severe wound in the side. Subsequent to the Mexican War he was stationed successively at various military points. He was at San Antonio, Texas, when the Civil War opened, but although previously a Southerner in feeling, he came to St. Louis and appealed to General Grant to be assigned to a suitable command in the Union Army. Through the influence of General Grant, who had known Bonneville in Mexico and appreciated his military qualities, he was promoted from captain to be a brevet brigadier-general, and was placed in command of Benton Barracks, on the St. Louis fair grounds, where he remained during the war as mustering and inspecting officer. It was here that his wife and daughter died. His daughter was a charming young lady of eighteen years. The grief-stricken mother, who was a daughter of Judge Lewis, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, survived but a few days, and was buried by her side. At the close of the war General Bonneville was retired from service, and returning to Fort Smith, built a handsome residence on his farm in the neighborhood. In 1870 he married Miss Susan Neis, of Fort Smith, who is now—1898—living there. General Bonneville died in 1878, and his remains now lie, with those of his first wife and his beautiful daughter, in Bellefontaine, An imposing monument marks the spot.

Boogher, John P., merchant, was born at Mount Pleasant, Frederick County, in the State of Maryland, October 8, 1835, and died at his residence on West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, December 27, 1893. He was educated at Frederick College, of Frederick City, Maryland, and then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, engaging first in the retail dry goods business at Frederick City. Coming west in 1850, he connected himself the same year with the wholesale dry goods house of Pomeroy, Benton & Co., of St. Louis. With this house he remained six years, thoroughly familiarizing himself in the course of that term of service with all the details of the wholesale trade, and obtaining a broad knowledge of Western trade in general. Severing his connection with the firm of Pomeroy, Benton & Co. in 1862, he became associated with what was then the well-known commercial house of Henry Bell & Sons, and continued his connection with that house until it went out of business. In 1878 he became a member of the Wear-Boogher Dry Goods Company, and was made treasurer of the corporation. During the earlier years of his experience in the business of merchandising in St. Louis he had traveled extensively throughout the West and Northwest in the interest of the house with which he was connected, visiting many frontier towns and trading-posts, which could only be reached by stage or on horseback. In this sense he was a pioneer in extending the wholesale trade of St. Louis into regions remote from railways, and this extension of trade was gained at no little sacrifice of personal comfort. He had also many interesting adventures incidental thereto, which furnished a store of attractive reminiscences, with which he sometimes entertained his social and commercial acquaintances in later life. He had to meet and overcome many obstacles while engaged in this branch of trade, and this training played no unimportant part in developing him into a man of varied resources and extensive general information. When he began business on his own account he was admirably equipped, both by natural qualifications and the wide range of his experience, to participate in the conduct and management of a business destined to extend over a large area of country, and to reach a large aggregate in the annual volume of its trade. The new enterprise was successful from the start, and soon took a leading place among the wholesale dry goods houses of St. Louis, as did Mr. Boogher among the merchants of the city. He continued to be actively and prominently identified with the wholesale dry goods trade until

the end of his life, and died lamented by all his associates in commercial and social circles. Pleasing in his manners, genial and kindly under all circumstances, he had a host of warm personal friends, and those who knew him less intimately appreciated no less his business ability, and his sterling worth as a man and a citizen. He was identified politically with the Democratic party, but was not active in politics, and never sought nor held political office. He was a Methodist churchman, and for thirty-five years was a loyal and zealous member of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He married, in 1871, Miss Eliza B. Silver, daughter of Joseph Silver, a wealthy cotton planter of the State of Alabama.

Boogher, Simon L., merchant, was born in the village of Mount Pleasant, Frederick County, Maryland, February 6, 1836; son of Nicholas and Rebecca (Coombs) Boogher. His parents were united in marriage December 9, 1823, and it is of interest in this connection to note the fact that they reared a family of twelve children, all of whom were present at the golden wedding anniversary of their parents, celebrated in 1873. In the paternal line Mr. Boogher is descended from one of the colonists who came over with Lord Baltimore and founded the colony which later developed into the State of Maryland. His immigrant ancestor in the maternal line was William Richardson, who came to this country with William Penn, and was one of his "twelve counselors" in founding the Pennsylvania colony. Reared in Maryland, Mr. Boogher was educated at the Mount Pleasant village school, where, in addition to acquiring a knowledge of the English branches, he also learned how to read, write and speak the German language. Leaving home in 1854, when he was eighteen years of age, he went to the city of Baltimore, forty miles distant from his native town, where he was engaged in business as architect and builder in 1858. In that year he came west, and establishing his home in St. Louis, embarked in the wholesale shoe trade in this city. In the early years of his experience in the wholesale trade he traveled extensively over portions of Missouri in which no railroads were then in existence. These trips were made on horseback as a rule, and the commercial traveler stopped where night overtook him, frequently lodging at settlers' cabins, in which beds were scarce and the fare anything but inviting. Mr. Boogher's experiences in this connection, although hardly agreeable at the time, have furnished him with an interesting and entertaining store of reminiscences, and there are many incidents of his life as a pioneer merchant traveler which he will never forget. During the Civil War he suffered for opinion's sake, and in 1862, when the heavy hand of the Federal military authorities was felt by so many citizens of St. Louis, he was placed under arrest for publicly expressing the opinion that "Jefferson Davis was a great man." Being sent to Gratiot Street Prison, he was incarcerated sixty-three days for the offense, and was then released and permitted to resume his business operations. Soon after this he engaged in the wholesale hat business, with which he has ever since been connected, and in which he is now one of the pioneers of the St. Louis trade. While he has never held nor sought public office, he has always been noted for his unswerving devotion to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and in his religious affiliations he has been an equally firm and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was married, September 27, 1864, to Sophia E. Hogan, daughter of Honorable John Hogan, prominent in public life, and long known as "Honest John" Hogan. Originally an old-line Whig, Mr. Hogan was a personal and political friend of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln, in the days when those men were prominent in the Whig party. He was driven out of the Whig party by the "Know-Nothing" movement, which overwhelmed and dominated that organization, and later became one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Missouri. In 1864 he was elected to Congress, and is said to have been the only member of that body representing the country west of the Mississippi River who was a Democrat. During President Buchanan's administration he was postmaster at St. Louis, and in earlier life served as land commissioner at Dixon, Illinois. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Boogher, four sons and one daughter are now living. Their daughter is now Mrs. N. L. Maffitt, of this city. Their eldest son, Dr. Frank Boogher, is a successful practitioner of medicine; John Hogan Boogher is a member of the St. Louis bar, and

Lawrence and Clinton Boogher are young business men.

Book, First Published in St. Louis.—The first book published in St. Louis was entitled "Laws of The Territory of Louisiana," and was compiled by Judge Frederick Bates, at a later date Governor of the State of Missouri. Joseph Charless, founder of the "Missouri Gazette," was the printer and publisher of the work, which appeared in 1808.

Boone, Daniel.—This prince of pioneers, whose name is perpetuated in counties, towns and townships in many Western States, is claimed by the people of Kentucky as belonging, with his great achievements and his admirable character, to their State; but the fact that he lived in Missouri as long, within one year, as he lived in Kentucky, and that he came from Kentucky to Missouri to find a home and a grave, gives to our State a high claim to a large share in the name and fame of a man who, though of humble parentage, manner and pretense, possessed in no small degree the virtues and powers that make men great. He was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1732, and when twenty years old his father moved with his whole family to the Yadkin River region, North Carolina, in 1752. In 1769, in company with a party of five others, he went through the forest wilderness into what is now Kentucky, and built a fort at Boonesborough. After various adventures and experiences, he was captured by the Shawnee Indians, while making salt at Salt Licks, and carried to Detroit, where the companions captured with him were released through the intervention of the British authorities. The Shawnee chief refused to give up Boone, for whom he had conceived a liking, and took him to the home of his tribe, at old Chillicothe, in Ohio. He was kindly treated by the Indians who allowed him a large liberty, and Boone made no effort to escape until he discovered that the Indians were preparing a formidable expedition against Boonesborough, when he determined to get away at all hazards. All that is known of his escape is given in his own modest words: "On the 16th (of June), before sunrise, I departed in the most secret manner, and arrived at Boonesborough on the 20th, after a journey of one hundred and sixty miles, during which I had but one meal." He instantly went to work to put the settlement in a condition of safety, and when a few days afterward the Indians made their attack on the fort it was successfully repelled, and the settlement saved from indiscriminate massacre. When sixty-three years old he lost his lands and home in Kentucky and resolved to leave the State. He removed first to what is now West Virginia, settling near Point Pleasant on the Ohio River, where the battle with the Indians, under the great chief Cornstalk, had been fought some years before; but the region was not suited to his tastes, and in 1795 he came with his family to Missouri, and settled on Femme Osage Creek, in St. Charles County. At that time the Territory of Louisiana, including what is now Missouri, belonged to Spain, and the Spanish commander at St. Louis was Don Zenon Trudeau, who received him hospitably, and gave him a grant of 1,000 arpens of land. This also he subsequently lost through a technical defect in the title, and in his old age was forced to seek relief at the hands of Congress, which granted him 850 acres. He built Boone's Fort, in Darst Bottom, in St. Charles County, which served as warning and a menace to the wandering tribes of Indians occasionally passing through that region. It was one of these predatory bodies that had the fight with settlers in 1815, under Colonel James Callaway, Boone's old friend and fellow-pioneer, on Prairie Fork in Callaway County, in which Callaway and two others of his party were killed. Hunting and trapping were a fascination to Boone, and he spent much of his life in Missouri in these kindred sports, making excursions far out into the western and southwestern parts of Missouri, carrying his trusty rifle on his shoulder, and camping for weeks in some favorable place where beaver abounded, and returning with a pack of skins, to be sold at St. Louis. When the Wilson P. Hunt expedition from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean passed up the Missouri the old pioneer, then in his eightieth year, who had heard of its coming, stood on the bank of the river near his house and watched the boats go by, having just returned from a trapping excursion in which he had secured sixty beaver skins. He lived in Missouri twenty-five years, coming to the State in 1795, and dying September 20, 1820, at the age of eighty-eight years. The Mis-

souri Legislature, which was in session at the time, adjourned in honor of his memory, and there was throughout the State a feeling that one of the noblest and worthiest of men renowned in Western annals had passed away. His wife, who had been the partner of his life in all his journeyings, trials and dangers, died seven years before, in 1813, and they were buried side by side on a beautiful eminence commanding a view of the Missouri River, a mile southeast of Marthasville, Warren County. They had nine children. For twenty-five years after his death, the bones of his wife and himself rested in quiet in the obscure graves where they were originally interred, but in 1845 a commission appointed by the Legislature of Kentucky visited the place, took up the coffins and bore them to Frankfort, where they were reinterred with appropriate ceremonies—the State whose history he had illustrated with his prowess seeking, by this tardy act of appreciation and honor, to atone for the ingratitude which had driven him from her soil half a century before.

His third son, Daniel Morgan Boone, married, in 1798, Sally Lewis, of St. Louis County, aunt of Martrom D. Lewis, recorder of deeds of the city of St. Louis in 1897, and his brother Rufus E. Lewis, of Meramec Township, St. Louis County. The Lewises are one of the oldest of the American families of St. Louis County, if they were not the very first family of agricultural settlers to locate here. The founder of the family in Missouri was John Lewis, who came from Virginia through Kentucky with his family, crossing the river opposite the village of St. Louis on the 5th of January, 1797, without halting in the village longer than was necessary to prepare for the prosecution of his journey, passing out and going west to the place where he determined to settle, about twenty-five miles from St. Louis and a mile from the Missouri River. Daniel Boone had preceded them about a year, and settled on Femme Osage Creek, in St. Charles County. The two places were only about six miles apart, and as there were few other families near them, it was natural that there should be some visiting between them, and that it should result in the union of the two families by the marriage of Daniel M. Boone to Sally Lewis. They moved afterward to Jackson County, Missouri, and Daniel M. Boone died there on his farm in 1839, leaving a large family. His widow survived him but a few years.

Another son, Nathan Boone, was made captain of the Howard Rangers, a company of settlers raised and organized in St. Louis and St. Charles Counties in 1812 to protect the settlements in these counties from the depredations of predatory bands of Indians. John Lewis was a member of this company, and was several times called away from home in the service. After times had grown more quiet the rangers were disbanded, and Colonel Nathan Boone removed to Greene County, Missouri, and located near Springfield, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Elizabeth Lewis—who became Mrs. Abel R. Corbin, her husband being a cousin of Mrs. U. S. Grant—was a younger sister to Sally Lewis, wife of Daniel M. Boone, and was accustomed to visit the Boones across the river in St. Charles County, her brother-in-law coming over in his canoe to fetch her. On one occasion the canoe was absent, and her brother-in-law, with a backwoodsman's ready art, tied two logs together with hickory withes, and, placing the little girl on the improvised raft, paddled it safely across without having her shoes wet. The Boones and the Lewises had a good deal to do with each other; after the marriage which united the two families the intercourse between them was constant and intimate, and it is probable that the Lewises knew the old pioneer and his sons better than any one else who has left a written record or a tradition behind. Martrom D. Lewis' father frequently went to see the old pioneer, and knew him intimately. The two families were neighbors for the last twenty-five years of the veteran's life, and when Boone died, Martrom Lewis, son of the original John Lewis and father of Martrom D. Lewis and Rufus E. Lewis, was twenty-three years old. It may be said that he grew up from a child to manhood in the presence of the old pioneer, and as the fame of his Kentucky achievements had followed, or rather preceded him, to Missouri, and was familiar in every cabin in the West, it is not strange that the young man should have conceived an admiration for the veteran, seek his society and ask him questions. Boone was not a talker. He possessed the silent demeanor, nurtured by constant relation with the forest, which is the mark of the true backwoodsman, and when he talked at all he would

not speak of himself or his achievements if he could avoid it. But he was not silent in the sense of being taciturn and repelling the advances of others. On the contrary, he was frank, open and innocent, unaffected and always cheerful. He was friendly to the young man whose elder sister was married to his son, and when Martrom Lewis grew to be an old man, with sons of his own, he cherished recollections of his visits to the old pioneer, and often spoke of them to his family; and it is from him and his elder sister, Mrs. Corbin, that we gather the lineaments of Boone's character as revealed in the twenty-four years that he lived neighbor to the Lewises. The old pioneer was singularly gentle in his bearing, manners and voice; indeed, his voice was soft almost to effeminacy, and he never exhibited even a trace of the truculence and defiance that are sometimes associated with the backwoodsman. Fearless and daring, indeed, he was, and these traits were conspicuous in danger. Mrs. Corbin says: "Of the Boones neither father nor son were ever rude or boisterous, but both were mild, gentle and pleasing. Yet, strange to say, I have been told that in battle, when aroused, there was something about them that was terrible to beholders." His movements were noiseless and unattractive, and his attitudes artless and simple. There was nothing of the hero in his words, his walk, or his intercourse with others; and so far was he from affectation of greatness or authority that children were accustomed to approach him with perfect confidence and familiarity. Indeed, he was fond of children, and children of him: and it was a habit of his, when the Lewis girls and boys came to his cabin, to draw out from under the bed the walnut coffin which he had prepared for his burial—and in which he was buried at last—and show it to them, speaking cheerfully and pleasantly of death and his readiness to meet it whenever the end might come; for it appears that he was profoundly serious, devout and reverent, and now, that his active life with its stirring events was past, this principle asserted itself in his tranquil demeanor when alone, and in his intercourse with the Lewis children, whom he reminded that a coffin was what all must come to in the end. He maintained the simple and rude habits of a backwoodsman to the last and lived always in a cabin. There is a two-story storehouse still standing, ninety years old, a short distance from Marthasville, Warren County, which is pointed out as the "Boone house" in which the old pioneer lived and died. But the old pioneer never lived in it; it was built and owned by his son Daniel M. Boone. His father refused to live in it, preferring the log cabin about half a mile distant, which he built with his own hands, when he first settled in the place, and where he spent his last days. Boone's removal to Missouri was followed by the migration of a number of others whose names are illustrious in the early history of Kentucky, among them Colonel Linn and Captain Joseph Conway, who had shared his perils, fights and hardships on the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Colonel Linn was the grandfather of the Dr. Linn who was United States Senator from Missouri; and Captain Conway, who settled in Bonhomme, St. Louis County, in 1797, and died there in 1831, was an ancestor of a number of respectable descendants, some of whom are still living in St. Louis County. The name of the old pioneer, hunter and trapper, besides being borne by his descendants, survives in subdivisions of the State. Boone County, the seat of which is Columbia, where the State University is located, was named in his honor: so is Boonville, one of the leading towns of Central Missouri: and also seven townships in different counties. In St. Charles County the Boone's Lick road is still a county highway, and in Howard County is a neighborhood which still bears the name of Boone's Lick country.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—The rapid growth and prosperous condition of the boot and shoe trade of St. Louis are referred to with pride by its citizens as striking indications of their city's thrift and enterprise. In 1880 there was $680,000 invested in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and 1,702 hands employed; the total sum paid out in wages per annum was $425,600, and the value of the products of the factories was $1,634,000. In 1890 these figures had increased to $4,170,000 capital; number of hands employed, 2,592; wages paid, $1,155,000; value of the work turned out, $4,250,000. In six years more the industry had still further increased, and the president of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' and Jobbers' Association estimated the output of the St. Louis factories for 1896 at 6,000,000 pairs, worth $1.75 a pair, or $10,500,000 for the whole. And this was only the product of

the St. Louis factories. The jobbing trade in boots and shoes of St. Louis is said to be greater than that of any other city in the Union. In 1890 the receipts from factories outside of the city were 387,505 cases; in 1891 they were 578,250 cases; in 1892 they were 828,010 cases; in 1893 they were 749,218 cases; in 1894 they were 783,793 cases; in 1895 they were 875,000 cases, and in 1896 they were 853,000 cases, which, at an average wholesale price of $25 a case, gives a total value of $21,331,300. This, added to the value of the manufactured product, makes an aggregate of $31,831,300 for the wholesale trade in boots and shoes of St. Louis.

Bosse, Louis, physician, was born February 17, 1823, in Schulenberg, Germany, and died in St. Louis, March 8, 1888. He was the son of Dr. Ludwig Bosse, a celebrated physician and surgeon of the German Army, and inherited from his father a love for the profession which he followed so successfully throughout his life. After acquiring a thorough collegiate education and completing his medical studies he began practicing with his father in Schulenberg, and remained there until 1847, when he came to this country. Establishing his home in St. Louis, he took a course at McDowell's Medical College and received his doctor's degree from that institution. Thereafter he practiced for a number of years throughout the southern and central portions of the city, having his office at the corner of Second Street and Carondelet Avenue. In 1880 he built a handsome brick residence at 1943 St. Louis Avenue, and from that time until his death his office and home were at that location. His earliest practice in St. Louis was during the cholera epidemic of 1849, at which time he directed two assistants, furnished medicines from his own drug store and did much to mitigate the horrors of that period. He was remarkably successful in his treatment of the dread disease, and gained enviable distinction in that connection. For six years he was physician in charge of the German Lutheran Hospital, to which he gave his services without compensation. A skillful physician, he was also a scholarly and accomplished gentleman, and one especially noted for his scientific attainments. Throughout his life he was closely identified with various kinds of religious and educational work, and with the charitable institutions of the city. He was also a thoroughgoing and sagacious business man, and at his death left a handsome fortune to his family. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and he was a Lutheran churchman. September 1, 1846, he married Miss Dorothea Bang, daughter of Gerhart Bang, a noted author and divine of Hanover, Germany. The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Bosse and two children, Alexander Bosse and Mrs. Milton M. Steger.

Boulevards, St. Louis.—In 1891 the General Assembly of Missouri passed what became known as the "boulevard law," which provided that all cities in Missouri having a population of three hundred thousand inhabitants or more, should be empowered to establish by ordinance and provide for the maintenance of boulevards in such cities. The right to regulate traffic thereon, to exclude heavy driving or any kind of vehicle therefrom, and to prohibit the institution and maintenance of any business avocation on the property fronting on such boulevards, was also conferred upon cities having a population of more than three hundred thousand. This law was intended to apply to the city of St. Louis, and was designed to promote the improvement and enhance the attractiveness of certain residence districts of the city. Under the authority conferred by this statute, ordinances were passed designating certain streets as boulevards, prohibiting heavy hauling thereon and the establishment of business houses of any character on such streets. An ordinance passed in 1892, making Washington Avenue from King's Highway to Grand Avenue a boulevard, with the customary prohibitions as to the use of the street and the property fronting on it, caused the constitutionality of the boulevard law to be attacked in the courts. In 1894 Messrs. Dorr & Zeller, confectioners, were arrested for violating the Washington Boulevard ordinance by conducting a business establishment within the limits from which such establishments were excluded by the ordinance. Their defense was that the ordinance was invalid because the law which authorized its enactment was in contravention of Sections 21 and 30, of Article 2, of the Constitution of the State, which provide that private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation, and that no person shall be deprived of

life, liberty or property without due process of law. The Supreme Court of the State passed upon the case finally in January of 1898, and held that the law was unconstitutional and the ordinances passed under the authority which it granted invalid.

Bouton, William, civil engineer, was born December 17, 1838, in Pennfield, Calhoun County, Michigan, son of David and Buliette (Hoaglin) Bouton. His parents came west from Central New York, in 1836, and passed the early years of their married life in a region in which Indians were numerous, and where wolves howled around their log cabin in the night time. The elder Bouton, who was a school teacher in early life, was one of the early pioneers of Michigan, and took an active part in various political movements in that State, first as an abolitionist and later as a "Free Soiler" and Republican. The genealogical record published in the "Bouton-Boughton Family," shows descent from John Bouton, a Huguenot, who fled from France, during the great persecution, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1635. A French historian writes: "From A. D. 1350, the military and court records abound with the Bouton name for two centuries. It is accorded to a noble ancestry that a proclivity for patriotism, education and religion is seen in the race all down the ages." Mr. Bouton's mother came of Pennsylvania German antecedents. His early education was obtained at home and in the common schools of Michigan. After he was fourteen years of age, he attended Olivet Academy—an institution which has since become known as Olivet College—of Eaton County, Michigan. Later he took a classical course at Hillsdale College, of Hillsdale, Michigan, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1861. In August of that year he enlisted at Battle Creek, Michigan, in the Union army, and was mustered into the United States service at St. Louis, on the 6th of September following. At the organization of his company he was elected sergeant. He was assigned to duty with the cavalry troop, known as "Merrill's Horse," and went with General Fremont to Springfield, Missouri. During the summer of 1862 he was sixty days without tents or baggage, chasing the guerrillas who infested North Missouri. In the course of the summer he had three sharp fights, all of which were on grounds chosen by the guerrillas' leaders. In 1863 his regiment was incorporated into Davidson's Cavalry Corps, to take part in the campaign against Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Bouton was mustered out at the end of his three years term of service, September 19, 1864. During the remainder of the year 1864, and in the early part of 1865, Mr. Bouton studied civil engineering in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and received the degree of civil engineer from that institution in June of 1865. Coming West, looking for work immediately afterward, he began as a surveyor's assistant with W. H. Cozzens, of St. Louis. In October of the same year he took a position with Julius Pitzman, county surveyor of St. Louis County, and ever since then he has been engaged in civil engineering operations and surveying in St. Louis. He soon acquired a reputation for accurate and reliable work in the midst of the nerve-trying traffic of down-town streets; and within thirty years he has fixed more locations for mercantile and office buildings than all of his contemporaries. Much work in other parts of the city and in laying out new subdivisions has also fallen to his lot. While he has been a very busy man, he has not been satisfied to continue doing his work just as it "always had been done before," but has striven to improve the methods of surveying in all practicable ways. The first steel bar, fifty feet long, for testing steel tapes, which was ever used, was put down and marked under his direction. He was also the first in St. Louis to use temperature corrections in city surveyors' work. At the present time—1899—he is vice-president of Pitzman's Company of Surveyors and Engineers.

From 1879 to 1882 he was a member of the Public School Board of St. Louis. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, and he has ever since been a member of the Republican party, measurably independent in action, however, regarding patriotism as of more consequence than party loyalty. He is a member of the St. Louis Engineers' Club, and of Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

February 19, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary R. Conklin, who was born in St. Louis, in 1849. Mrs. Bouton's parents came West from New York City. Her father was John Leonard Conklin, a Methodist minister, who had experience in journalism, and at one time

owned and edited the "Prairie State," a secular paper, at Jerseyville, Illinois. Coming later to St. Louis, he assumed the editorship of the "Central Christian Advocate," which is still the organ of Methodism in this city. In the maternal line, Mrs. Bouton is descended from the ancient Scottish family of Innes. Her mother's father, George Innes, born in Edinburgh, came to this country near the close of last century and engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the time of his death, at the age of seventy-three years, he was holding a position in the New York Custom House, which he had filled for thirty-one years. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Dunn, belonged to a family which was very active in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Bouton's education began in the St. Louis public schools and was continued at a girls' seminary in Illinois. Later she attended the St. Louis Normal School, then under the principalship of Miss Anna Brackett. She has always since been deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the education of youth, and keeps abreast of the times in all respects. She was one of the originators and a director of the South Side Day Nursery, and is a member of the Contemporary and Unity Clubs. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bouton are five sons and one daughter. Three of the sons have graduated from Washington University, and a fourth is now a student at that institution. The eldest son, Charles L. Bouton, after being graduated from Washington University, "*summa cum laude*," with the degree of master of science, taught school three years and then decided to take a post-graduate course at Harvard College. He earned a fellowship for the second year and received the degree of master of arts from Harvard at the end of his course. Being awarded a traveling fellowship, his professors at Harvard wished him to study with Professor Lie, of Leipzig, Germany, in a branch of mathematical work not then taught in this country. His traveling fellowship was continued a second year, and he received the degree of doctor of philosophy at Leipzig, in March of 1898. After spending the remaining half year at the "Sorbonne," in Paris, and with Professor Klein, at Goettingen, he returned to this country to take a position as instructor in mathematics at Harvard College. William H. Bouton, their second son, took the degree of civil engineer at Washington University, and since 1893 has been connected with the extension of the St. Louis Waterworks, making a specialty of hydraulic engineering. Their third son, George I. Bouton, graduated from Washington University as an electrical engineer, in 1895. In 1896, pursuant to a competitive examination, he was appointed to a position in the United States Light House Board. This position he resigned in the summer of 1897, and is now chief assistant in the office of Bryan & Humphrey, consulting mechanical and electrical engineers of this city.

Bowlin, James Butler, lawyer, congressman and diplomat, was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, in 1804. In his boyhood he was apprenticed to a trade, but abandoned it and taught school while acquiring a classical education. In 1825 he settled in Greenbrier County, Virginia, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice. He came from there to St. Louis in 1833, and practiced his profession here, establishing also and editing the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate." In 1836 he was a member of the Missouri Legislature, and for some time its chief clerk. In 1837 he was made district attorney for St. Louis, and in 1839 was elected judge of the criminal court. Afterward he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and served from December 1, 1843, to March 4, 1851, in that body. From 1854 until 1857 he was United States minister to Colombia, and from 1858 until 1859 was commissioner to Paraguay.

Bowman, Jacob L., was a journalist by profession, and came from Chicago to St. Louis some time during the latter part of the Civil War. Here he dropped his pseudonym of "Beau Hackett" and adopted that of "Hans Patrick Le Connor." The writer once asked him his reasons for assuming this new and curious compilation of names, especially since several of his articles over the signature of "Beau Hackett" had been extensively circulated by the Eastern press. His answer was that by blood he was one-half Irish, one-fourth French and one-fourth German. "Hans" represented the German part of the combination, "Le" the French, and "Patrick" and "Connor" the Irish, and "that goes in St. Louis. You haven't any Americans in your town."

In St. Louis Bowman obtained a position as a reporter on the "Republican," and it was

Jas. Boyce

through the Sunday numbers of that paper that he won his reputation as a local poet and humorist; in the latter capacity he "kept the town in a roar" during three or four years. No purely local writer has ever obtained a more popular applause than Bowman did from 1865 to 1868, in St. Louis. In 1867 George Knapp & Co. issued his book, "You and Me," which was made up principally of his contributions to the "Republican," the "New York Mercury," and other news and literary papers.

He had the failing of too many writers and men of ability in general. He died, in 1868, at the early age of twenty-six, let it be said with pity and deep regret—a raving maniac, fettered and in chains like a wild beast. The last time the writer saw him, a short time before his death, he was leisurely promenading the streets with a tin helmet on his head and a plaster bust of Ben Butler in his arms. Behind him followed a motley crowd of newsboys, bootblacks and other street urchins, calling for a speech. Poor fellow—drink had utterly bereft him of his reason. He, who had previously assumed the roll of buffoon for the amusement of the town, now played the part in reality—played it too well, too true to nature, and all too unconsciously.

The tall, lank, ungainly figure, the prominent nose and eccentric doings of "Hans Patrick Le Connor" are reminiscences of nearly a third of a century ago, but his work is not yet dead. It was only last month—March, 1899—that the San Francisco "Chronicle" contained one of his poems, "The Life-Wreck." Last year one of his humorous articles "went the rounds" of the "patent press." Somewhere in Illinois, his native State, the grass has long grown green over the grave of Jacob L. Bowman, and, whatever were his faults, let this be said of him: he was kind, gentle in his ways, gifted, unassuming and generous, and, save being an enemy to himself, he had not, probably, another enemy in the world.

ALEXANDER N. DE MENIL.

Bowman, Thomas, Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born in Pennsylvania, July 15, 1817, graduated at Dickinson College in 1837, entered the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1839, and was three years a tutor in Dickinson College. He organized Dickinson Seminary in 1848, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was its president ten years; was president of Indiana Asbury University from 1859 to 1872, when he became a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a bishop he traveled extensively in the United States, but made his home for twenty years in St. Louis. The General Conference of 1896 granted him rest from the regular duties of the episcopacy, but he still enjoys all the honors of the office, at the age of eighty-two years, with his home in Chicago. He received the degrees of doctor of divinity and doctor of laws from the Ohio Wesleyan University and Dickinson College, Pennsylvania.

Boyce, Joseph, was born April 4, 1841, in St. Louis, son of Patrick M. and Sarah M. Boyce. His parents, who were natives of Donegal, Ireland, were married there in 1835, and in 1840 immigrated to this country, arriving at New Orleans, Louisiana, in February of that year, and coming to St. Louis in April following. Mrs. Boyce, the mother of Joseph, was a Miss McLoone before her marriage, and the histories of both the Boyce and McLoone families can be traced back through well-authenticated records covering a period of two hundred years. They were the most prominent families in the town of Donegal, and numerous representatives of these old Irish families have achieved distinction in this country. One of these was the late Rev. John Boyce, an uncle of Joseph Boyce, who settled in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1844, and who was known in his day as the most eloquent priest in Massachusetts. He was the author of "Shandy Maguire," "Mary Lee, or The Yankee in Ireland," "The Spae Wife" and other works, and during his life was the intimate friend of Charles Dickens, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, and other celebrities of that day. Anthony McLoone, an uncle of Joseph Boyce on the maternal side, visited St. Louis in 1849, and was the man who inaugurated the "towing" of freight down the river to New Orleans. He bought the steamer "Dial" and a number of barges, loaded them with corn and successfully carried the immense shipment to New Orleans, where his ships were awaiting him, and later landed his cargoes of grain in the Bay of Donegal, where they were sold at a great profit. Joseph Boyce grew to manhood in St. Louis, attending, as a boy, the parochial schools of St. Francis Xavier's and

St. Patrick's Churches and St. Louis Cathedral, the schools connected with the two churches last named being conducted by the "Christian Brothers." He also attended for two seasons the Benton Night School, and later took the course in bookkeeping and commercial law at Jones' Commercial College. He gained his first practical knowledge of business affairs at the age of thirteen years as a "store boy" in the employ of Findlay Robb, at that time one of the leading hatters of St. Louis. He worked in this establishment three years, then served two years as clerk to James S. Chew, secretary of the board of underwriters, and then connected himself with the wholesale grocery house of Ober, Norris & Co.—afterward Norris, Taylor & Co.—in which he was employed as clerk and salesman until 1861, receiving from this firm a most thorough commercial education. From early boyhood he had taken a deep interest in military affairs, and when only eleven years of age he had been a member of the "St. Louis Rifle Cadets." This company disbanded after being in existence two years, and when in his seventeenth year he joined Company "A" of the "St. Louis Greys." About the same time he was appointed, through Honorable Luther M. Kennett, to a cadetship in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, but his mother prevailed upon him to decline the appointment. Remaining with the "Greys," he was promoted from time to time until he reached the rank of orderly sergeant. He was with his company at the "powder seizure" at Bissell's Point, participated in the "Southwest expedition," and went into camp with the State troops assembled at Camp Jackson in May of 1861. Soon after the Camp Jackson affair the "Greys" entered the Confederate Army as Company "D" of the First Missouri Regiment Confederate Infantry, commanded by Colonel John S. Bowen. At the organization of the regiment Mr. Boyce was elected brevet second lieutenant of his company, and rose from grade to grade until, early in 1864, he became captain of the company. He was severely wounded at the battles of Shiloh, Allatoona and Franklin. In the engagement at the last-named place Colonel Hugh A. Garland, commanding the regiment, was killed at the opening of the battle. Captain Boyce, as senior officer of the regiment, then took command of it, and led his men in the bloody assault on the Federal position, falling, dangerously wounded, on top of the works. He was rescued by members of his company as he was about to be captured by the defenders, who had been reentorced, and had regained the position from which they had been driven by the "First Missouri." He was in the Confederate service four years, and during this time was noted for gallantry, personal daring and close attention to duty. He was frequently commended in battle reports, and had it not been for the breaking off of communication between the Western army and Richmond he would have been commissioned lieutenant-colonel of his regiment when he was twenty-three years of age. He was surrendered with his wounded officers and comrades at Meridian, Mississippi, in May of 1865, and returning at once to St. Louis, he resumed the duties of civil life. Entering the employ of the house which he had left to enter the war, he traveled as its representative throughout Southern Missouri and Tennessee, meeting with great success in building up its trade in that region. During the year 1866 he traveled through Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota for the wholesale tobacco house of William Seemuller & Co., and found this line of trade so satisfactory that he concluded to embark in the manufacture of tobacco. With Messrs. Roche and McCabe he organized the firm of Roche, Boyce & McCabe, in which he was a partner until 1868. He then withdrew from this firm, but continued the manufacture of tobacco successfully, in company with his brother, Anthony Boyce, under the firm name of Boyce Bros., until 1876, when the then prevailing financial depression forced them to suspend. With the help of Colonel C. B. Burnham, at that time president of the National Bank of Commerce, he was placed in a position to resume business, but his capital would not admit of his again engaging in the manufacture of tobacco. He therefore followed the advice, "find a want and fill it," which had been given him in earlier years, and started the first business of its kind established in St. Louis, that of dealing in tobacco manufacturers' supplies. Ably assisted by his brother, he made a gratifying success of this line of business, extending their trade as far north and east as Boston, Massachusetts, and as far south as Richmond, Virginia. For many years they did an immense business in this line, and for three years prior to the late war in Cuba they

Henry Noyes

imported more high-grade sugars from Havana for tobacco manufacturers than any other St. Louis house. In later years Captain Boyce has also dealt largely in real estate, and he and his brother are owners of some very valuable city property. At the time of his business reverses in 1876 he found it necessary to make a compromise settlement with his creditors, but when fortune again favored him, he sought out these old creditors and paid their claims, dollar for dollar, although no obligation other than what he regarded as a moral one rested upon him. From early manhood up to the present time Captain Boyce has been an active personality in St. Louis, interested in everything that pertained to the city's welfare, a genial, courteous gentleman, beloved always by a host of friends. A Catholic churchman, he has been a member of the Young Men's Sodality of St. Xavier's Parish since 1857, and was for several years president of the Holy Angels' St. Vincent de Paul Society, and a member of the upper council. He was one of the organizers of the Society of Knights of St. Patrick, and for two years was secretary of the society. For two years he was president of the Ex-Confederate Historical Society, and his administration of the affairs of that organization was conspicuously successful, its greatest usefulness being attained while he was its chief executive officer. During his presidency of the Ex-Confederate Historical Society he wrote and published a series of papers which gave a full and complete history of the First Regiment Missouri Confederate Infantry. These papers were widely read, and eminent writers of Civil War histories have drawn upon them for materials for their works. For several years he was a director and first vice-president of the Western Commercial Travelers Association, and the reserve fund of that association was created mainly through his efforts. He was the founder of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Historical Society, and is now a director of that society, and prior to the creation of the paid fire department of St. Louis he was an enthusiastic volunteer fireman. A member of the Missouri Historical Society, and of its advisory board, he has read before that society many interesting papers pertaining to the Civil War, the military organizations of St. Louis and the volunteer fire department. The very complete historical sketch of "The Military Organizations of St. Louis," which appears elsewhere in these volumes, is also the product of his pen. Among the veterans of the Civil War who reside in St. Louis he has been conspicuous for his efforts to promote good feeling and the spirit of comradeship between those who fought on opposite sides, and he is one of the most active members of the society of the Blue and Gray. He has all his life had a fondness for history and historical research, and in later years he has given special attention to the collection of historical works and historical data pertaining to the Civil War, and few libraries in the West are so replete with literature of this character as is his. Especially well stored is this library with publications and manuscripts pertaining to St. Louis, and his retentive mind has caused him to be recognized as one of the best-informed of local historians. Politically he has always been known as a staunch, though liberal-minded Democrat, and on numerous occasions he has been asked to stand as the candidate of that party for important offices, but, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he has declined to yield to these solicitations.

June 17, 1868, Captain Boyce married Miss Mary Elizabeth Casey, daughter of John and Juliette (Detchmendy) Casey, of Carondelet. Mrs. Boyce's mother was a native of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, and belonged to one of the best families of that city. John Casey, the father of Mrs. Boyce, was a successful merchant, who lived for many years at Old Mines, Missouri. He came to Carondelet in 1854, and lived there until 1863, when he died, leaving a large estate. The children of Captain and Mrs. Boyce are John P., William D., Sally M., Mary F., and Joseph A. Boyce. Accompanied by the three last-named children, Captain and Mrs. Boyce visited Europe in 1887, making the tour of Ireland, Scotland, England and France. In 1896 they again went abroad, and had visited Ireland, England, France and Holland, when their trip was cut short by the cyclone which visited St. Louis that year, and which made it necessary for them to return home. Captain Boyce's eldest son, John P. Boyce, is associated with his father in business, and his second son, William D. Boyce, is extensively engaged in electrical and mechanical engineering.

Boyce, Henry, lawyer and jurist, was born December 12, 1797, near Belfast, Ireland,

on the estate of his parents, Peter and Frances Boyce. He came of a historic family, and it is related that his maternal grandfather, Gibbons, was the first Roman Catholic allowed to sit on a jury in the north of Ireland, and the first also allowed to establish a Catholic school in that region. In 1817, shortly after the death of his father, Henry Boyce left Ireland for America, and landed at Norfolk, Virginia. From there he went to Lynchburg, Virginia, and a short time afterward proceeded to New Orleans, Louisiana, making the entire journey on horseback, going by way of Nashville, Tennessee. He arrived at New Orleans in the winter of 1818, and there met Judge Alexander Porter, who induced him to go to his home near Franklin, on the Bayou Teche, and enter upon the study of law. In due time he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law thereafter on the Bayou Teche until 1824, when he became a member of the bar of Alexandria, Louisiana. His practice at Alexandria became very lucrative, and with the means which he thus accumulated he purchased in 1828 a tract of virgin forest in Rapids Parish, at the junction of the Bayou Jean de Jean with the Red River, and started what became known as Ulster Plantation, later his home, and site of the present town of Boyce. In 1831 he was chosen a judge of the courts for Western Louisiana, his jurisdiction embracing all that part of West Louisiana extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arkansas line. He was the first judicial officer to pass sentence in Shreveport, that place having previously been controlled by a rough element of the population, which defied all law. At his first term of court he sentenced one man to be hanged and four to the State's prison, but at the same time his justice was tempered by such wisdom and discretion that the roughest characters with whom he had to deal became his friends. After serving as a judge of the State courts from 1831 to 1846, he rested from judicial labors for three years, and then became judge of the United States Courts for the Western District of Louisiana by appointment of President Zachary Taylor. This office he filled until 1861, when circumstances connected with the Civil War compelled him to resign. He was among the distinguished men of Louisiana who opposed the secession of the Southern States, believing that the differences between the North and South should be peaceably adjusted, and with singular prescience he foretold the terrible result of that fateful struggle. When the war came, however, he was among those who suffered most from its effects, and in the spring of 1864, standing on the veranda of his home with Generals A. J. Smith and Weitzel, he saw his numerous plantation buildings, cotton gins, saw-mill, stables, etc., burned to the ground, the torch having been applied to them by the retreating army. His remark was: "The accumulation of a life time gone in an hour." The remark was made quietly and evidenced his perfect control over his feelings, but the strain was nevertheless one which affected him severely, and brought on an ailment of the heart which ultimately caused his death. Worth over a million of dollars in lands and slaves in 1860, he saw his fortune completely wrecked by war. In later years he made heroic efforts to rebuild his fortune, as well as to further the interests of his State, but times had changed, and he was too advanced in years to change with them; so that, although he rendered services of great value to the public, he died on the first of March, 1873, leaving only the record of a useful life and honorable career. He was a member of the State Legislature of Louisiana in 1865, and he and Honorable Randel Hunt were elected by that body to the United States Senate. For the purpose, however, of furthering political schemes, a territorial government was forced upon the State, and this in turn was followed by the odious "carpet-bag rule" of reconstruction days, the result being that he was never admitted to his seat in the Senate. In later years he engaged largely in railroad and other public enterprises. Before the war he had been president of the Louisiana Central Railroad—now part of the Texas & Pacific Railroad system—which he was rapidly pushing to completion, when the war put a stop to all industrial development. He also organized the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company, of which he was president, and the road built by this company is now a part of the Missouri Pacific Railway system. He was a man of broad capacity, admirable self-poise and deliberate judgment, and in the presence of danger was always perfectly self-possessed. His coolness saved his life on two important occasions, one of which was the explosion of the steamer "Lioness," in 1833, and the other the explosion of the Steamer "Princess," in 1859. He was a passenger on both

these ill-fated boats, and in the first instance he was wounded and had a brother among the killed. One of his nephews was among the killed in the accident to the steamer "Princess." At the time of Judge Boyce's death testimonials as to his high character and ability came to the surviving members of his family from all parts of the country, and no more just estimate of his character could be made than was contained in an editorial written by Honorable Edward D. White, now an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. After paying a glowing tribute to his public services, Judge White said of him: "Few men go through the battle of life without being hardened by the conflict; with Judge Boyce such was not the case. Having endured the adverse fortunes of a youth of struggles and of exertion, and having attained an altitude where he could overlook the conflict, he ever stretched out a hand to those who were yet in the turmoil; he ever lifted up his voice to encourage and fortify others. No young man ever called on him for help in vain. No one ever approached him for advice without obtaining cheering words, and without feeling himself strengthened and held up. In fact, it was one of his most constant efforts to seek out young men and place them on the highway to prosperity. Firm in his friendship, benevolent in his plans for the advancement of others, the living memorials of his kindness are to be found in those whom he forwarded, now scattered over the State, and who will perpetuate his memory and strive to follow his example." Judge Boyce married, in 1833, Miss Irene Archinard, daughter of John and Louise Archinard. Two children were born of this marriage—Henry Archinard Boyce and Louise Frances Boyce—both of whom were living in 1898. The first Mrs. Boyce died in 1841, and in 1848 he was married, in the City of Baton Rouge, La., to Mrs. Octavia Delany, widow of Dr. Denis Delany, of Maryland, and daughter of the distinguished pioneer, John Mullanphy, of St. Louis. Mary Elizabeth Boyce, the only child of this marriage, was born in New Orleans. Judge Boyce's relationship to the old and well-known Mullanphy family caused him to spend much of his time in St. Louis, and he was well known to the older and more prominent representatives of the present generation in this city. A grandson of Judge Boyce was the late Lieutenant Powhatan H. Clarke, of the United States Army, who was awarded "the medal for bravery," the highest honor which can be bestowed upon an American soldier.

Boyd, William Goddin, ex-president of the Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, was born June 22, 1853, in Richmond, Kentucky, son of William W. and Sophie (Goddin) Boyd. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers, who were named respectively William Boyd and Hugh Goddin, were soldiers in the War of 1812, and their widows drew pensions to the end of their lives on account of such services of their husbands. His great-great-grandfather, John Boyd, was a Revolutionary soldier who served three years in the Virginia line, and whose heirs received a land warrant from the government in consideration of his services to his country. William G. Boyd's parents were married at Richmond, Kentucky, but afterward, when the son was about one year old, removed to Lexington where the elder Boyd engaged in the dry goods trade as a member of the firm of Allen & Boyd. He died in Kentucky in 1886, and his widow is now living at Louisville, and is still a resident of that State. William G. Boyd was reared at Lexington, Kentucky, attending as a boy the public and private schools of that city, and afterwards for a short time Transylvania University. Quitting school when he was fifteen years of age he worked for a time in his father's dry goods store, and then became bookkeeper and cashier for the grocery firm of Clark & Bro., of Lexington. At the beginnings of the year 1874, he again became connected with the wholesale dry goods trade as entry clerk for the firm of Appleton, Lancaster & Duff, of Lexington, later serving the same house as a salesman. In 1876 he entered the internal revenue service of the government under Honorable A. M. Swope, then collector at Lexington for the Seventh District of Kentucky. Mr. Boyd first served as a clerk in the collector's office, but was soon made a deputy collector, and placed in charge of the stamp department of the office. After serving four years in that capacity a vacancy occurred in the chief deputyship, and he was promoted to that position, holding it until October 1, 1882, when he resigned, and came to St. Louis to accept the position of cashier with the grain commission house of D. R. Francis & Bro. While living at Lexington, he was for four years a member of the

Lexington Guards, one of the noted military companies of Kentucky. After coming to St. Louis he was cashier of the firm of D. R. Francis & Bro. until it was succeeded by the D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Company, incorporated in 1883. Mr. Boyd then became treasurer of this corporation, and has since retained that position, becoming well known to the public through this connection with the conduct and management of one of the great grain commission houses of the Southwest. In January of the year 1892 he was elected a director of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, and the year following was elected first vice-president of that body. Two weeks after the election which placed him in that position, Alonzo T. Harlow, the president of the Exchange, died, and at a special election held soon afterward Mr. Boyd was chosen to the presidency to serve out the remainder of Mr. Harlow's term. In 1894 he was again elected a director of the Exchange, and served in that capacity two years. During the years of his residence in St. Louis he has been known not only as one of the most active and energetic of the younger business men of the city, but as one of the most thoroughly capable and sagacious men identified with the grain and commission business of the city. He has interested himself in politics and public affairs from time to time as a member of the Republican party, and is a staunch churchman of the Presbyterian faith, serving Grand Avenue Church of that denomination as a deacon, and being a trustee also of the Bethel Mission. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Tuscan Lodge No. 360; Missouri Chapter No. 1, of Royal Arch Masons, and Ascalon Commandery No. 16, of Knights Templar. He is a past regent of Delmar Council of the Royal Arcanum, a member of the Legion of Honor and of the Knights of Honor, and an ex-director of the Western Travelers' Association. In March of 1895 he was elected a director of the Mercantile Club, and during the year 1897 was elected president of that club. He was for three years a vice-president of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, and is a member of the board of managers of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the Revolution. December 15, 1875, Mr. Boyd married, at Lexington, Kentucky, Miss Hallie Francis—daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Francis of that city, and sister of ex-Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri. She died December 1, 1893, leaving three children, Eliza R., Sydney F. and Sophie Rebecca. November 17, 1897, he married, at Lexington, Kentucky, Mrs. Slaughter Bassett, daughter of Mrs. James Houston Kinney, of Georgetown, Kentucky.

Boyd, Willard W., pastor of the Second Baptist Church, of St. Louis, was born November 22, 1843, in the town of Chemung, Chemung County, New York. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Saco, York County, Maine, and he grew up in that State. He was educated under private tutorship, and was fitted for college when he was thirteen years of age. Owing to his delicate health, he did not, however, enter college at that time, and at his father's death in 1861, he succeeded the elder Boyd as superintendent of the Spring Vale Manufacturing Company. In 1858 he had become a member of the First Congregational Church, and the religious element being strongly developed in his nature, after he became superintendent of the Spring Vale Manufacturing Company, he reopened a little Baptist Church in the village, long closed for the want of a minister, and began on Sunday morning to conduct a Sunday-school therein, reading sermons from Spurgeon or Beecher to the congregation from time to time. This led up to his addressing the people who assembled in this little church in his own way, and for nearly three years thereafter he preached to them regularly, both morning and evening on Sundays. As a result of the religious interest which he awakened, a new church was erected, and many persons asked to be baptized into the Baptist Church. Although he was still a Congregationalist and felt something of an unwillingness to forsake the church in which he had been brought up, he yielded to what seemed to be the promptings of duty, and in company with thirteen converts united with the Baptist Church. In 1866 he resigned the position which he had held for five years as superintendent of the Spring Vale Manufacturing Company, determined to fit himself for the Christian ministry. The following year he matriculated at Harvard College, and in 1871 was graduated from that institution. Immediately afterward he went to Germany, and spent one semester in Berlin University, one in Heidelberg, one in Göttingen, and two in Zurich, pursuing special courses in the-

ology, Greek and philosophy. Upon his return to the United States, he was appointed a proctor of Harvard College, where he taught for a year as private tutor, at the same time continuing his special studies in Hebrew and theology. In 1873 he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Charlestown District, Boston, Massachusetts, and filled that pastorate until June of 1877, when he was called to St. Louis. When he came to take charge of the Second Baptist Church of this city he found the congregation worshiping in a chapel, but within two years thereafter a magnificent church edifice had been erected for its occupancy under his supervision, and as a result of his energetic and well directed efforts. Just as it was approaching completion, this building was destroyed by fire, but was at once rebuilt, and the reconstructed edifice, free of debt, was dedicated November 26, 1879. Dr. Boyd continued to serve this church as its pastor until 1887, and during the term of his ministry its membership was increased from about four hundred to more than one thousand. In 1887 he resigned the pastorate of the Second Baptist Church, and for seven years thereafter was pastor of a church in New Jersey. In 1894 he was recalled to the St. Louis church, and since then has greatly broadened the sphere of its usefulness and added to its prestige and prominence as a Christian Church organization. As a pulpit orator, he occupies a place in the first rank of Western clergymen, and his energy and executive ability have made him a potent factor not only in advancing the interests of his own church, but in advancing all movements in St. Louis which make for the betterment of mankind. Catholic in spirit, broad-minded, and thoroughly progressive in all things he fraternizes with the ministry of all other churches, and endeavors by every means in his power to advance the cause of Christianity and to improve social and moral conditions. He has delivered many stirring addresses on questions of public moment before non-sectarian audiences and has been active in his labors to inaugurate reforms in city government, and to promote the general welfare of the city of St. Louis. Shurtleff College, of Upper Alton, Illinois, conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity in 1870. He has served the educational interests of his church in the West as a trustee of Shurtleff College, and also as a trustee of La Grange College, of La Grange, Missouri. June 2, 1880, Dr. Boyd married Miss Cora A. Dunham, daughter of John S. Dunham of St. Louis, from which union have sprung two sons, Willard W. Boyd, Jr., and Frank D. Boyd.

Boyle, Joseph, D. D., was a native of Maryland, born in the city of Baltimore, May 12, 1812. He was of Roman Catholic parentage, and was trained in that faith. He received a classical education, and it was expected he would enter the priesthood in that church. By business association in the State of Pennsylvania with a devout and intelligent Methodist, he became acquainted with the creed and principles of Protestantism, which he embraced, and in his eighteenth year was converted in a Methodist revival meeting, and united with that church in Summerfield, Summerset County, Virginia.

He contemplated entering upon the legal profession, and took up the study of law. He had, however, an early and growing conviction of a call to the ministry of the gospel, and in the fall of the year 1834, he joined the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the bounds of the Pittsburg Conference. He passed to its various orders successively, upon the completion of a four years' course of theological studies, having been ordained deacon by Bishop Robert Paine, and elder by Bishop Joshua Soule.

He was actively engaged in the regular pastorate of that church till his death, occurring in the city of Lexington, Missouri, May 3, 1872, embracing a period of thirty-eight years. The first eight years he occupied prominent fields of labor in the Pittsburg Conference, leaving its chief pastoral charge, Liberty Station, in the year 1842, in the city of Pittsburg, on a transfer to the Missouri Conference, and was appointed to the chief station in St. Louis. His transfer was upon the urgent solicitation of Bishop Joshua Soule, who, on his first visit to Missouri, in 1828, foresaw the destined future greatness of St. Louis, and sought out from the entire church connection picked men for service in that city. Other bishops adopted that policy and Dr. Boyle was among the many distinguished ministers thus selected and stationed in St. Louis from time to time. Dr. Boyle was prominent in ministerial ability and official fidelity and success, and especially in

the high place he held in public esteem and confidence and commanding influence in the community. He served the principal churches of St. Louis, existing in his day, as pastor, and as presiding elder had official relation to them all, and became chief counselor and recognized leader in St. Louis Methodism, and its most conspicuous and admired representative and exponent in the Protestant pulpit and pastorate of the city. Wholly devoid of the narrowness of sectarian bigotry, he was allied with the pastors of other Protestant churches in intimate personal intercourse and official cooperation. It was at a period in the history of the city when its first large inflow of population began, and to the pastors of that day, their commanding ability and influence and their communion in spirit and action, the Protestantism of the city is largely indebted and their names abide in grateful memory; and are held in honor as having opened and directed the path of progress..

During nearly the entire period of his ministry, in the regulation of his church the pastoral term at any one church was limited to two successive years, which occasioned his appointment in various fields of labor outside of St. Louis, filling chief stations in Boonville, Independence, Lexington and the capital of the State; and in all alike as in St. Louis, enjoying the highest public esteem and abounding in successful labors. He became at once, also, prominent and a recognized leader in his conference, and was especially active in the promotion of its educational and publication enterprises, having been member of the original board of curators of its leading institutions of learning and the founder of its denominational organ, the "St. Louis Christian Advocate."

He was chosen by his Conference repeatedly as its representative in the General Conference. In its legislation he was always influential and acquired national fame. It is said he would have been elevated to the episcopacy except for an infirmity, caused by a severe illness, which left his memory seriously impaired.

In the crisis of Methodist Church history in 1844, pending the division of the church, he was chosen by his Conference one of the delegates to the convention of the Southern Conferences, which resolved upon the separate organization of the Methodist Church in the South. In the deliberations of that convention his course was conciliatory and conservative, and he concurred in its action as just and imperative only when all hope of adjustment of questions in controversy must be abandoned. That action threatened serious fractional divisions and strife among the churches along the border line of the divided jurisdiction. Dr. Boyle was at that time stationed in St. Louis, and the adherence to the Southern jurisdiction by the St. Louis churches and subsequently by the conferences in Missouri, which was determined by vote, was accomplished with little and unappreciable dissent and more than to any other, it was due to his personal influence and wise statesmanship.

Dr. Boyle had a striking personality, handsome in face and form, and a most agreeable presence in social intercourse. He was a lifelong student and had collected a large and well selected library. His pulpit preparation was careful and thorough, never, it is said of him, having preached an indifferent sermon. His sermons and addresses were always instructive, and impressive with eloquent discourse and adorned with rhetorical finish. As a pastor he was most faithful and universally endeared to the churches. His public service was enforced by his personal qualities, his gentle spirit and dignified bearing, and more still by the elevated tone of his character and the simplicity and godly sincerity of his Christian life. His last labors were in a protracted meeting; his last sermon was on that occasion in connection with a sacramental service. A few days subsequently he was stricken down by disease of the heart, all unexpected, but according to his wish that death might come swiftly. It was a voice "at midnight"; in an unlooked-for moment the chariot of God swept down, and his instructed foot stepped upon it. His departure was universally deplored and deeply lamented, of which there were many tokens in memorial services and resolutions.

Dr. Boyle was married August 9, 1836, to Miss Emeline Gist, of an old and prominent family in Brook County, Virginia, now West Virginia. His family still reside in St. Louis, its survivors being his widow, a beloved and honored matriarch in the church and two children, one a daughter, Mrs. Virginia Price; the other a son, Honorable Wilbur Fisk Boyle, who has filled the office by election of judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court, and is now at the head of a leading law firm in St. Louis.

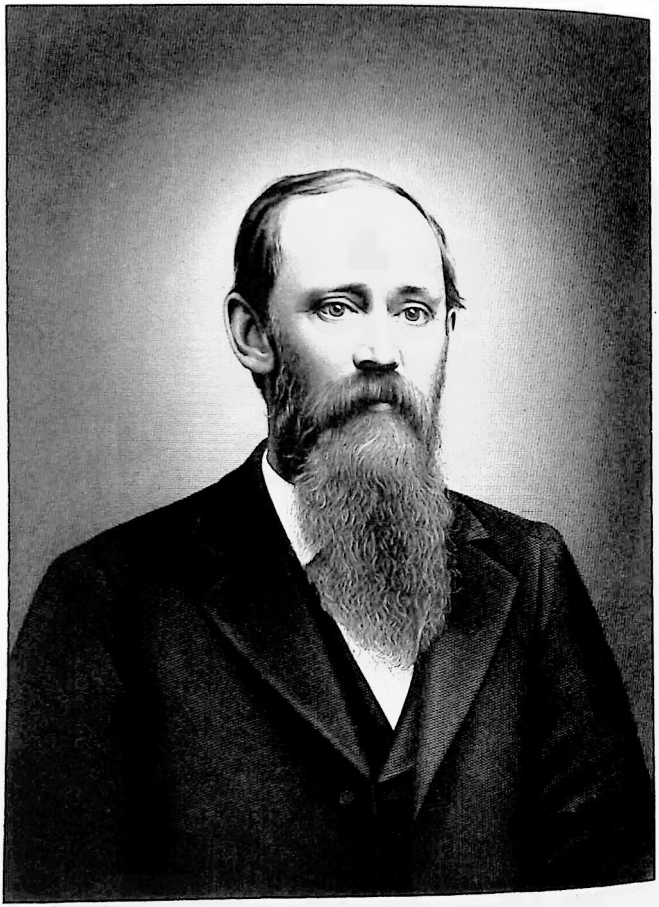
Boyle, Wilbur F., lawyer and jurist, was born August 20, 1840. His father was Rev. Dr. Joseph Boyle, the eminent Methodist minister, whose career has been briefly reviewed in the preceding sketch, and his mother was Miss Emeline Gist, before her marriage. His parents removed to Missouri when he was two years old, his father's earliest home and field of labor in this State being St. Louis. The elder Boyle's ministerial labors, under the itinerant system of the Methodist Church, caused frequent removals of the family thereafter, and the son attended school at various places, until he entered Asbury University, of Greencastle, Indiana, where he completed his academic education. Coming then to St. Louis, he read law in this city, Honorable Edward Bates, who had been Attorney-General in Lincoln's Cabinet, being for a time his preceptor. January 1, 1868, he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, and immediately afterward entered upon a professional career in this city, which has given him a place among the leading members of the Western bar. After practicing eight years, he was elected a judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, in 1876. For six years thereafter he sat upon the circuit bench, and the judgment of his professional contemporaries and the general public, gave him a place among the ablest and most thoroughly conscientious and upright jurists who have graced that bench. The esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the fact, that when, in the summer of 1892, he made known his intention to decline a second term, leading members of the bar paid him the compliment of making an organized effort to induce him to accept a renomination to the judgeship. Irrespective of political predilections, all the more prominent members of the bar of the city signed a testimonial to his fairness, ability and impartiality as a judge, and urged him to consent to continue to serve the public as a judge of the circuit court. Judge Boyle felt, however, that his duty to himself and family demanded that he should return to the practice of the law, which he resumed on the first of January, 1883. From 1885 to 1892 he was senior member of the firm of Boyle, Adams & McKeighan. In 1892 he became head of the firm of Boyle & Adams, and this firm continued in existence until 1895, when its dissolution was brought about by the appointment of Judge Adams to the judgeship of the United States District Court, for the Eastern District of Missouri. Immediately afterward the firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann was formed, which has since been known as one of the ablest law firms in the West. Judge Boyle married, in 1864, Miss Fannie L. Brother.

Brackett, James Lord, physician, was born August 13, 1835, in the town of Edwardsville, Illinois, and died in St. Louis, January 2, 1898. His parents were James L. and Hortense (Jarrot) Brackett, both of whom came of distinguished families. His father, who was a native of Augusta, Maine; was a stepbrother of the eminent orator and advocate, Rufus Choate. He came to Illinois in 1818 with Sidney Breese, afterward the distinguished jurist and chief justice of Illinois, and for many years was prominent as a physician, having been a member of the faculty of the first medical college established in St. Louis. The mother of the younger Dr. Brackett, whose maiden name was Hortense Jarrot, was the daughter of Major Nicholas Jarrot, who came with Lafayette to this country and served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army. Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War Major Jarrot came to Illinois and established his home at Cahokia. There he built in later years what is said to have been the first brick dwelling-house erected in the Mississippi Valley, which is still in a good state of preservation and the property of one of his descendants. He was extensively engaged in the fur trade, had large influence with the Indians and early settlers of this region, and rendered valuable services to the infant commonwealth of Illinois. His grandson, the subject of this sketch, received a thorough education at the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, and after attending courses of lectures at Missouri Medical College and the American Medical College of St. Louis he received his doctor's degree from the institution last named. For some years he was somewhat extensively engaged in the retail drug business in St. Louis, East St. Louis and Cahokia, but later entered regularly upon the practice of medicine, to which he devoted forty years of his life in St. Louis. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest and best-known practitioners in the city, and both as a physician and a citizen he had enjoyed, during his long and active career, the highest respect and esteem of the people

of St. Louis. During the Civil War he was prominent among the pronounced friends of the Union cause, and served for a time in the provost marshal's office under Colonel James O. Broadhead. Later he was known as a pronounced Republican in his political affiliations, although in no sense a politician. Dr. Brackett married, in 1860, Miss Louise Subit, a native of Switzerland, although reared in St. Louis. Mrs. Brackett's parents were the late Louis Subit, prominently identified with the Continental Bank of St. Louis, and Madame A. Subit, distinguished for her artistic attainments. Both Mr. and Madame Subit belonged to eminent Swiss families, being descendants of Huguenot refugees who fled from France at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The surviving members of Dr. Brackett's family are Mrs. Brackett and one son, Danville S. Brackett.

Bradford, Alfred, merchant and manufacturer, was born February 15, 1833, near Abingdon, Maryland, and died in St. Louis, July 3, 1897. He was the son of William and Eliza Bradford, and his father was for many years prominent as a hat manufacturer in the city of Baltimore. In the year 1835 he removed with his family to St. Louis, but shortly afterward went to Lebanon, Illinois, where he continued to reside until his death. His wife also died in St. Louis in 1852. Alfred Bradford was two years of age when his parents came west, and he was reared and educated at Lebanon, Illinois. After passing through the public school he attended McKendree College, founded by Rev Dr. William McKendree, noted in his day as the diplomat bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After obtaining a good classical and commercial education he turned his attention to the business in which his father had been engaged, and desiring to have a thorough and practical knowledge of it, learned the hatter's trade. While still a youth he came to St. Louis and joined his brothers, William and Adolphus, in the conduct of a hat manufactory and store, the style of the firm being Bradford Bros. & Co. Their establishment was one of the pioneer institutions of its kind in St. Louis, and for many years was located on Main Street, in what was then the principal business portion of the city. At a later date it was removed to Washington Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and there Mr. Bradford continued in business until 1890, when he retired from commercial pursuits. He was eminently successful in all his undertakings, enjoyed the highest esteem of his contemporaries among the business men of St. Louis, and was known as a man of inflexible integrity and irreproachable character. Outside of business circles he was known as a lover of literature and art, had highly cultivated tastes, and adorned his home with many art treasures. Public life had no attractions for him, and his recreation from business cares was found in the company of his family and in a home to which he was devotedly attached. He was a generous, philanthropic and public-spirited man, and a perfect type of good citizenship. January 11, 1853, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Arnot, daughter of Jesse and Mary E. Arnot, of Virginia. Mrs. Arnot was one of the self-sacrificing women of St. Louis who have devoted so large a share of their time to religious and humanitarian work, and to whom the city is chiefly indebted for its admirable system of charities. She was one of the founders of the Methodist Orphans' Home, and contributed much to its support and maintenance, and helped to promote the welfare also of other kindred institutions.

Bradford, Charles Hinkel, physician, was born in Abingdon, Maryland, February 14, 1820, and died in St. Louis, April 21, 1898. He came west with his parents, William and Eliza Bradford, in 1835, and grew to manhood in Lebanon, Illinois. His scholastic studies were completed at McKendree College of that city, and he then came to St. Louis and studied medicine, graduating from McDowell's Medical College. He practiced after that at Lebanon and Carlisle, Illinois, until 1849, quickly becoming recognized as a brilliant and accomplished young physician. Having something of the spirit of adventure in his nature, he went with the "Argonauts" to California in 1849, traveling overland to the Pacific Coast. Fortune favored him in the search for gold and in the practice of his profession in California, and he returned to St. Louis a wealthy man. Here he engaged in speculative enterprises, through which he lost his fortune almost as quickly as he had made it, and as a result he again went to California. Resuming his practice at Sacramento, he served that county in the official capacity of county physician, and later



Wm. E. Bradford.

as county treasurer, had at the same time a large and remunerative practice, and again became rich. Returning to St. Louis in 1878 with ample means, he established his home here, and thereafter devoted himself to works of charity and to study and travel. Although a man of superior accomplishments and one who had had a rich and varied experience, he was modest and retiring, and never sought to become widely known to the public. His benefactions during his life were numerous and almost princely in character, and at his death a large share of his fortune was bequeathed to charitable institutions. He was one of the chief benefactors of the Methodist Orphans' Home, making to it a gift of forty thousand dollars during his life, and making it also one of his principal legatees at his death. The Blind Girls' Home and the Training School for Girls were also numbered among the recipients of his bounty, and so unostentatiously were these gifts bestowed that only his more intimate friends and those directly interested in these institutions knew of his generous donations. To the poor he gave bounteously at all times, but so quietly did he give that his kindly acts were known only to himself and those blessed by these generous manifestations of philanthropy. He was one of the public benefactors of St. Louis, whose good works are monuments to his memory, and who will long be held in grateful remembrance by those whose lives he has helped to brighten and render more endurable. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during his residence in this city was one of those who did most to extend the usefulness of the church and advance its interests.

Bradford, William E., merchant and manufacturer, was born November 27, 1827, in Abingdon, Maryland, son of William and Eliza Bradford. He was eight years of age when his parents removed from Baltimore to the West, and nine years old when they settled at Lebanon, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. He received a liberal education, which was completed at McKendree College of Lebanon, Illinois, an institution of which his father was an early patron and friend, and which all his sons attended. After quitting school he fitted himself for the business in which he engaged so successfully in later years by learning the hatter's trade, under the direction and supervision of his eldest brother, Adolphus Bradford, and when twenty-one years of age came to St. Louis. In company with this brother he established a wholesale hat, cap and fur house, which was conducted under the firm name of Bradford & Bro., and which was located at the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and Main Street. The admission of other partners later caused the name of the firm to be changed to Bradford Bros. & Co., and as such it became best known to the public and the trade throughout the West and Southwest. In 1874 the firm purchased a block of ground on the north side of Washington Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and on this ground erected a building, which they occupied in 1875. For many years their house was among the largest wholesale houses of its kind in St. Louis, and one of the largest in the West. Their business proved exceedingly remunerative, and each of the brothers acquired a handsome fortune. William E. Bradford retired from the firm with a competency in 1881, and was not engaged in commercial pursuits thereafter, living quietly in this city until his death, which occurred June 27, 1886. He was in every respect a model merchant, sagacious in the conduct of his affairs, rigidly honest and in full sympathy at all times with movements designed to promote the commercial prosperity of the city. He knew well how to enjoy life, and after his retirement from business devoted much of his time to outdoor sports, being especially fond of hunting and fishing. He had the happy faculty of scattering sunshine about him as he journeyed through life, and always had a large circle of friends who were greatly attached to him. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and one of those most liberal in contributing to its advancement and in aiding to extend its usefulness. Mr. Bradford married, in 1857, Miss Emma Virginia Burns, daughter of Peter Burns, Sr., who was an old-time dry goods merchant in St. Louis, and who, in 1849, went to California, where he died. The mother of Mrs. Bradford, who was a native of Perth, emigrated to New York City in early life, and there received every advantage of a higher education. She lived to be eighty-four years of age, and was much esteemed for her force of character and womanly virtues. Mrs. Wm. E. Bradford was born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1837, is a woman of

culture and a liberal patron and encourager of the best in art and literature. She has lived in St. Louis since early girlhood and survives her husband. The other surviving members of his family are his son, Frank E. Bradford, manager of his father's estate, and one daughter, Caroline—now Mrs. Bradford Ryan—both of St. Louis.

Branconier, David Pierre, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, July 6, 1814. His paternal grandfather was a Norman Frenchman, who came to America as a naval officer, and whose family and descendants found a home in Canada. There David P. Branconier was reared, and there he received a collegiate education. An ambitious and energetic young Frenchman, he came to the United States in 1835, and first located in Albany, New York, where he engaged in the furniture manufacturing business, he having a natural fondness for mechanical pursuits. In 1837 he came to St. Louis, and some time later established what is said to have been the first planing mill in this city. Here he conducted an extensive lumber and planing-mill business until 1852. He then disposed of these interests and removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he purchased a considerable tract of land, which he subsequently subdivided, and which was known as Branconier's addition to Davenport. Returning to St. Louis in 1854, he formed a partnership with Benjamin Philibert, under the firm name of Philibert & Branconier, and built a planing mill at Fifteenth and Market Streets. At this location he was engaged in the planing-mill and lumber business for twenty years thereafter, and at this date—1898—the business thus established is still in existence, being conducted by the well-known Philibert & Johanning Manufacturing Company. Mr. Branconier retired from business in 1874, and died April 20, 1882, leaving an estate valued at more than a quarter of a million, much of which consisted of real estate. His residence was at 1962 Euclid Avenue, in what was formerly known as "Cote Brilliante," and his home was for many years known as one of the finest suburban homes of St. Louis. A quiet, unassuming man, Mr. Branconier at the close of his active business career, owing to failing health, preferred the quiet of a retired life to the more prominent positions which his friends on several occasions offered to him, among which was the presidency of one of our most prominent German banks organized at that time. He was fond of travel and traveled extensively, both in this country and abroad. He was known throughout his life as a man of the highest character and superior ability, possessed of the strongest chivalric sense of honor, his word being considered in the commercial world as good as his bond. At his death, in deference to the high esteem in which he was held, he was accorded the unusual ceremony of an old French custom, his remains being carried by his friends from his residence to the church, preceded by his pastor and full choir chanting the requiem. He was twice married, first in 1839, to Miss Marie Mazoula Montaigne. Two children born of this marriage are now living, one of whom is Mrs. Sophie M. Doyle, the other Mr. David O. Branconier. The first Mrs. Branconier died February 2, 1855, and in July, 1864, Mr. Branconier married Mrs. Marie Garneau, daughter of Louis Garneau, one of the pioneers of St. Charles, Missouri. The second Mrs. Branconier survives her husband, with two daughters born of their union—Mrs. George C. Arbuckle and Miss Blanche Branconier—who still reside at the homestead, which at this date is one of the original pioneer homes now left standing. But the greater part of the surrounding property has been subdivided, city streets having been given, and is now what is known as Branconier Place.

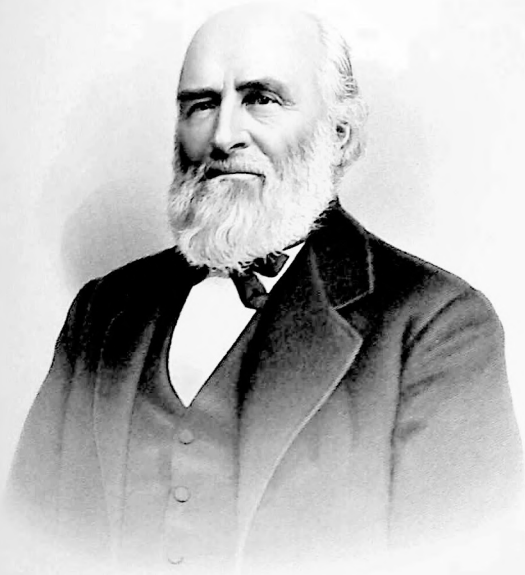
Branch, Joseph W., manufacturer and railroad president, was born in the town of Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, in 1826, son of Richard and Sarah (Wild) Branch. His birthplace was in that picturesque and historically interesting portion of England which Sir Walter Scott describes so entertainingly in the first chapter of "Ivanhoe," and of which he said, among other things: "Here haunted of yore the fabulous dragon of Wantley; here were fought many of the most desperate battles of the Roses; and here also flourished in ancient times those bands of gallant outlaws whose deeds have been rendered so popular in English song." Descended from good old Saxon stock, Mr. Branch inherited, along with great energy and marked tenacity of purpose, a spirit of adventure, and it was this spirit of adventure, perhaps, which in later years brought him to this country. As a

child, he was not physically robust, and was deprived largely of the educational advantages of schools, for which he was, however, compensated by the careful training of an accomplished mother. His father was a manufacturer of Rotherham, and very early in life the son became interested in mechanical pursuits and the business affairs connected therewith. As a result of this inclination, while he was still a mere lad, he was permitted to enter the countinghouse of the Globe Saw Works, at Sheffield, and so entirely was the business suited to his tastes that he soon became deeply absorbed in mastering all its details. Outgrowing the feebleness of his early childhood, he applied himself closely to the business in hand, and at seventeen years of age was occupying an important position in connection with the famous Globe Works. At eighteen his employers evidenced their confidence in both his capacity and his integrity by proposing to him that he should come to America and take charge of a branch house and factory which they had established in New York City. He accepted the proposition, and came to New York in 1844. There he found the business of his principals in the hands of men much older than himself, and soon discovered also that they were disinclined to receive orders and instructions from so young a chief. Unable, therefore, to inaugurate reforms in the conduct and management of the business, which he thought essential to its success, he resigned at the end of two years, and then entered upon a series of travels, in the course of which the adventurous element in his nature was given full scope. After traveling extensively in the United States he determined to visit and explore Mexico. That country was still in a greatly disturbed condition as a result of its unsuccessful war with the United States, and knowing that his trip would be by no means free from danger, he organized a company of sixteen resolute young men, who started out well mounted and well armed and equipped to traverse the region between Vera Cruz and Mazatlan. Reaching the latter place in safety at the end of an exceedingly interesting and instructive journey, Mr. Branch embarked for San Francisco, at which place he spent the greater part of the year 1849, making occasional trips to the mining regions, which had then just been discovered and which were attracting the attention of fortune-hunters from all parts of the world. Returning to the East toward the close of the year 1849, he visited St. Louis and became interested in a business enterprise here, purchasing what was known at that time as the St. Louis Saw Works. As originally organized, the firm in which he became a partner assumed the name of Branch, Crookes & Frost. Mr. Frost, however, severed his connection with the establishment in 1857, Mr. Branch and Mr. Crookes continuing the business under the firm name of Branch, Crookes & Co. Of this corporation Mr. Branch is still president, and it is numbered among the oldest and most successful manufacturing establishments in St. Louis. This, however, has been only one of many important business enterprises with which he has been connected. He was at one time president of the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad Company; served also as president of the Madison County Ferry Company; has been vice-president of the Mechanics' Bank, is one of the trustees of the estate of the late Henry Shaw, and has had many other trusts, fiduciary and otherwise, committed to his care. His success as a man of affairs has placed him in position to render many important services to the city with which he has been so long identified, and the disposition to do so has not been lacking. The teachings of a Christian mother impressed themselves so firmly upon his mind in early life that his character and acts have always been in keeping with those early counsels. Brought up an Episcopalian, he has always been devoted to the welfare of his church; has served it in various official capacities, and has been a staunch friend of, and a munificent donor to, its numerous charitable and educational institutions. He has taken great interest also in the work of fraternal organizations as a member of the Masonic order and of the order of Knights of Honor. In the latter organization he has been especially prominent, having served two years as the head of the order in Missouri, and fourteen years as treasurer of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Honor of the United States, having paid out as supreme treasurer many million dollars in death benefits to the widows and orphans of members of the order. In politics he has taken the interest which a good citizen always takes in promoting the welfare of the city, the State and the country at large, being nominally a Republican, but manifest-

because the very qualities which made him effective with individuals insured success with juries; moreover, his character inspired such confidence that his statement to the courts of the result of his examination of the law carried with it unusual weight. It is not too much to say that he represented the highest type of advocate, for he seemed to absorb his client's case, and for the time being to forget all else in the zeal of his advocacy.

But it is to the personal qualities of the man that the highest tribute is due. There was about him an atmosphere of benignity created by his never-failing kindliness and exquisite courtesy, the outward evidences of a gentle nature, and a heart full of good will towards all men. None who knew him will ever forget his genial, pleasant conversation, his considerate interest in the affairs of all, however humble. These qualities, united with a most tactful address, made him stand forth easily first in his day in social gatherings, in the banquet hall and the convention. His life was regulated in a conspicuous degree by the teachings of Christianity. He carried into it the principles of his great faith as few others have ever done, and his career was a long series of noble charities, done mostly in secret, and of sacrifices of his time and means to the service of others and to the public. These characteristics were summed up in a memorial adopted by certain of his associates in the city of St. Louis, as effectively as possible in the expression therein used, which spoke of him as "the highest type of noble, Christian gentleman."

Bredell, Edward, merchant and philanthropist, was born October 21, 1812, in the town of Berlin, Worcester County, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and died in the city of New Orleans, March 16, 1896. The founder of the family to which he belonged was one of the French Huguenots driven from France at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, who sought a home in America, settling in Maryland, and it is of interest to note in this connection that the ancestral home which he founded is still in possession of the family. The mother of Edward Bredell, whose maiden name was Collier, was of English lineage. Left half-orphaned at an early age by the death of his mother, he was brought to Missouri, in 1819, and reared under the guidance of his pious grandmother Collier, who resided at St. Charles. When he was approaching manhood, he returned to the East, and was sent by his father to Yale College, where he completed his academic education. He then entered Yale College Law School, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of laws. In 1834 he returned to St. Louis with the intention of practicing his profession here, but after being admitted to the bar, the delicate state of his health caused him to change his plans, and he engaged in commercial pursuits. With the patrimony he had inherited, he embarked in merchandising in St. Louis, as a member of the firm of Sweringen & Bredell. Later he associated with himself his brother, J. C. Bredell, under the firm name of Edward & J. C. Bredell. Both these houses were wholesale and retail establishments, and both were prosperous ventures in a financial sense. Subsequently Mr. Bredell retired from mercantile pursuits and engaged in mining operations, smelting and shipping copper ore on Meramec River from Franklin County. The Perrys, who were distinguished citizens of Missouri at an early day, and to whom Mr. Bredell had become related by marriage, were pioneers in the lead business in this state, and when one of the leading members of the family died, Mr. Bredell took charge of the interests of the estate and thus became identified with the working of lead mines and the manufacture of lead in St. Francis County. These mines were known as the "Perry Mines," and the operations there were on a very large scale for many years. Eventually Mr. Bredell retired from the conduct of this business and built the Missouri Glass Works for his son. He became president of the corporation operating this enterprise, and remained at its head, or was connected with it as director, until he retired from business. From early manhood until his death Mr. Bredell was a useful citizen, interesting himself in public affairs and endeavoring in every way possible to advance educational and religious interests, and to improve moral and social conditions in the city in which he lived. In early life he was elected a member of the public school board of St. Louis, and became president of that body. The affairs of the educational department of the city government had fallen into confusion, and Mr. Bredell soon discovered that some members of the board had been systematically robbing the city of its educational resources.



Edward Bridell

As the result of an investigation which he set on foot, the guilty parties were expelled, and this action was subsequently sustained by the courts. For the valuable services which he rendered the city in this connection he received the publicly expressed thanks of Judge Mullanphy and other leading men of that day. He inherited from a long line of Presbyterian ancestors a love of the Presbyterian Church and strong religious convictions. On the 12th of February, 1848, he became a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, of which Rev. William S. Potts, D. D., was then pastor. He remained a member of the Second Presbyterian Church until 1864, when, the establishment of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church having been determined upon, he was one of a colony of two hundred and fifty persons which withdrew from the mother church for the purpose of organizing the proposed new church, with Rev. James H. Brookes, D. D., as pastor. July 6, 1864, he was elected one of the trustees of this new church organization. October 25, 1865, he was chosen a ruling elder of that church and ordained to the office November 5th following. He served faithfully and efficiently in these positions until March 14, 1878, when he sundered ties which had become very dear to him, from a sense of duty, and became the center of a devoted band which had gathered about him, and which founded and erected the Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church. He was elected ruling elder and also trustee of this church, and continued to serve in both positions until the end of his life. In 1866 he established a printing house for the publication and distribution of religious literature, to be scattered in jails, prisons and other places where preaching is usually unknown. This institution he maintained at a yearly outlay of several thousand dollars, and some two million tracts were distributed annually through this agency. He also published a monthly journal, entitled "Truth," which had a very large circulation, and which was edited for many years by Rev. Dr. Brookes. His feelings seemed always to be that his wealth had been entrusted to him as steward, and that it was his duty to keep it employed in doing good. He also felt that it was better for one to superintend his own benefactions while living than wait until death and subject them to the danger of failing to realize his hopes and expectations. Nevertheless, his good work continued after his death, and a bequest of fifty thousand dollars was left by him to the St. Louis Bible Society, and a like sum to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. In his business life and in the various positions of trust and responsibility to which he was called he deservedly won a reputation for inflexible integrity, sterling uprightness and sound judgment, and his beneficence while living, and bequests to noble institutions at his death, entitle him to be remembered as a true Christian philanthropist. Mr. Bredell married, in 1835, Miss Angeline C. Perry, daughter of Samuel Perry, who was then most prominently identified with the lead-mining interests of Missouri. Mrs. Bredell's father was a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of Missouri, was also a member of the first General Assembly, and Perry County was named in his honor. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Bredell was Edward Bredell, Jr., who was born August 3, 1839. At the outbreak of the Civil War the younger Edward Bredell joined the Confederate Army, was commissioned captain and was assigned to duty on the staff of General Charles Feifer, in command of a brigade of Missouri troops. After the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, he was transferred to General Mosby's command, and served in the famous "Black Horse Cavalry," until killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. He was a gallant soldier and distinguished himself for bravery on numerous fields.

Bremer, Ludwig, physician, was born January 5, 1844, in Blankenburg, Germany, and grew to manhood in the Fatherland. He received his academic education at the Gymnasium of Eisleben, and studied philosophy and the sciences at Berlin. He came to the United States in 1865, and for a time thereafter was a school teacher at Glasgow, Missouri. He then took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in the class of 1870. Thereafter, until 1871, he was resident physician at the Quarantine Hospital, at that time the convalescent station of the City Hospital. After that he practiced in Carondelet and at Belleville, Illinois, until 1880, when he returned to Europe and continued his medical studies and researches at Strasburg, Zurich and Paris, until 1883. Returning to St. Louis in that year, he at once took a prominent position in his profession in this city, and has since constantly added to

his prestige and prominence through his successful labors, his contributions to medical literature and his services as a medical educator. From 1886 until 1891 he occupied the chair of physiology and pathology in the Missouri Medical College, and from 1888 until 1891 he was physician to one of the leading benevolent institutions of the city. He has written extensively on the subjects of histology, pathology, neurology and hematology, and his writings have been widely read and highly commended by his professional brethren. Throughout his career as a physician he has been recognized as a student and a scholar, an accomplished practitioner and a man of broad and varied information.

Brennan, Martin S. — This distinguished priest was born in St. Louis, July 23, 1845, soon after his parents had come to this country. These were William Brennan and Margaret Hackett, who were born in County Tipperary, Ireland. His family in one line is descended from the chieftains of Castle Comer, in Kilkenny, and in another, the Waterford line, from the family of which St. Brendan—or properly, St. Brennan—the famous navigator, was a member. His paternal grandfather was an officer on the side of the rebels in the battle of Vinegar Hills during the outbreak of 1798. As a child he went to school at the old Cathedral, and later attended the Christian Brothers' College, where in 1865, he received the degree of bachelor of arts, and afterward that of master of arts and sciences. His theological studies were pursued at St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau. Archbishop Kenrick ordained him priest at St. John's Church, St. Louis, April 3, 1869. After serving missions at Hannibal and Lebanon, Missouri, and the Cathedral, St. Patrick's and St. Michael's, this city, he was for eleven years assistant priest at St. Malachy's, where he was so esteemed and beloved by the parishioners that when he was transferred to the rectorship of St. Thomas Aquinas he was presented with a munificent testimonial. Remaining at this post for eight years, he was, in 1891, promoted to St. Lawrence O'Toole's parish, and at the synod called by Archbishop Kain, he was made one of the six permanent rectors of the city. During his pastorate in this large parish, which he is still—1899—serving, and which contains a branch of every Catholic society organized in St. Louis, twenty-two in all, the church and especially its parochial schools, taught by the Christian Brothers and Sisters of St. Joseph, have been wonderfully advanced. Father Brennan has himself contributed largely to educational work. He is a professor of astronomy and geometry at the Kenrick Theological Seminary. The public schools have adopted his work on "Electricity and Its Doctrines" as a reference book; and as a man of science, particularly in the interesting field of astronomy, his contributions to the world's knowledge enjoy far more than a circumscribed fame, having received the highest praise of scientists. He has been made a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, and the British Astronomical Association. Among his works are "What Catholics Have Done for Science," "Astronomy, New and Old" and "Science of the Bible," each of which works has passed through several editions. For many years he has been delivering popular lectures on scientific subjects, and has besides found time to write numerous magazine articles on these lines. He has officiated as master of ceremonies at the consecration of many bishops, among them Bishop Bonacum, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and Bishop Hennessey, of Wichita, Kansas. Also at the celebration of the golden jubilee of Archbishop Kenrick in 1891, and at his funeral; at the conferring of the pallium on Archbishop Kain; at the service in honor of Cardinal Satolli; and, in fact, at every important Catholic ceremonial for a score of years or more. In 1891, having been awarded the prize by a newspaper vote as "the most popular pastor in St. Louis," he receiving nearly a quarter of a million votes, Father Brennan, according to the terms of the award, made a tour of Palestine and Europe, which gave him the subjects of a series of lectures on his return, given to magnificent audiences, one of them, at the Grand Music Hall, numbering not less than six thousand. In speech he is both rhetorical and oratorical, infusing his great store of knowledge without display and with charming simplicity. He is thoroughly familiar with literature, classical and modern, and one of his marked characteristics is the unfailing readiness of his wit and humor, his quickness at repartee, and his delightful faculty of telling a good story, in which his audiences begin often in laughter and end in tears. The

charity, faith and hope he teaches are exemplified in his own life, which is one of gentleness, contentment and benevolence. His true Christian nature touches all hearts, and responds with unaffected sympathy to every pang of suffering or sorrow in the hearts of his fellowmen.

Breweries. — Brewing appears to be a very ancient business, as old as human history, and even older, for where history begins we find it a recognized and established habit, showing that peoples knew how to make beer and to drink it before they knew how to keep a record of their achievements. Xenophon speaks of it as "barley wine" among the Armenians, 400 B. C., and Egyptian records mention it as a common beverage among that ancient people at a still earlier day. Indeed, it can be traced back to India, whence probably the Egyptians and Armenians derived it. But the home of modern brewing was in Central Europe, among the Teutons, and we find the art prevailing among them, in our first historical acquaintance with them, in the forests of Germany, when they were accustomed to vote on tribal questions by striking their shields. It was those Teutonic offshoots, the Saxons and Angles, who introduced it into Great Britain; it was the modern Germans who established it in the United States; and it may be said that the spread of brewing and beer-drinking over a large part of the world in the latter half of the nineteenth century is due to the Germans. The Romans fancied there was some relation between the large limbs and massive frames of the Teutons and their favorite beverage, which they were accustomed to drink of so copiously, and the historian Tacitus, A. D. 54, attributes the defeat of the Roman legions by the German leader, Arminius, to the courage and robust vigor inspired by the "bior" of the Germans. The tame, mild beer of ancient India and Egypt, and the stronger "barley wine" of the Armenians would not pass muster beside the foaming amber fluid served out to customers in an ordinary modern beer-house; for modern beer, like many other modern things, is the product of a gradual development which lays hold on every new improvement and art that can be turned to account in brewing. The ancient beer was made of barley alone, but in modern brewing hops are used to impart an agreeable flavor and increase the tonic properties and the stimulating effect of the beverage. And other grains besides barley—rye, millet and rice—are used in limited proportions for the purpose of improving the quality. The process of brewing is simple enough in the steps and stages of it, and yet a great deal depends on the conducting of this process, on the water used, and on the handling of the liquor after the making of it is completed. The first steps are malting and mashing, for the purpose of converting the starch in the grain into gum and sugar by fermentation. In the process of malting, the grain is first steeped, then crushed, then floored and kiln-dried, the germinated barley being rendered perfectly dry and crisp. In this condition, it is malt. The malt is bruised and put into large mash-tubs with warm water and the temperature raised to 167 degrees, when it is allowed to stand and clarify. Hops are added to heighten the pleasant bitter taste and otherwise improve the beverage. In making ale no hops are used, only malt and water being employed in ale brewing. Lager beer is the product of a peculiar slow fermentation at a low temperature. Formerly it was not considered safe to make beer except in the cool months, and so important was it that the liquor, when made, should be kept at a low temperature that, when natural caves were not at hand, artificial ones and large cellars were made for the storage of beer. But artificial ice-making and cold storage have done away with all this, and have made brewing independent of the weather, caves, cellars and the natural ice crop, by enabling brewers to have vast refrigerator rooms attached to their establishments, where the processes can be conducted, and the completed liquor kept at any temperature desired, and also to have refrigerator cars for shipping beer in warm weather, without having its quality impaired. Indeed, artificial ice-making has not only altered the economy of breweries and improved the quality of beer in this country, but, in connection with the internal revenue system, has almost transformed the entire beer trade in all its features of manufacture, storage, bottling and shipping, doing away with the small breweries that existed prior to 1862, and concentrating the business in vast establishments, with large capital, employing small armies of shippers, agents, clerks and assistants, and owning their own cars for the transportation of their beer.

The product of beer in this country in 1869 was 6,342,055 barrels. Ten years later, in 1879, it was 11,103,084 barrels. Ten years later still, in 1889, it was 25,119,853 barrels; and six years later, in 1895, it was 33,589,784 barrels. In this whole period of twenty-six years, the product increased fourfold, that is, it was five times as great in 1895 as in 1869. The population of the country increased, in the same period, from 37,756,000 to 60,753,000, not quite a doubling. The production of beer in the country, therefore, increases about three times as fast as the population. And it appears that the consumption increases in nearly the same proportion. The consumption per capita in 1869 was 5.21 gallons; in 1879 it was 7.05 gallons; in 1889 it was 12.72 gallons, and in 1895 it was 14.95 gallons, nearly a trebling of the consumption per capita in the period of twenty-six years. The total quantity consumed in this country increased in that period from 196,301,200 gallons to 1,046,295,000 gallons. The production of distilled spirits in the country increased in the same period from 54,276,742 gallons to 81,909,771 gallons, less than a doubling; and the per capita consumption decreased from 1.69 gallons to 1.12 gallons. If, therefore, the large increase in the per capita consumption of malt liquors in the country is discouraging to those who fondly contemplated an era in which all intoxicants would pass out of use, they may find some encouragement in the partial displacement of strong drink with the weaker beverages. The brewing interest is very compactly organized for offensive and defensive purposes. The rise of the prohibition cause and the progress it was at one time making in bringing towns, cities, and even States under its power, forced the brewers to take measures of defense against a movement which was crippling their operations and threatening permanently to impair their business; and they organized the Brewing Association, for the purpose of combating the prohibition movement. This association maintains a literary bureau at a cost of $10,000 a year, whose work is the preparation and publication of reading matter intended to promote the drinking of beer as a wholesome, invigorating and not injurious beverage, and the manufacture of which, employing as it does so many thousand persons, is declared to be one of the most commendable and worthy industries of the country.

Before the institution of the internal revenue system of 1862 there was no national taxation of beer, nor of distilled spirits and tobacco, and the limited manufacture of beer in the country was carried on in many small breweries. The excise tax on beer was welcomed by the large brewers who possessed ample capital and the advantage of favored locations, and who saw, in the tax on beer and the rigorous regulations imposed by the new system, the agencies for elaborating the business into a perfect system, displacing the small establishments, and, by the operation of the rule of the survival of the fittest, committing the whole business into the hands of the great ones. And this was the effect of the system almost as soon as it got fairly to work. Beer began to pay a liberal share of the Federal revenue. In 1869, six years after the system went into effect, the beer tax yielded to the government $6,100,000; in 1879 it yielded $10,729,320; in 1889 it yielded $23,723,035, and in 1897 $32,500,000. The entire sum of taxes paid by beer to the government under the internal revenue system from 1863 to 1897 was $552,000,000—being about one-fifth of the interest-bearing public debt at its greatest amount.

In 1854 there were twenty-four breweries in St. Louis, whose annual product was 60,000 barrels, valued at $380,000. In 1860 the number had increased to forty, turning out a product of 189,400 barrels a year, valued at $1,523,400. In 1877 the product was 471,232 barrels, valued at $3,769,856; in 1887 it was 1,383,361 barrels, valued at $11,066,848; and in 1896 it was 2,193,785 barrels, valued at $17,550,280. In the meantime, from 1860 to 1896, the number of breweries had been reduced from forty to twenty-five. In 1877 the quantity of beer made in St. Louis was 14,608,192 gallons; in 1887 it was 43,575,872 gallons; and in 1896 it was 68,007,358 gallons, or more than four times as much at the end of the period of twenty years. The growth of the city's population in this same period was double, so that the beer product increased more than twice as much as the population.

In extent and importance of its brewing interest and beer trade, St. Louis is the second city of the Union, ranking next to New York. In 1890, according to the United States census of that year, the seven leading cities in the manufacture of malt liquors, with the value of the annual product of each, was: New York, $23,926,955; St. Louis, $16,185,560; Brook-

lm, $12,004,529; Milwaukee, $10,810,695; Philadelphia, $10,506,692; Chicago, $10,223,-718, and Cincinnati, $7,454,417.

St. Louis owes its great breweries—one of them the largest in the United States—and the vast interest they represent to its German citizens; and it owes this important and valuable element in its population to the revolutions and tumults of 1848 in Europe, which brought so many of them to our shores. It was in 1849 that the Germans began to come in considerable numbers to St. Louis, most of them coming by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi River, and the immigration continued for many years, the Germans bringing with them their thrifty habits and their love of beer. Prior to that year beer was almost a thing unknown in the West, and the very name of lager beer had not been heard of. In 1897 the capital invested in the brewing industry in the United States was estimated at $250,000,000, and the value of the annual product at $250,000,000—and nineteen-twentieths of all the breweries were owned by Germans—a striking evidence of how this element of our population has impressed itself on our national life and influenced our industrial condition. The brewing interest of St. Louis, like many other great things, had a very humble beginning. As far back as the year 1810 Mr. St. Vrain, living at Bellefontaine, was engaged in it, and an announcement in the town paper informed the citizens that orders for table beer and porter sent to St. Vrain & Habb's brewery at Bellefontaine would receive attention, the price being $10 a barrel in cash, or $12 in produce. In May of the same year Jacob Philipson opened a brewery in the town and sold beer at $11 a barrel—$1 to be refunded for the barrel when returned. As the price might be considered a trifle stiff, Mr. Philipson added the encouraging promise that it would be reduced as soon as the demand would warrant the constant running of his brewery, and farmers in the vicinity would raise the hops he needed and thus save him the expense and trouble of bringing them from distant points. In 1826 the "new" brewery of Lynch & Co. was opened, and in the following year, John Mullanphy advertised ale for sale in barrels and half-barrels, at his brewery. Not long afterward Ezra English opened a brewery at the cave near what is now Benton Park, and gave his name to the cave by using it for the storage of beer. This brewery, with the tavern attachment, was popular and prosperous for many years, the founder taking in McHose as a partner, and the business being conducted under the name of English & McHose. All these enterprises, each being an improvement on its predecessor, seemed to foreshadow that St. Louis was destined to be a great brewing center, and that the industry was to have its seat in the lower part of the city; but it was not until the year 1840 that the modern business of lager-beer-making was fairly inaugurated, when Adam Lemp established a brewery on Second Street, between Walnut and Elm. He was a German, an upright and honorable man, who thoroughly understood the business, and was prosperous and successful from the start. He was the founder of the honorable and influential family and the great brewery that bear his name. He maintained the establishment on Second Street until his death, in 1862, and then his son, William J. Lemp, who inherited his father's sterling qualities and foresaw the future greatness of St. Louis, took charge of the business, and set about adjusting it to the future by moving the brewery to the southern part of the city, in the vicinity of the intersection of Thirteenth and Cherokee Streets. The Anheuser-Busch Brewery, in the southern part of the city, at Ninth and Pestalozzi Streets, is another product of German thrift and enterprise, enjoying the reputation of being the largest of the kind in the United States, and famous in many parts of the world for the excellence of its beer. An idea of the size of this great brewery and the extent of its operations may be formed when it is stated that in all its departments there is employed a force of over six thousand and nearly seven thousand persons, and that its beer is shipped to every considerable city in the United States, and exported to nearly all the countries in the world. The founder of this establishment was E. Anheuser, born in Kreuzenach, Rhenish Prussia, September 27, 1805. He came to this country in 1842, and embarked in the brewing business in St. Louis, having purchased the Bavarian Brewery, which was founded in 1832. In 1865 he associated with himself his son-in-law, Mr. Adolphus Busch, who later succeeded to the presidency of the association and general management of the business. The firm then became E. Anheuser & Co. In 1873 this firm inaugurated the business of bottling beer for

export on a large scale, and thus became the founders of a new business, which in a few years assumed vast proportions. In 1875 a stock company was formed under the name and style of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, with a largely increased capital, Mr. Anheuser becoming president, and Mr. Adolphus Busch secretary and treasurer. Mr. Anheuser died May 12, 1880, honored and respected, and Mr. Busch became president and manager of the association. Under his intelligent and energetic control the business made still greater progress, until in 1897 the Anheuser-Busch Brewery was known far and wide for the vastness of its operations and the excellence of its products. It has a brewing capacity of 8,000 barrels a day, and a shipping capacity of 100,000,000 bottles and 5,000,000 kegs a year; and the business of the association is so extensive that it maintains general agencies and branch houses in New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, St. Paul, Baltimore, Washington, Omaha, San Antonio, Dallas, and many other smaller cities. The entire beer trade of St. Louis consists in the manufacture of the beverage, the supply of the local demand, and the shipment of the surplus to other markets. The local consumption is about three-fifths, leaving two-fifths, or 28,000,000 gallons, for shipment. The foreign exports of St. Louis beer are valued at $2,000,000. That the St. Louis brewers understand the art of making good beer, and habitually make it of the best materials and according to the most approved modern processes, is demonstrated by the popularity of their beer and the wide range of markets to which it is sent for consumption. The largest breweries have depots of their own in all the Western and Southern States for the sale of their various brands of beer; and they have also their own refrigerator cars for the transportation of their beer. Indeed, when it is stated that the St. Louis breweries, with the accessory industries connected with them, employ 8,000 persons and furnish a livelihood to 30,000; that they have 400 wagons constantly employed in hauling and delivering beer; that they own and maintain short lines of railroads with switches, and 1,200 refrigerator cars carrying their products on every railroad west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio Rivers, and also to the Northern and Eastern States, and that they manufacture a large proportion of the ice consumed in the city, it will be seen that they are vast establishments, compact in their organization, orderly in their working, and perfect both in their methods of production and in their system of distribution. And it ought to be added that they are as liberal as they are enterprising and prosperous. They maintain a high standard of wages, and in 1897 they contributed the lump sum of $20,000 for supplying the poor of the city with food, fuel, clothing and other necessaries.

D. M. Grissom.

Brick and Tile.—The presence in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis of choice clays has been an advantage of immense value to the city—not only in saving the cost of importing bricks from abroad, but also in enabling it to export bricks and other clay products to less fortunate cities. The red clay which forms the immediate substratum below the soil of St. Louis and the mass of hills around the city is of a very superior quality—equal to the Milwaukee clay that once was so highly esteemed, and better than the similar material found in the neighborhood of most other American cities. This is proved by the large brick trade with other cities that St. Louis enjoys. There was a time when the cream-colored bricks of Milwaukee were brought to St. Louis for fine work; but ever since 1875 St. Louis has been exporting pressed, vitrified and ornamental bricks to points a thousand miles distant—even to Portland and Seattle, on the Pacific—and the pre-eminent quality and beauty of these bricks is causing a constant growth of this important trade. And the choice red clay for building bricks is supplemented with a valuable fire-clay for fire-bricks, furnaces, retorts, tile and sewer pipe. This material, found in exhaustless quantities in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis, and even within the city limits, furnishes the basis for the extensive works at Howards, Cheltenham and other points on the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis and San Francisco Railroads and the Gravois Road. The high refractory quality of the St. Louis fire-clay is attested by the constant shipment of it in carloads to manufacturing points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, for furnaces and retorts; and so excellent and cheap is the sewer pipe made of it at the extensive works in St. Louis that the export of sewer pipe has also grown into an

Engd by A.H. Ritchie

Hudson E. Bridge

important feature in the annual trade of the city. St. Louis was about forty-six years old before brick houses began to be substituted for wooden ones. In 1810 John Lee made bricks and offered them at "three dollars a thousand, or six dollars if picked," and eight years later bricks were abundant enough to warrant John Dobbs and Samuel J. Carman in announcing that they had "formed a partnership in the brick-laying business, and were ready to make contracts for the building of houses in a workmanlike manner, and of the best material that St. Louis affords." The existence of fire-clay in the ridges around Cheltenham, where the Gratiots had settled, on the "Gratiot League," was discovered at an early day, but it was not until 1837 that the demands for fire-bricks justified Paul M. Gratiot in engaging in the manufacture. It was a small beginning, but it served for the commencement of what has grown into one of the most satisfactory industries of St. Louis. The brick yards, sewer-pipe works, tile and terra cotta kilns and other similar establishments within and adjacent to the limits of St. Louis, it is estimated, employ $4,000,000 capital, 2,700 hands, pay out $1,300,000 in wages a year, and yield an annual product valued at $2,600,000.

Brick Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis.—An association organized October 2, 1895, composed, as its name indicates, of those engaged in the manufacture of brick in St. Louis, and having for its object the advancement of their interests through harmonious and concerted action.

Bridge Arbitrary.—A term applied to the charge for carrying passengers and freight across the Eads Bridge, between St. Louis and East St. Louis—in other words, the charge for crossing the Mississippi River at St Louis. This charge shows many complications. For instance, it varies as to passengers on railway trains from six cents on persons traveling between St. Louis and Belleville and other adjacent points in Illinois, to sixty cents on passengers traveling from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The charge is greater for the greater distance, because it is distributed among the greater number of roads on which the passenger is carried; and it is smallest on the commuters' travel between St. Louis and the near-by points, because it forms so large a proportion of the total fare paid. In the year 1895 the average per passenger for the 1,374,585 railway passengers carried across the bridge was 22.26 cents; in 1896 the average per passenger for the 1,478,152 passengers carried was 20.96 cents. On freight, the charge is a minimum of $1.50 per car, and this, both in 1895 and in 1896, was $.0144 per hundred.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Bridge, Hudson E., manufacturer, was born May 17, 1810, at Walpole, New Hampshire—whither his parents had removed a short time before from Worcester, Massachusetts—and died in St. Louis, February 25, 1875. He was descended from that old Puritan stock which found its way from the shores of the old world and settled in the vicinity of Boston, about the middle of the seventeenth century. In his early childhood his parents removed to Bennington County, Vermont, where, under the shadows of the Green Mountains, he grew up in the life of the ordinary New England boy, spending the greater part of the year in the labors of the farm and eagerly availing himself of the limited facilities for education which were provided during the winter months. When he was twenty-one years of age, against the protests of his friends, he turned his face toward the West, full of confidence that in its boundless resources there was a wider field for what he considered his own capacity for business success. He left the parental roof with only six dollars in his pocket, to save which he walked to Troy, New York, and there entered a store, where he remained six months, accumulating sufficient to take him to Columbus, Ohio, the place he had originally selected as his destination. Arriving at Columbus in the autumn of 1831, his first care was to survey the field before him, and while so doing he opened a school for the winter months, in which he was so successful that he was urged to continue it. But teaching was but a temporary expedient, not at all congenial to his tastes or disposition, and at the earliest opportunity he entered the employment of a firm there, doing, for the place and period, an extensive business. While connected with this house as salesman he made trips covering the whole West, from Detroit to Nashville, and from Columbus to St. Louis. To his knowl-

edge of the West and Western people, acquired at this time, Mr. Bridge attributed much of his later success. He was a man of great enterprise, always adventurous; and to do something that had not been done before—to extend the facilities for business, to cheapen the cost of manufacture, to make at home something that others thought necessary to bring from abroad—was always with him an object to be attained. It was with this view that, in 1835, he left Columbus and went to Springfield, Illinois, and, in connection with Jewett, Matther & Lamb, inaugurated the manufacture of plows in that city, which, up to that time, had been brought from Cincinnati. The Jewett plow, manufactured by them, became the leading plow of the time, and the business of the firm was one of uninterrupted success. It was during one of Mr. Bridge's trips to the Cumberland River for iron that his attention was attracted to St. Louis as a promising point for business, and after endeavoring without success to interest his partners at Springfield in the proposed new location, he removed in 1837 to St. Louis, and in company with Hale & Reyburn established the business in this city. Mr. Hale dying soon after, the business was continued by Bridge & Reyburn, and the department of stoves and hollow ware was added. At this period all manufactures of this character were brought down the Ohio River. Mr. Bridge, however, conceived that the cost might be lessened by having the plates manufactured on the Tennessee River and put together in his own shop, and this was the first innovation. But this did not satisfy him. With only the experience in iron manufacture acquired in Springfield, he determined to make the plates in St. Louis, and in 1838 a little foundry was established in connection with his store. Old stove dealers warned the young man, then only twenty-eight years of age, of his folly in endeavoring to compete with the older manufacturers of Cincinnati, and of the failure that must inevitably follow. But Mr. Bridge soon found that, by careful economy, the cost of manufacture was less than the cost of bringing from the East. At this time he was his own foreman and salesman by day, and his own bookkeeper at night, and though of very humble pretentions in comparison with the establishment of to-day, the foundation was thus laid of the Empire Stove Works, which was destined to become one of the largest and best-known manufacturing enterprises of the Mississippi Valley. Before 1840 he had gathered into his own family circle his parents and brothers, all of whom have passed away under his roof, leaving himself alone, to rest with them at last in the family lot at Bellefontaine. In the year 1842 Mr. Bridge associated with him his younger brother, Harrison Bridge, and the firm of Bridge & Bro. was established. His brother's death in 1850 left him again alone for several years. In 1857 John H. Beach, who had been for several years connected with the house, was admitted as an associate, and the firm of Bridge, Beach & Co. has continued to the present time, being incorporated January 28, 1870, as the Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company. Mr. Bridge's relation as founder of the great manufacturing interest with which his name has been so long and honorably associated is but a small portion of his public history, and while his name is enrolled high on the list of merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis, he stands higher still as the pure-minded, public-spirited and honored citizen. It is not stating the case too strongly to say that there are few left who command in an equal degree not merely the esteem and confidence, but the affection, of the citizens of St. Louis. Of singular purity and simplicity in his private life, during the thirty-eight years of his residence in St. Louis no breath of reproach was ever heard against his good name. Honorable in all his dealings, rigorously just even against himself, his delicate sense of public and private duty made his name in the community the synonym of mercantile rectitude and honor. A successful business career did not separate him from his fellow-men, but to all alike, the highest and the lowest, he preserved the simplicity of character and frank, cordial manner which those who knew him will long remember. For the entire period of his residence in St. Louis he was a part of its business and activity. So far from retiring from business pursuits on achieving success, increased wealth only opened new avenues for investment in business enterprises. He was a constant and generous contributor to, and for many years an active worker in, every new public enterprise that could conduce to the growth and prosperity of the city. He was an original subscriber and worker in the inauguration of the Missouri Pacific, the

North Missouri, the Iron Mountain, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroads, the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company, and many kindred enterprises, and was one of the original incorporators of Washington University, the Polytechnic Institute, and the Mary Institute. In all of these institutions he was a trustee and contributed generously to their support. During portions of his residence in St. Louis he was a director in the Boatmen's Saving Institution, the Merchants' Bank, the Pacific Railroad for fifteen years, and one of the founders of Bellefontaine Cemetery, which was dedicated upon his fortieth birthday, and of which he was the first president, continuing as such through many years. He was also one of the founders and managers of the Institution for the Education of the Blind as a private institution, before it was conveyed to the State, a director and twice president of the Mercantile Library Association, and a director in the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company, and other institutions with which his connection was less conspicuous. It was one of his business maxims that no citizen should allow his name to be used as a director in any corporation, or in connection with any public trust, to which he was unable or unwilling to devote his personal attention, and on this ground he frequently declined the use of his name as a responsible manager, even when he was largely interested as a stockholder. He was a warm supporter of the Union at the outbreak of the Civil War, and did as much, perhaps, as any citizen of St. Louis to aid the government during that terrible period. At the beginning of the war he was among the first to announce his position as one of unqualified devotion to the Union cause, and was elected a member of the Convention of 1861, whose prompt action in establishing a provisional government for the State secured the position of Missouri in the Union. He was a liberal contributor in the organization of the earlier regiments, when no assistance could be had from the government at Washington, and he was at all times a generous donor to all the sanitary and other associations growing out of the war. His membership in the Convention of 1861, however, was the only political trust he ever consented to accept.

Extensive as were his connections with business interests up to the day of his death, he did not allow such connections to rule his life or to absorb his time. Having passed the years of his boyhood in the country, he always retained a strong inclination to rural pursuits. About thirteen years before his death he purchased a considerable estate a few miles from the city, and devoted much of his time to improving and beautifying his residence and grounds, bringing to it the same practical method and personal supervision that characterized all his relations. With rarely an exception, he returned from the city to his home every day at noon. There at Glendale, in the midst of delightful surroundings, and in the enjoyment of the society of his children, to whom he was devotedly attached, and of friends, he passed one-half of every day, dispensing a hospitality not less warm and generous than it was simple and unostentatious. Mr. Bridge had been a member of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah since his arrival in St. Louis. In his benefactions during his lifetime Mr. Bridge was unostentatious, and it is difficult to estimate their amount. They will, however, largely exceed a quarter of a million dollars, chiefly to educational institutions, in which he was greatly interested. His gifts to Washington University alone, including its several departments, amounted to $175,000, the whole of which was bestowed without solicitation and without conditions annexed. He gave freely wherever he thought good could be accomplished, but never wished his name to appear if it could be avoided. The secret of Mr. Bridge's success may be found in his scrupulous performance of every engagement and in his abhorrence of debt. He was ready to excuse almost any fault except the want of business integrity, and could not be tempted by the largest hope of profit into trading upon borrowed capital. His progress was, therefore, sure and steady, and although at the first slow, it ultimately became rapid, even to the accumulation of great wealth. There was no department of business life in St. Louis which did not feel his loss, and he left the enviable record of a good citizen, a practical philanthropist, and a faithful business man. Mr. Bridge left six children—Isabella, the wife of Colonel George E. Leighton; Emma, wife of Joseph G. Chapman; Mary, wife of N. C. Chapman; and Hudson Eliot, Harrison and Amy. The two last named have since died.

Bridge, Hudson Eliot, manufacturer, was born April 4, 1858, in St. Louis, son of Hudson E. and Helen A. Bridge. His father, of whom extended mention is made in the preceding sketch, was long one of the leading men of affairs in St. Louis, and the son was born to the inheritance of a good name, physical and mental vigor, and the responsibilities which devolve upon those favored by fortune. He passed his boyhood at his father's homestead in Glendale, Missouri, enjoyed the best educational advantages, and while still young completed his academic studies at Washington University, of St. Louis. In 1876 he entered the office of the Bridge-Beach Manufacturing Company, the great manufacturing institution founded by his father, and at once became a factor in directing this enterprise, the elder Bridge having died a year earlier. He has proven himself a worthy successor of a worthy father, and is now president of the corporation which came into existence as the result of the genius and enterprise of Hudson E. Bridge, Sr. As head of one of the great iron industries of the country, he is widely known to those identified with this interest, and his executive ability, sound judgment and correct business methods have won for him their unqualified esteem and admiration. To accumulate a fortune requires one kind of genius; to retain a fortune already acquired, to add to it its legitimate increment, and to make such use of it that its possessors may derive therefrom the greatest enjoyment, and the public the greatest benefit, requires quite another kind of genius. Mr. Bridge belongs to that younger generation of the business men of St. Louis, called upon to shoulder responsibilities differing materially from those which rested upon their predecessors. In a broader field of enterprise they find themselves obliged to deal with affairs of greater magnitude, and to solve more difficult and complicated financial and economic problems. Mr. Bridge is one of the men who have proven themselves masters of the situation, and worthy successors of the men who laid the foundations of our present prosperity, wealth and civilization. He is a director of the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association, of which his father was first president, but with this exception is not officially identified with any corporation other than the Bridge-Beach Manufacturing Company, preferring to devote such time as he can spare from this interest to various recreative outdoor sports. He has all of the native New Englander's love for an ancestral home, and has a beautiful country residence at Walpole, New Hampshire, which was the birthplace of both his father and mother. The old homestead in which his father lived having been removed, he purchased some years since the ground on which it stood, and has erected thereon a public library building, which has been fitly named "the Bridge Memorial Library." He has a large farm in connection with his New Hampshire country home, and he and his family spend several months of each year there. Although in no sense a politician, Mr. Bridge has long been an influential member of the Republican party. His religious affiliations have been with the Unitarian Church, of which his father was a prominent and useful member. His club connections in this city are with the St. Louis Club, the Noonday Club and the Country Club. February 4, 1885, he married Miss Helen Durkee, daughter of Dwight Durkee, of St. Louis, who was one of the earliest residents and first bankers of this city. A lady of rare social and domestic graces, Mrs. Bridge is well known also as an artist of very superior attainments, and one of the unique features of the palatial family residence in St. Louis is a perfectly equipped studio, in which she devotes much of her time to painting in water and oils, and to the most artistic china painting. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bridge have been Helen Bridge, Hudson E. Bridge, Lawrence Durkee Bridge, George Leighton Bridge, John Dwight Bridge, Katherine Bridge and Marion Bridge.

Bridger, James, the resident partner of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, friend and associate of General Ashley, Robert Campbell and Captain William Sublette, of St. Louis, and a famous pioneer and explorer, was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1804, and died in Jackson County, Missouri, July 17, 1881. When and under what circumstances he came west is not known, but we find him in the Rocky Mountains as early as 1820, when he was only a lad of sixteen years, being associated with Fitzpatrick, one of the most conspicuous fur traders and mountain characters of that day. In 1832 he became a partner in the Rocky Mountain Fur Com-

Hudson E. Bridge

pany, and managed its affairs in the mountains. This company had little or no dealings with Indians, securing its supplies of skins and furs from white trappers and hunters only. It maintained a considerable retinue of these, and Bridger, who seems to have cared little for civilized life, and preferred communion with mountain, stream and forest, remained in the centre of the trapping region as resident manager of the business. He was held in high respect not only by the trappers, hunters and traders, for his sagacity, courage and hospitality, but by the Indians also for his uprightness. His wife was a member of the Shoshone tribe, and he possessed the confidence of this and other tribes throughout the long period he lived in the mountains. He was an intrepid explorer; he was the first white man to tell of Great Salt Lake; he discovered Bridger Pass; he went over Yellowstone Park a quarter of a century before its name was made known to the world, and he could describe its wonders at a time when his stories appeared so absurd and incredible that they were set down as fables. He built Fort Bridger, in the beautiful valley of Black Fork of Green River, and made it his home and the rendezvous for mountainmen and plainsmen. After the Mexican War, when the Mormons migrated to Salt Lake Valley, and later, when the great overland migration to California set in, Bridger's Fort became the most famous stopping place and point of interest between the Missouri frontier and California, and many thrilling events are connected with its history. In the period between 1841 and 1844 Bridger led a great hunting and trapping expedition through the mountains and plains from the Great Falls of the Missouri to Chihuahua, Mexico. He was familiar with the great lake and smaller lakes, the spouting geysers, the waterfalls, the hot springs, the cliffs and canyons, and the resounding ground of Yellowstone Park, and in 1849 tried to have his narrative of what he saw in that now familiar region published, but the sights he had seen, and which he described in a simple, artless way, appeared so preposterous that publishers declined to print it. He lived to see the descriptions of the wonders become part of the literature of the country, and the seat of them set apart by Congress as a great natural park. Bridger seems to have been born for an explorer. His associates declared that he had no equal as a guide. He had such a ready sense of locality and direction that it was said of him that he could "smell his way" where he could not see it. And he had some natural skill as an artist also, and with a buffalo skin, or a sheet of brown paper and a piece of charcoal, would sketch a country over which he had traveled, locating its mountains, rivers and circular valleys, called "holes," so accurately that many army officers would easily recognize it from the picture. He is described as "tall and spare, straight and agile, eyes gray, hair brown and long and abundant, even in old age, expression mild and manners agreeable." Captain Chittenden's "Yellowstone National Park," from which the facts in this sketch are taken, is dedicated to the memory of John Colter and James Bridger.

Bridges.—Two bridges span the Mississippi River at St. Louis, the St. Louis Bridge, commonly known as the Eads Bridge, from its chief engineer, the late Captain James B. Eads, and the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge with which E. L. Corthell and George S. Morrison were connected, the latter as consulting engineer. The Eads Bridge, which was the first bridge erected, is the more interesting, both on account of the beauty of the structure and of the boldness of the design, which, at the time when the plans were made, more than a quarter of a century ago, had no precedent. At that time an arch of five hundred feet span was considered impracticable, and when to this was added the necessity of sinking the foundations one hundred feet and more through water and sand to rock, the difficulties seemed well nigh insurmountable.

The St. Louis Bridge is a structure 1,627 feet long between abutments, and consists of three arches of steel, the center arch being 520 feet in clear span and 55 feet above high water, and the two side arches 502 feet each, and 50 feet above high water. Each of the arches is curved to a radius of 742 feet; the rise of the center arch is 47 feet, and that of either side span is 43 feet 8 inches. The structure carries two roadways, one above the other. The lower roadway carries a double track railway, and on the upper is a wagonway, 34 feet wide, and two sidewalks, 10 feet wide each, making the total width of the highway 54 feet. The wagonway is laid with two lines of track for electric railway service, and is paved with wooden block

pavement. The electric cars were put in operation December 5, 1889, and were the first cars in St. Louis to be operated by electricity in regular service.

From the abutments on either bank of the river the roadways are carried across the levee, a distance of 240 feet, on an arcaded structure of stone masonry of two tiers of arches, the lower roadway or railway floor being supported on the lower tier consisting of a series of five masonry arches of 27 feet span each; the upper or highway floor is supported on the upper tier which contains 21 arches. The length of the bridge, including the two arcades, is 2,107 feet, and from Third Street, where the tunnel commences, to the east end of the east arcade is 3,000 feet.

Each arched span is formed of four ribs, placed parallel with each other, the two inner ribs being 12 feet apart, and each of the two exterior ribs being 16 1-2 feet from the adjacent inner rib. Each rib is formed of two members placed in a vertical plane, the upper member being 12 feet from the lower member. These two members are braced together so as to form a complete rib. The component parts of each member consist of steel tubes, 12 feet long each, and 18 inches in diameter, joined together, end to end, by wrought iron couplings in such manner as to make a continuous arch of steel tubes. The tubes are formed of steel bars planed to fit the interior of a circular envelope of steel plate, like the staves of a barrel, but with the envelope forming a continuous hoop. The ends of the tubes are cut on a bevel conforming to the radius of the curve of the arch, and grooves are cut around the tube near each end, which engage in corresponding projections in the interior of the couplings. The couplings are made in two halves, and are bolted securely to the ends of two contiguous tubes. Through each coupling passes a steel pin to which are attached the main and sway braces, and the post, or suspender, which supports the railway or highway floor. The lower end of each member of each rib abuts against large forgings, called skew backs, set in the masonry of the piers and abutments, and secured to each other and to the masonry by heavy bolts which pass through both.

The history of the St. Louis Bridge would not be complete without a brief statement of the projects which had been suggested previous to the inception of the enterprise.

For many years the necessity of some better means of crossing the river had been apparent to the citizens of St. Louis. Even as early as 1830, when the population of the city was but about 15,000, Mr. Charles Ellet, Jr., of Cincinnati, who built the first suspension bridge in America, over the Niagara River, proposed to span the river with a suspension bridge having a centre span of 1,200 feet and two shore spans of 900 feet each. The estimated cost of this structure was $737,566. The structure was designed for wagon traffic only, as there were no railroads in the West at that time. It was considered, however, that the time was "inauspicious for the commencement of an enterprise involving such an enormous expenditure of money."

In 1855 Mr. Josiah Dent, a well known citizen of St. Louis, organized a company to build a suspension bridge for railway traffic. Major J. W. Bissell, who had been associated with Charles Ellet, Jr., in the construction of the first Niagara bridge, was chief engineer. The structure was to have a single span of 1,500 feet and was estimated to cost $1,500,000.

These previous efforts were premature; and it was not until the extension of the railway systems of the country reached the Mississippi that the requirements of traffic became sufficiently great to warrant such an undertaking. Being impressed with the necessity of erecting a "bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis for the accomodation of the citizens of Illinois and Missouri, and the great railroad traffic now centering there," the council of the city of St. Louis, instructed the city engineer, Mr. Truman J. Homer, in 1865, to prepare plans and submit estimates of the cost of a suitable bridge. In accordance with these instructions, Mr. Homer submitted a report in which he proposed a tubular bridge of three spans of 500 feet each, similar to the Britannia Bridge, the cost of which was estimated to be $3,320,000.

Nothing came of this latest project, and the only result of so much discussion was a conviction that a suitable bridge would cost a great deal of money.

The first step in the project which finally culminated in the Eads Bridge was taken in 1864. In that year Honorable Norman Cutter drew up a charter, containing the names of such St. Louis men as would be likely to aid the enterprise, and the charter of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company

was approved February 5, 1864. The bill granting the supplementary charter in the State of Illinois was not approved until February 15, 1865. Two years were spent in obtaining legislation from the State of Illinois and from Congress, and it was not until May 1, 1867, that the first board of directors was chosen. The board was composed of Charles K. Dickson, James R. Blackman, James B. Eads, Amos Cotting, William Taussig, Barton Bates, Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Fogg and John R. Lionberger. The directors elected Charles K. Dickson, president; Charles Cabot, secretary, and Amos Cotting, treasurer. Mr. James B. Eads, whose only reputation at that time was that of having devised and operated submarine wrecking boats, and of having built six gunboats for river service in the Civil War, was appointed chief engineer. In July of the same year—1867—Mr. Eads had developed his plans sufficiently to lay them before the directors. The general features were adopted and Mr. Eads was instructed to commence operations as soon as, in his opinion, it would be to the interest of the company to do so. At the same time an executive and financial committee was appointed, of which Dr. William Taussig was made chairman. This post Dr. Taussig held until the completion of the bridge.

Meantime a rival company appeared, which was called the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company. This company was organized by L. B. Boomer, of Chicago, who was well known throughout the West as a bridge contractor and promoter. Charters were obtained in Missouri and in Illinois, and on March 1, 1867, the incorporators met and elected Mr. Boomer, president, and Mr. R. P. Tansey, secretary.

The contest between these companies was a stubborn one, and it finally ended in the Boomer Company selling out to the Eads Company for $150,000 in cash and in consolidating the two companies under the name of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company. The new board of directors, which was the first result of the consolidation was composed of Charles K. Dickson, William Taussig, Gerard B. Allen, William M. McPherson, Barton Bates, John R. Lionberger, of the Eads Company; and D. R. Garrison, James Harrison, R. M. Rusick, C. Beckwith, W. R. Morrison and R. P. Tansey, of the Boomer Company. But shortly afterward an election was held for a new board to prosecute the work in cordial co-operation with Mr. Eads, and all of the Boomer representatives, except W. R. Morrison, were dropped out, their places being filled by Amos Cotting, James B. Eads, Josiah Fogg and Daniel Gillespie.

By the consolidation of the two companies, which took place March 5, 1868, and the final change in the board of directors, by which greater harmony was secured, all opposition was swept away, and Mr. Eads, backed morally and financially by his personal friends, saw the way clear to the accomplishment of the supreme object in his life. It is remarkable that, while the rival company had in its employ six of the most prominent engineers in bridge and foundation work in the country, and the Eads Company not only had no prominent bridge engineer in its service but its chief engineer was unknown as an engineer, Mr. Eads should have been able to inspire such confidence in his plans and in himself as to win and maintain, through the most trying vicissitudes, the support of his company and of the capitalists of this country and Europe. The Eads Bridge, for by that name it is best known, is a noble monument, not only in its beauty and grace, but in its engineering features, to the genius of the man. Mr. Eads had able assistants in Colonel Henry Flad and Mr. Charles Pfeiffer, the former of whom was, at the time of his appointment a member of the board of water commissioners of St. Louis; the latter was chiefly engaged in the mathematical and theoretical investigations.

The Illinois charter of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company contained a provision that the bridge should be located within one hundred feet of Dyke Avenue in East St. Louis; the avowed purpose of the amendment being to kill the enterprise by compelling an enormous expenditure at the western end of the bridge. By this provision the location on the Missouri shore would be at the foot of Washington Avenue, and it was thought that the acquisition of depot grounds and the construction of a road through the city would prove insurmountable obstacles. But these difficulties were met by constructing the road under the streets, and the St. Louis tunnel was the result of the Illinois charter.

Work was actually commenced on the foundation of the west abutment, at the foot of Washington Avenue, August 20, 1867.

The cofferdam for this foundation was completed November 25, 1867. Unexpected difficulties were met in excavating for this work, in the shape of sunken steamboats, and accumulation of cinders, timber and paving stones, but on the 25th of February, 1868, the corner stone, a block of Grafton limestone, was lowered to its place on the bed rock, forty-seven feet below the city directrix, some twenty feet below the surface of the river, and the construction of the bridge was fairly begun. Work on the west abutment was soon stopped, however, by high water, and difficulties of a financial character prevented the vigorous prosecution of construction until February, 1869, when the company succeeded in overcoming prejudice and placing the enterprise on a strong financial basis.

In March, 1869, the directors arranged for the construction of the two channel piers, and the east abutment. Mr. James Andrews, of Alleghany City, was the contractor for all the masonry of the bridge, and by the middle of June, over one thousand men were employed. The east pier was the first to be commenced; the corner stone was laid in October, 1869, and for five months thereafter the construction was not interrupted, by day or night. On February 28, 1870, the pier reached bed rock, 110 feet below the city directrix, and 95 feet below the surface of the river. The west pier was commenced January 15, 1870, and reached the rock, 91 feet below the city directrix, April 1st.

The method of building the west abutment was simple enough, a cofferdam being placed around the site, the water pumped out, and the enclosed material excavated to the rock, on which the masonry was built. The construction of the east abutment and channel piers presented greater difficulties, and the method employed is of interest, because, although much deeper foundations have been since placed, the St. Louis Bridge was the first instance of foundations sunk by the pneumatic process to such great depth. In this process a caisson is built, either of wood or iron, in the form of a box of adequate dimensions, with no bottom. The sides and top are air tight. The caisson is placed in position and securely anchored. The masonry is commenced on the top of the caisson, and by its increasing weight sinks the caisson deeper and deeper until the bottom is reached. If sand or other material is interposed between the caisson and the final resting place, the water is driven out of the interior of the caisson by forcing in compressed air, the pressure of the air being increased as the depth increases. In the masonry one or more shafts are left, through which access is had to the interior of the caisson, entrance to and exit from these shafts being obtained through suitable air-locks, which are simply air tight chambers with two doors, one entering from the outer air, the other entering into the shaft. Workmen are sent down into the caisson, who excavate the inclosed material, which is raised to the top through shafts left in the masonry for that purpose. As the excavation progresses the pier sinks, and the masonry is carried up as the depth increases. When the rock or other suitable foundation is reached, the interior of the caisson and all the shafts are filled up with concrete or masonry. The masonry is supported, therefore, in its descent by the cushion of air.

This process, though in use in Europe, was first employed in this country in sinking the channel piers of the St. Louis Bridge; it proved so successful that it was determined to sink the east abutment to the rock, the original intention having been to found it on piles. The foundation of this abutment was placed on the bed rock March 28, 1871, the immersion being 109 feet 8 inches, or 136 feet below high water mark.

The west abutment is at its base 49 feet long by 62 feet 8 inches wide, and at top, 64 feet 3 inches long by 47 feet 6 inches wide; its height is 112 feet 8 inches, and its foundation is 13 feet below extreme low water. It contains 12,648 cubic yards of masonry. The west pier is 82 feet long by 48 feet wide at the base, and 63 feet by 24 feet at the top; it is 172 feet 1 inch in height, with its foundation 61 feet 2 inches below extreme low water, and contains 14,170 cubic yards of masonry. The east pier is 82 feet by 60 at the bottom, 63 feet by 24 at the top, and 197 feet 1 inch in height, with its base 86 feet 2 inches below extreme low water, and contains 17,820 cubic yards of masonry. The east abutment is 83 feet by 70 feet 6 inches at the base, and 64 feet 3 inches by 47 feet 6 inches at the top; its height is 192 feet 9 inches and its base 93 feet 3 inches below extreme low water. It contains 24,093 cubic yards of masonry.

The effect of the compressed air on the workmen in the caisson produced a peculiar

form of paralysis, which came to be known as caisson disease. Although compressed air had been used in Europe for some time in sinking foundations, the deepest was but seventy-five feet below the surface of the river, and while some trouble had been experienced at that depth, it was generally considered practicable to work men under a pressure of four or five atmospheres. There was no precedent for any depth over seventy-five feet, and the best method of protecting the men at work on the St. Louis Bridge foundations had to be learned from experience. Ninety-one cases of caisson disease occurred in the east and west piers, of whom thirteen died. In consequence of the experience gained at those piers, the number of cases at the east abutment, although the foundation was much deeper, was but twenty-eight, of whom but one died, and all the rest completely recovered.

While the masonry work was in progress the contracts for the steel work and erection were made, and after numerous attempts to produce the material desired had failed, the Keystone Company, of Pittsburg, succeeded in furnishing the material. Erection was commenced on the west span, and the first skew backs were in place March 13, 1873. As it was manifestly impossible to put false works in the river with which to support the arch during erection, a method devised by Colonel Flad was employed. This method consisted of building out from the pier or abutment, and supporting the incompleted arch at the required points by cables passing from the points to the top of a timber tower erected on the pier or abutment. These towers could be raised or lowered by means of powerful hydraulic jacks, thus enabling the adjustment of the height of the arches. By carrying out the erection equally on either side of a pier, the tower and incomplete spans formed a balanced structure; at the abutments the towers were anchored back to the ground. As each span was erected from the two ends, stretching out over the river until the two portions met in the center to complete the span, the adjustment of the ribs so that they should accurately meet and permit inserting the closing tube was a matter of great delicacy. After considerable difficulty had been experienced, the two ribs of the west span were finally closed on September 17, 1873, and the problem was solved. From this time on the progress on the bridge was rapid. The inner ribs of the center and east spans were closed December 18, 1873, and all the spans were closed January 21, 1874. Early in June, 1874, the last spike to connect the bridge with the railways of the land was driven by General Sherman, and the great work was finished. On the 2d of July, a public test of the structure was made, with fourteen locomotives, and on July 4, 1874, nearly seven years after the commencement of the work, the city celebrated the completion of the bridge.

The cost of the bridge structure, including the approaches, was $6,536,730, but adding to this land damages, commissions, interest, hospital expenses and numerous miscellaneous items, the aggregate reached over $10,000,000. As a result of this excess of cost over the original estimate, $4,500,000, the company had to default soon after the completion of the structure, and the property was sold under foreclosure proceedings. It was afterward reorganized under its present title, "St. Louis Bridge Company." The original stockholders lost their whole investment.

The contractor for the stone work was James Andrews, of Alleghany City, who also built the stone masonry in the tunnel connecting the bridge with the railway tracks in Mill Creek Valley. The chief assistant engineer was Colonel Henry Flad, of St. Louis, whose co-operation, advice and assistance Mr. Eads had from beginning to end. From the commencement of the work to the end Mr. Eads was supported by a board of directors who had unbounded faith in his great abilities, and were his personal friends.

The first president of the company was Charles K. Dickson, followed in order by William M. McPherson, and Gerard B. Allen, John Dillon as secretary and James H. Britton as treasurer. Dr. William Taussig was chosen chairman of the executive committee, and managing director at the beginning, and continued in that position until the work was completed.

The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge, built across the river in the upper part of the city, received its name from the action taken by the Merchants' Exchange, in 1886. It was thought that an additional bridge was needed in that quarter to facilitate the transfer traffic across the river, and the steps toward securing it were taken under the auspices of the Exchange. The first committee appointed in

connection with the enterprise was composed of S. W. Cobb, C. C. Rainwater, D. R. Francis, John Whitaker, John R. Holmes, John D. Perry and John M. Gilmore. Congress granted the necessary charter February 3, 1887, and the requisite terminal privileges were granted by the city June 9, 1887. Two corporations were organized, the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Company and the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Company, the former to build the bridge, and the latter to construct the terminal arrangements in connection with it.

The bridge is described as a double intersection, pin-connected through truss, with horizontal bottom chord and curved top chord. There are four piers, all resting on the bed rock, and supporting three main spans, the center one 523.5 feet and the two side spans 521.5 feet each in length; the height above high water is 52 feet. At either end of the main bridge are three approach deck spans of 125 feet each in length. The main bridge is 1,566.5 feet in length, and the total structure, including the steel approaches, is 2,422.5 feet long.

The piers are founded on pneumatic caissons resting on the bed rock, and packed with concrete. The two main or river piers are 12 feet thick and 48 feet long, resting on caissons 28 feet by 70 feet, and 17 feet high; the two shore piers are 10 feet thick by 48 feet long resting on caissons 26 feet by 70 feet, and 17 feet high. The piers are built from the caissons up to three feet of low water mark, of limestone from Bedford, Indiana; above this, of Missouri granite to the high water mark, and from that point to the top, of Bedford stone.

The entire superstructure is of steel except the pedestals and ornamented posts, which are of cast iron; the total weight of steel is 10,470,940 pounds.

The Merchants' Bridge is a railway bridge and carries a double-track railway. The eastern approach to the bridge was originally a wooden trestle, and is 4,740 feet in length; this approach crosses the tracks of the Chicago & Alton, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Wabash Railroads in the north end of Venice. The east approach terminates in the town of Madison; from this point to Granite City, two and a half miles distant, a double track railway connects with the above railways, and the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad. At the western end of the bridge approach connection is made with the Wabash Railroad, the Keokuk lines, and the St. Louis Transfer Railway.

The tracks of the Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway commence west of Tenth Street near the tracks of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and are carried on a double track elevated structure, 8,160 feet long, from Seventh Street to the levee, and along the levee northward to Carr Street; from this point the tracks continue northward along Main and Hall Streets to Bremen Avenue, where they meet the western approach to the bridge. At Bremen Avenue a branch extends across the grounds of the city water works, and thence along McKissock Avenue to Bircher Street and Broadway.

NORMAN W. EAVES.

Bridges, Mill Creek Valley.—The valley where once were Mill Creek and Chouteau's Pond, the district now covered by the tracks of the several railroads entering Union Station from the West, is spanned by six massive bridges for street car, wagon and pedestrian traffic, and one for pedestrians only, together costing the city $900,500. The most imposing and expensive of these is the Grand Avenue bridge, which cost $420,000. The others are on Twelfth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Streets, and on Jefferson Avenue. The foot-bridge extends from Atlanta to Papin Street, from West Jefferson Avenue.

Bridge Traffic.—All the traffic across the Eads Bridge and through the tunnel to the Union Station is performed by the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis (see "Terminal Railroad Association"), which has engines, houses, yards, tracks, switches and employes of its own, and which takes the passenger trains from Union Station to East St. Louis, in Illinois, and from East St. Louis to Union Station, and all the freight trains to and from St. Louis. The bridge is leased to the Terminal Association. In 1895 the association transferred 208,872 loaded, and 129,480 empty freight cars across the bridge; in 1896, 218,911 loaded, and 140,387 empty cars, and in 1897, 215,460 loaded, and 135,708 empty cars; total number of freight cars transferred in 1897, 351,168. The number of cars in passenger trains transferred over the bridge

in 1895 was 180,579; in 1896, 185,160, and in 1897, 176,923; total number of cars of all kinds transferred across the bridge in 1897, 535,447. The freight carried in 1895 was 3,-247,181 tons; in 1896, 3,418,848 tons, and in 1897, 3,424,886 tons. The revenue derived from the handling of this freight in 1895 was $917,368; in 1896 it was $986,291; in 1897 it was $990,279. The average revenue per car in 1895 was $4.45; in 1896 it was $4.505, and in 1897 it was $4.595. This was equivalent to a rate of 1.44 cents per 100 pounds in 1895 and 1896, and 1.46 cents per 100 pounds in 1897. The number of passenger cars transferred over the bridge in 1895 was 180,579; in 1896, 185,160, and in 1897, 176,923. The number of passengers carried in 1895 was 1,557,525; in 1896 it was 1,660,652, and in 1897 it was 1,533,576. The average number of railway passengers per day in 1895 was 4,-267; in 1896 it was 4,537, and in 1897 it was 4,201. There were 180,579 free passengers carried across in 1895; 182,500 in 1896, and 206,475 in 1897. The average revenue per passenger in 1895 was 22.26 cents; in 1896 22.96 cents, and in 1897, 23.57 cents. The entire revenue from passengers in 1895 was $306,021; in 1896 it was $309,834, and in 1897 it was $312,919; and the total revenue from railway traffic, freight and passengers in 1895 was $1,233,329; in 1896, $1,296,126, and in 1897, $1,213,198. The upper roadway traffic yielded in 1895, from foot passengers, $44,828; from electric railway passengers, $98,871, and from vehicles and live stock, $136,591; total, $240,291. In 1896 it yielded, from foot passengers, $47,238; from electric railway passengers, $38,355, and from vehicles and live stock, $124,191; total, $209,-784. The gross earnings of the bridge, lower and upper roadways, were, in 1895, $1,757,-781; in 1896, $1,799,207, and in 1897, $1,862,-228. Of the 215,460 loaded cars carried across the bridge in 1897, 52,962 were loaded with bituminous coal, 34,209 with miscellaneous freight, 29,646 with live stock, 26,889 with merchandise and package freight, 11,095 with cotton, 9,025 with stone, brick, drain tile, clay and sand, 87,500 with iron and steel, 5,-928 with vegetables and fruit, 5,154 with anthracite coal and coke, 4,953 with packing-house products, 4,444 with lumber and forest products, 4,297 with grain and seeds, 3,318 with pig lead, spelter and bullion, 2,772 with hay, straw and broom corn, 2,540 with oils, 2,265 with ice, 2,168 with cement, lime and stucco, 1,609 with agricultural implements and machinery, 1,480 with ores, 1,402 with flour and mill products, 1,308 with salt, and 406 with beer. The number of foot passengers crossing the bridge on the upper roadway in 1897 was 1,189,458, and the number crossing as passengers on the electric railway was 1,398,514; total, 2,587,972. Add to this the number crossing on the railway track, in railway trains, 1,533,594, and we have a total of 4,121,566 persons crossing the bridge both ways in 1897. It is estimated that 40 per cent of the carload traffic across the river in 1897 passed over the Eads Bridge, 20 per cent over the Merchants' Bridge, 25 per cent over the ferry, and 15 per cent by transfer wagons, which used the ferry boats. The Merchants' Bridge, in the upper part of the city, being a railroad bridge only, has no pedestrian or vehicle traffic, and the business passing over it is in carloads.

Bridgeton.—A town in St. Louis County, situated fifteen miles northwest from the court house in St. Louis. It had its origin in a French and Spanish settlement, made within a few years after St. Louis was founded. The place was incorporated as a town by act of the Missouri Legislature in 1843. An old-time fort erected there for defense against the Indians was commanded for a time by William Owens, and the place was known as Owens' Station prior to its incorporation.

Briggs, Waldo.—Among the surgeons of the country the highest rank that can be had in the profession is held, among others, by Dr. Waldo Briggs, who is equally well known in St. Louis on account of his benevolent disposition. His success is all the more complimentary to him for the reason that it is due to hard study as well as to the taste and inclinations inherited from his father, he being the son of Dr. William T. Briggs. Dr. Briggs is a native of Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he was born on July 2, 1855. He had already received a liberal education before he entered the University of Nashville, where he completed a literary education, graduating with specially high honors in 1875. He was not satisfied with that, however, and soon after entered the medical department of the Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, to

fit himself for the sphere which he proposed to make the work of his life. There also he at once took high rank among the students, and graduated with high honors in 1875, being among the first of the members of his class. He had well earned the degree of doctor of medicine, and when he came to St. Louis soon after the beginning of his practice, or, to be more exact, in 1877, he was received by the members of his profession as one of its brightest lights. He soon gave testimony by his services that he was entitled to that rank, and was given a lectureship in the college of Physicians and Surgeons, his special branch being operative surgery. He was later tendered the chair of professor of clinical surgery and genito-urinary surgery in the Beaumont Medical College. He accepted that post in 1884, and by the exhaustiveness of his studies soon began to attract the attention of the medical profession of the country to such an extent that it was but a short time until he was made the consulting surgeon of the City and Female Hospitals, both positions of honor and opportunities, but both of benevolent character rather than anything else. To each he gave the closest of his attention, though his private practice had become so large that in itself it gave him but little time for recreation. Dr. Briggs' studies have made him original in all his practice, and as a result he has given birth to several ideas which have been taken up, utilized and commended by the profession generally. One of these was in what has become known as "the extra-abdominal method of treatment of wounds of the intestines," involving, of course, laparotomy. His process was unique at the beginning, but that it was the most practical is shown by the fact that it has been almost universally adopted by other operators. Dr. Briggs is a man among men, as well as a physician and surgeon among physicians and surgeons. He is a man of the highest of literary attainments, and of the most delightful social qualities, a credit to the citizenship of St. Louis, as well as to the medical fraternity. He is now the professor of surgery and dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the chief surgeon of the Jefferson Hospital. In both of these his record has continued to be in advance of the practice in his specialty, and in the general practice of his profession. He married, in 1880, Miss Nellie Gray, of Centralia, Illinois. One child, Gray Briggs, has been born to them.

Brookmire, James Hamill, merchant, was born January 8, 1837, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis, February 22, 1808. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Hamill) Brookmire, both of whom were born in Ireland, and belonged to families of wealth and social prominence, seated near the city of Belfast. Mr. Brookmire's father was a man of means, and the son was trained to a business career under favorable auspices. After obtaining a good education in the public schools he gained a practical knowledge of commercial affairs in one of the large wholesale grocery houses of Philadelphia, in which he was employed two years. He then came to St. Louis, a capable, ambitious youth, and entered the employ of his uncles, S. & J. Hamill, then engaged in the wholesale grocery business on Second Street, near Chestnut Street. He began in this establishment as a clerk, and earned his admission to a partnership by demonstrating his adaptability to commercial pursuits and evidencing that integrity of purpose which is essential to success in mercantile life. Becoming a member of the firm in 1861, the conduct of its affairs gradually drifted into his hands, and in 1868 he purchased the interest of Joseph Hamill, his surviving partner in the business, Samuel Hamill having died some years previously. After making this purchase he associated with himself Thomas Rankin, and under the firm name of Brookmire & Rankin continued a wholesale grocery trade which extended over a large area of territory. Several years later David Rankin, Jr., and E. J. Scudder were admitted to the firm, but its name was not changed until the two Rankins retired, leaving Mr. Brookmire and Mr. Scudder in control of the business. After that Brookmire & Co. was the firm name until 1892, when Mr. Brookmire retired from business, although in the meantime Mr. Brookmire's son, James H. Brookmire, Jr., had been admitted to the partnership. His commercial career in St. Louis covered a period of thirty-one years, and during all that time he was known as a merchant of the highest character and standing, a business man of unquestionable integrity, and a useful citizen in all that the term implies. When he had been thirty years in

Member of Congress

business he celebrated the occasion by entertaining many of his contemporaries in commercial circles at the St. Louis Club, and numerous tokens of esteem testified, in this connection, to the strong hold which he had upon the regard of those who had been brought into contact with him in the business relations of life. He had a large acquaintance and extensive trade relations for many years with Eastern merchants, who regarded him as the highest type of the enterprising and sagacious Western merchant, and with whom his credit was unlimited. Among St. Louis merchants he was noted for his thorough knowledge of everything pertaining to the trade in groceries, and his expert judgment of the qualities of teas and coffees. His business methods were admirable in all respects, and his success was the reward of true merit. Too much occupied with commercial pursuits to have any fondness for public life, he never participated actively in politics, but he became a member of the Republican party in the infancy of that organization, and affiliated with it to the end of his life. During the Civil War he was a pronounced Unionist, and for a time served as a member of the Halleck Guards, enrolled in the military service as Union troops. He was a churchman of the Episcopal faith, a member of the St. Louis and University Clubs, and of the orders of the Legion of Honor and Royal Arcanum. Mr. Brookmire married, in 1867, Miss Anna Forbes, of St. Louis, whose father was an old and honored resident of this city. Their children are Daisy—now the wife of Alfred P. Hebard, a member of the St. Louis bar—James H. Brookmire, Jr., of the Curtis Manufacturing Company; Cornelia F., and Jane Brookmire.

Bull, John Cardwell, was born October 9, 1812, in Shelbyville, Shelby County, Kentucky, and died in St. Louis, March 13, 1898. His parents were Robert and Martha (Cardwell) Bull, and his father was engaged for many years in the manufacture of rope and bagging at Shelbyville. John C. Bull was educated in the schools of his native town, and in his young manhood became interested with his father in the rope and bagging business. Later he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, removing from there to Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1836, and embarking in business in the last named city as a cotton factor and commission merchant. He returned to Shelbyville, Kentucky, after the death of his father, in 1840, and for seven years thereafter was occupied in conducting and settling up the business of the elder Bull's estate. He then came to St. Louis and manufactured rope and bagging, and conducted a commission house in this city until 1859. His rope factory was destroyed by fire in the year last named, and thereafter he was identified with the commission business of the city only until 1870. At a later date he became connected with the fire insurance business, and was thus engaged until his death. He was remarkable for his mental and physical vigor until within a short time of his death, and notwithstanding his advanced age, went to and from his business as regularly as the average man twenty years his junior. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for seventy-three years, and at the time of his death was one of the revered fathers of Methodism in St. Louis. He was also one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the country, having become a member of the order while he was a resident of Vicksburg, Mississippi. He was twice married, first to Miss Mary C. Tandy, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in 1833. She died in 1834, and in 1840 he married Miss Eliza S. Payne, daughter of General John Payne, of Augusta, Kentucky. The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Bull and five children—John P. Bull, William Bull, Duval P. Bull, Mrs. R. C. Atkinson, all of St. Louis, and Mrs. L. P. Edelen, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

Brinckwirth, Theodore, was born in 1817, in the town of Burgsteinfurth, Province of Westphalia, Germany, and died in St. Louis, January 24, 1866. He received a practical education in his native town, and was trained to the business of beer-brewing. In 1846 he came to the United States, and his first home in this country was at Quincy, Illinois, where he established a primitive brewery. After remaining there three years he came to St. Louis, and bought what was then known as the Lafayette Brewery, located on Carr Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. He was a pioneer in this branch of business, and one of the founders of the great beer-brewing industry of St. Louis. He con-

ducted the brewery on Carr Street until 1865, when he removed to a new and larger plant erected on Cass Avenue. At this location he founded the brewery which he conducted until his death, and which is still in existence, and with which his name is still identified. After his death, in 1866, the business was continued under the firm name of Brinckwirth & Griesedieck, the firm consisting of Mrs. Fredericka Brinckwirth and Mr. Franz Griesedieck. In 1874 Mr. W. F. Nolker became a member of the firm, and its name was changed to Brinckwirth, Griesedieck & Nolker. Mr. Griesedieck died in 1879, and thereafter the business was continued under the firm name of Brinckwirth & Nolker, the partners being Louis Brinckwirth, "only son of Mrs. Brinckwirth," and William F. Nolker. The firm as thus constituted continued in existence until 1882, when the Brinckwirth-Nolker Brewing Company was incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with William F. Nolker, Mrs. F. Brinckwirth and Louis Brinckwirth as directors, Mr. Nolker as president, and Mr. Brinckwirth as secretary and treasurer. This corporation thereafter conducted a prosperous trade and a profitable manufacturing enterprise until 1889, in which year, in connection with eighteen other St. Louis breweries, it was consolidated into the St. Louis Brewing Association, and became the property of one of the largest corporations of its kind in the world. Mr. Brinckwirth was a man of many virtues, kind-hearted, genial, and noted locally for his sympathy with those in distress and his generosity to such as needed assistance. No deserving person who appealed to him for aid was turned away without a kind work and substantial relief. He married, in 1846, Miss Fredericka Lanvers, who was born in Borghorst, in the Province of Westphalia, Germany. Throughout his life Mrs. Brinckwirth was to her husband a helpmate in the full sense of that term. Nature endowed her with a practical mind and much business sagacity, and her wise counsels contributed much to his success as a business man. Remarkable for her self-reliance and good judgment, she gave a share of her attention to business interests for many years, and it may well be said that she and her husband wrought happily together in the upbuilding of their fortune. Mrs. Brinckwirth survives her husband, and for many years has made her home with her son-in-law, Mr. Nolker, her gentle manners and charming amiability of character making her the idol of his household. Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Brinckwirth, only two lived to adult age. These were one daughter, Louise Brinckwirth Nolker, and one son, Louis Brinckwirth, also prominent as a man of affairs in this city.

B'rith Abraham, Order of.—A Jewish fraternal and benevolent order, which originated in New York City, and was introduced into St. Louis in 1881. In 1897 there were nine lodges in St. Louis, with a membership approximating five hundred. The Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, almost identical in name and character, but subject to a different jurisdiction, was established in St. Louis in 1894, and had eight lodges and four hundred members in the city in 1897.

Britton, James H., at one time mayor of St. Louis, was born July 11, 1817, in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and grew up in that State. He received a plain practical education, and began his business career as clerk in a store at Sperryville, Virginia. In 1840 he came West, and established his home at Troy, Missouri, where he engaged in general merchandising. From there he came, in 1857, to St. Louis, and became cashier of the Southern Bank of this city. He retained that position until 1864, when he was made president of the bank. He had marked ability as a financier, and later was made president of the National Bank of the State of Missouri. The first public office which he held was that of secretary of the Missouri State Senate, in 1848. In 1852, and again in 1854, he represented Lincoln County in the Legislature, and during the session of 1856-7 he was chief clerk of the House of Representatives. For several years he was treasurer of Lincoln County, and also served as postmaster of Troy, the county seat of that county. In 1875 he was elected mayor of St. Louis on the Democratic ticket, and held that office until February of 1876, when he was unseated as the result of a contest, which had been instituted by Henry Overstolz, who had been the candidate against him for the mayoralty at the preceding election.

Broadhead, James Overton, who achieved distinction as lawyer, congressman and diplomat was born at Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, May 29, 1819, and died in St. Louis, August 7, 1898. A memorial adopted by the St. Louis bar soon after his death presents an admirable review of his career as a lawyer, and his public services, as follows:

"At the age of eighteen, after a year spent at the University of Virginia, he removed to Pike County, Missouri, where he was admitted to the bar in the year 1842. In 1845 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, in 1847 a member of the State House of Representatives from Pike County, a State Senator in 1851, a member of the committee of safety in St. Louis in 1861, and in the same year a delegate to the State Convention which assembled to determine upon the course of the State on the issue of Union or secession. Appointed to be district attorney of the United States during this year, he soon resigned his office in order to discharge more pressing public duties growing out of the exigencies of the war. In 1863 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of volunteers by President Lincoln, and immediately appointed provost marshal-general of the Military Department of Missouri.

"Elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1875, he labored incessantly in the formation of the constitution adopted in that year. He was retained as special counsel for the government in the famous "Whisky Ring" cases in St. Louis in 1876, and in 1878 was made president of the American Bar Association. In the year 1882 he was elected to Congress, and served with distinction on the judiciary committee of the house during his term, declining a renomination. President Cleveland, in 1885, appointed him special commissioner to make examination with reference to the "French Spoliation Claims," in pursuance of which duty he spent several months in France examining the government archives, and upon his report Congress took the first action toward making provision for the payment to the descendants of those whose claims had been ignored for nearly a century. Soon after the completion of this duty, he was appointed minister to Switzerland, which office he held until about two years before his death.

"In 1859 he came to St. Louis, where he formed a law partnership with the late Fidelio C. Sharp, which continued till the death of the latter in 1875. Subsequently he was associated with John H. Overall, W. F. Broadhead, A. W. Slayback, Herman A. Haeussler and C. S. Broadhead; with the last two his association continued until the time of his death.

"From almost the day of his admission to the bar in 1842, with the exception of the brief intervals caused by his absences abroad, he was continuously engaged in the practice of the law, and was concerned in much of the great litigation of this city and State, as well as in many important controversies in the Federal Supreme Court.

"It appears from this outline that both the public and professional careers of Colonel Broadhead were unusually long and active, touching great affairs and intimately connected with some of the most momentous crises in the history of our State and national government. The least that can be said of him is that he was fully adequate to every occasion, however trying, and that in many of his forensic efforts and public acts he was conspicuously great.

"In analyzing the careers of men, we are oftentimes confronted by anomalous and seemingly contradictory results. In some we find talents and energy in combination, such as would ordinarily assure success, followed by failure. In others we find mediocre ability rewarded by the highest distinction; and we are forced to the conclusion that there is no "itinerary of the road to fame"; her mantle falls upon those who possess that assemblage of faculties, not one of which need necessarily be great, so adapted to environment that, working in harmony, they together secure the prize for which we all strive. There is, however, one quality whose presence insures, and whose absence makes impossible, true greatness, and that is character. In scrutinizing the career of our friend we find that while gifted with many intellectual qualities above the average of men, this one salient element stands out foremost in his composition. In his integrity, firm as the very foundations of truth, he was without "variableness nor shadow of turning." In a public address he once used these words: "No man without an upright mind, and no man who has not preserved his integrity, has ever died leaving the reputation of a great lawyer."

"To this standard his whole life was adjusted and the reputation he leaves perfectly illustrates the truth of his maxim.

"In the profession of the law Colonel Broadhead stood easily in the front rank, not only in this State, but in the nation; indeed, of all our State bar he probably enjoyed the widest national reputation, for his public career served to attract attention to his notable ability as a lawyer, as is shown by his constant employment in cases of great magnitude, in the Federal courts, arising outside of the State. His legal education was thorough, and, notwithstanding his active participation in public affairs, his studies were never intermitted. The character of his mind was such, that it seemed to be able to select the salient points of a controversy or a reported case, to eliminate the immaterial and to concentrate upon the main issue. In the trial of causes he gave little attention to what might be called the minutiae of preparation. He seemed to care but little for memoranda, for the orderly arrangement of papers and all that multitude of details which occupy so much of the attention of the ordinary practitioner. He seemed to the casual observer to be rather neglectful in these matters, but when the trial was on he was never found unprepared. Somewhat slow in his movements he gave the impression of not being alert in his mental processes; but no man who met him in a professional contest ever finished it without being profoundly impressed with his acuteness of perception, his unfailing readiness and his extraordinary resourcefulness. His mind was cast in a mould which discards those mere technicalities that distinguish the legal mechanic from the great lawyer. It possessed that clear discernment which classified the issues according to the underlying principles of right and justice, and which, with the aid of a memory singularly tenacious and accurate, enabled him in a time inconceivably short, to harmonize principle with precedent in the construction of arguments, persuasive, logical, conclusive. It seemed to one opposed to him for the first time that his indifference made him an easy antagonist, but no man ever emerged from such a controversy without feeling that upon every important point Colonel Broadhead was fully prepared and able to support his position with the clearest application of established principle, coupled with every precedent which the history of the law could supply.

"It can not be said that Colonel Broadhead was versatile in the law; he had not in such marked degree as some other great lawyers the faculty of special fitness in numerous departments of the practice; yet in no branch of the law, however different from those which he specifically preferred, did he ever show unfitness. The intellectual superiority which made him great in some negatived the possibility of weakness in any. His preference and the trend of his mental activity was in the direction of the more profound legal questions, such as constitutional law. His familiarity with the history of jurisprudence and the philosophy which underlies and permeates that greatest of all sciences, specially qualified him for the solution of those broader questions involved in the construction of the written charters of the States and the nation. In the famous case of the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, these qualities appeared in special prominence. In this case he held a brief for the Mormon Church, which was contending against the attempt of the United States to invade the property rights of a religious corporation by escheating its lands to the government. His argument in this case rises to heights rarely equaled in the profession and stamps him as a constitutional lawyer of surpassing ability. An incident which occurred in the argument of that case before the Supreme Court of the United States illustrates both the power of his argument and the esteem in which he was held by that tribunal. In the course of the argument this colloquy occurred: The Court: "Conceding that that part of the statute is valid which declares this corporation called 'The Church of Latter-Day Saints' is dissolved, what do you say becomes of it?" Mr. Broadhead: "That is the question I am undertaking to discuss." The Court: "You are stating these leading authorities. I would like to know what your view is; where are you coming to? What do *you* say?"

"We believe there can be no higher encomium given to a member of our profession than that the highest court of the land, in a case involving so great a question, should place itself upon record as desiring, in addition to leading authorities, the individual opinion of counsel on the vital issue of the case.

"In the famous express cases the question involved was one as to the obligation of com-

mon carriers. The issues were most important and far reaching in their scope; the controversy bitter. Among his opponents were such men as Senator Edmunds, Mr. Seward and ex-Justice Campbell, but in the final hearing before the Supreme Court of the United States, which was concluded by Colonel Broadhead in an argument of nearly two days' duration, he exhibited a grasp of the issues, a convincing power which carried the day and added another to his long list of forensic successes. It was his own opinion and that of many others, that, considering the commanding ability of his adversaries, and the fact that several members of the court had on the circuit expressed views opposed to his contention, his victory in this case was the greatest triumph of his professional life.

"It is undoubtedly true that much of his professional success was due to the fact that every tribunal before which he appeared became immediately impressed with his perfect candor and honesty. His face, his manner, his whole bearing throughout the case carried a conviction of his single-minded purpose to present the issues with absolute fairness; that he came before the court with profound convictions, and with the intention of performing the most exalted function of the lawyer by aiding the court in sifting out the very truth and justice of the matter in dispute.

"The public career of Colonel Broadhead was characterized throughout by the highest qualities of patriotic citizenship. He came of a stock which had borne arms in defense of liberty in the Revolutionary War, and in the War of 1812, and he imbibed in his youth and early manhood the spirit which actuated the fathers of the Republic. While too young to have had any personal intercourse with Jefferson, he was reared in a locality where the best qualities of that great man had impressed themselves upon the thought and conduct of all those with whom he came in contact. He grew to manhood in an atmosphere created by eminent statesmen and permeated by a love of country, a patriotic devotion to public duty, and a full recognition of the obligation which rests upon the citizen to give his services for the public good. His personal acquaintance and relations with Mr. Madison served to foster still further these virtues, and thus one of the most prominent characteristics of his life was the unquestioned readiness with which he devoted himself to the solution of every public question of magnitude, and the intrepid courage with which he labored throughout his whole life for the right, as he conceived it, at whatever cost to himself. In the great national crisis of 1861, he was eminent in his strenuous advocacy of the Union at any cost.

"His argument before the convention which met in this city in 1861, in support of the right of the Federal government to call out the State militia for the purpose of suppressing insurrection, was as able as it was courageous, and his administration of the difficult and delicate duties of provost-marshal was marked by a fidelity to duty, and yet a kindliness which signalized the patriotism of the citizen while it gave earnest of the gentleness of his nature; so that whilst performing a task under circumstances where harshness was almost a necessity, he retained the affectionate regard of those against whom he was obliged to enforce the severe penalties imposed by the Federal government. His services in the State Convention, which established the provisional government in 1861, were notable. The situation was most difficult. The State government was in confusion; the people were divided in sentiment and sympathy on the great question of the day; intense bitterness, partisan rancor and violence were universal. With a great patience, an unwearying tolerance of the opinions of others, and with an eye single to the patriotic purpose of preserving the Union, he labored in season and out of season, giving unsparingly of his time, his talents and his means till at length order succeeded anarchy and perfect success rewarded his devotion.

"The war being over, he was one of those who believed that amnesty was not a mere word; he threw away the sword and strove mightily to restore to his former adversaries the civil rights and privileges of which partisan bitterness had deprived them.

"In the Forty-eighth Congress, as a member of the judiciary committee, he gave to National Legislation the same able and conscientious service, which was the habit of his life. He impressed himself upon his associates as a man devoid of any purpose save that only of an upright, zealous discharge of duty. In great measure he contributed to the correct solution of the weighty questions which came before that body.

"In the Constitutional Conventions of 1845 and 1875 Colonel Broadhead's talents were

of great value. As in the interpretation of organic law lay his greatest power, so in the creation of those great charters his special ability shone forth. In the grave questions which came before those conventions his voice was ever for conservatism and the strictest application of the great principles which underlie our form of government; and his arguments were replete with illustrations drawn from the wise utterances of the founders of the nation when they passed through that unknown and troubled sea which lay between them and the institution of our republic. The spirit of fairness which ever pervaded his mind and his devotion to the interests of the State of his adoption aided in great measure, if it did not control, the limitations imposed by those instruments on the aggressions of corporate interests against the rights of the people, and the unwise and illiberal efforts of those who would have impeded the progress of the State by enactments restricting the rewards which are justly due to capital honestly invested. His breadth of view, his full comprehension of the operation of economic laws, his thorough understanding of the genius of the people, their needs, their weakness and their strength, his candor, his known integrity and his high professional standing gave him a weight in these councils and a power for good which have been of incalculable benefit to this State.

"His last appearance in political life was in the memorable campaign of 1896. Though it pained him deeply to server his connection with his old political associates, he did not hesitate to follow his convictions and identify himself with the National Democratic party, in whose convention at Indianapolis he was one of the most prominent figures. While some may not agree with his conclusions, his disinterested advocacy of what he believed to be right must challenge the admiration of all.

"The personal characteristics of Colonel Broadhead were such as to merit special notice. There was in him a simplicity, an utter absence of guile such as is rarely seen in one whose life has been spent in legal and public controversies, and who has been in touch with affairs so many and so varied. With a noble disdain of the meannesses of life he combined a tolerance of the errors and weaknesses of others which made him a constant target for the designing and an ever ready help to the unfortunate. It seemed impossible for him to deny any appeal from the distressed, irrespective of the merit of the application. Indifferent to the glitter of wealth and the allurements of power, he gave freely, too freely, indeed, of his earnings, and died comparatively a poor man. Ostentation was impossible to him, and his modest appreciation of his own ability, his repugnance to asserting any claim for reward for his own public services, were notable qualities of the man in a day when the rule is so conspicuously otherwise. Though undemonstrative in manner, any man who had ever known him carried throughout life affectionate remembrances either of some kindness done or some assurance, which needed no spoken word, that no appeal to him would ever go unanswered. His controversies engendered no rancor; the elevation of his character and his unquestioned sincerity carried assurance to every opponent, however sharp the contest, that the man had no quarrel save with wrong, that the battle was one of intellect and wholly above the plane of personal animosity. He accepted his defeats, which were few, with an equal mind, and with the feeling that the tribunal which decided against him might have erred in judgment but was incapable of wrongdoing; and he bore his triumphs, which were many, without undue elation and in such spirit of modesty and with such kindly consideration as left no sting in the bosom of his adversary.

"Colonel Broadhead possessed a rare and discriminating taste in literature and his mind was stored with the beauties of the English classics. His legal arguments and public addresses are full of evidences of this; for while the chief merits of his style are simplicity and perspicuousness, the irresistible eloquence of facts, yet it abounds with illustrations of a high order of literary learning and skill.

"It is impossible to sum up in a few words a character and career such as this. If we say that his nature was at once simple, sincere, dignified, noble and lovable; that as lawyer he deservedly ranked as high as any at the bar of this State, possessed of some qualities excelling any of his contemporaries, and of a professional stature surpassed by few in the nation; that as public man he was a polemic and a statesman of the foremost order; and that as a citizen he was one of the purest patriots in our history, we should still fall short of completeness; for there was that about him which can not be pictured in words; an

indefinable personal quality which affected all who knew him with unbounded confidence in his character and capacity and united him to all with whom he came in contact with ties of enduring affection and esteem. And to this must be added that he was of a type, now unfortunately too rare, which realizes the highest duty of our profession; the type which accepts and executes the trusts imposed upon the lawyer by the requirements of civilization—that he shall frame the organic law of the land, and in its administration; treasure the wise precedents of the past for guidance in the future, evolve and shape the polity of the republic, and give freely of his time and his skill to the conservation of her institutions; the type of Hamilton, Henry, Marshall; the men who laid the foundations of the commonwealth, and the emulation of whose virtues will alone perpetuate her greatness!"

Brockmeyer, Henry C., lawyer, legislator, publicist and author, was born near Minden, Prussia, August 12, 1828, and left his home at the age of sixteen to seek his fortune in America, reaching our shores in an emigrant ship, penniless, friendless and unable to understand the English language. By dint of hard work in an humble capacity he got money enough to make his way westward, and finally, when twenty years old, arrived in St. Louis. For two months he was employed in the tannery of John How. Afterward he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and to Columbus, Mississippi, where he worked at the same trade until he accumulated means to attend Georgetown College, Kentucky, and subsequently Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, taking advantage of vacations to provide means to pursue his studies in preparation for a professional life, all the time relying upon his own exertions in the battle against "iron fortune." In 1854 he returned to Missouri. From boyhood he had been a lover of nature, and of "communion with her visible forms." To him, indeed, she spoke in "various language." With his books and gun he made himself a rude home in the woods of Warren County, where for nearly three years he led the life of a recluse, his only companion being his faithful dog. It was not that he loved man less, but nature more, that he thus secluded himself, while deepening the foundation of that philosophic knowledge which has so comforted him in after life, and been the source of so much enjoyment to others. He acquainted himself with the habits of animals and birds, the musical and the tuneless inhabitants of the forest, with the secrets of verdure and leaf, with the royal arcanum of "God's first temples." This study was varied by thoughtful investigation into the science of human government in all its forms. And so those hermit years were passed until other objects began to claim attention. Returning to St. Louis, young Brockmeyer obtained employment in the "Excelsior Stove Works" of Giles F. Filley, and afterward with Bridge, Beach & Co. He then tried farming in Warren County, and the Civil War breaking out, enrolled himself in the militia, and was elected captain of a company. Later he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel and authorized to raise a regiment. This he did within a period of three weeks. The regiment petitioned Colonel Gamble to give Brockmeyer a colonelcy. Both muster roll and petition were declined, and a few days thereafter the surprised suspect was thrown into Gratiot Street Prison by order of General Morrill, whose headquarters were at Warrenton. An investigation of the facts showed there were no grounds for this proceeding, and he was released. The people of Warren County vindicated "Colonel" Brockmeyer, as he continued to be called, by electing him by a large majority as a Union Democrat to the next Legislature, in 1862. During the session he acted with the war Democrats, and voted for Samuel T. Glover for United States Senator. At the close of his term he removed to St. Louis and began the practice of law. In 1866 he was elected alderman, and in 1870 State Senator. He was chairman of the committee on judiciary of the latter body for two years, and served a like term as chairman of the committee on ways and means. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and served as chairman of the committee on legislative department. During the whole of his representative career Colonel Brockmeyer exhibited a thorough and detailed knowledge of prevailing systems of taxation and revenue, internal improvements, public institutions, education, and, indeed, the whole range of political economy. He is the author of the restrictions placed by the constitution of 1875 upon expenditures in excess of a certain percentage of the revenues,

whereby a sinking fund was established for the extinguishing of the public debt, and of many others of the features making that instrument a model of its kind. In 1876 Colonel Brockmeyer was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with John S. Phelps, thereby becoming president of the State Senate, and appointing the working committees. He has been repeatedly solicited to re-enter public life as a member of Congress, but since 1870 has declined all participation in political affairs, except as a voter; but for many years he was active in politics as a speaker throughout Missouri, and in other States, and as a participant in State and national Democratic conventions. Literary pursuits have engrossed him mostly.

Brookes, James H., a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who was for thirty-nine years pastor of the Second and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Churches in St. Louis. He was born at Pulaski, Tennessee, February 26, 1830, his parents being Rev. J. H. Brookes and Judith Smith Lacy Brookes. At the age of eight years he began to earn his own living, and at fifteen he taught school. Later he served as a clerk in a store and as a census-taker. In 1851 he entered Miami University, Ohio, and graduated in 1853, and then entered Princeton Seminary, where he spent a year. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Miami, Ohio, in 1854, and was immediately called to the First Presbyterian Church, of Dayton, Ohio. His pastorate there was satisfactory and successful, and his learning and ability began to attract attention to him as one of the most promising young preachers in the Presbyterian Church. In 1858 he was called to the Second Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, northwest corner of Broadway and Walnut Streets. He accepted the call and preached his first sermon February 18, 1858. He remained with this church until 1864, when he became pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, which afterward became the Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church, remaining with it until the day of his death, on Easter morning, 1897. During his connection with the Second Church, from February 18, 1858, to April, 1865, there were 338 accessions—184 by confession of faith and 154 by letter—and during the thirty-three years he acted as pastor of the Walnut Street and Compton Avenue Church there were 1,473 accessions—869 upon confession of faith, and 604 by letter. He was eminent as a Bible scholar and expositor, recognized for the last twenty-five years of his life as the foremost and ablest advocate of the inerrancy of the Scriptures; and he was eminent also as a premillennialist, earnestly preaching the speedy coming of Christ, and contending that the signs of the times portend the imminency of that coming. His earnestness, eloquence and learning made him one of the most powerful preachers of his time, and he was regarded as a foremost champion of Presbyterianism in the country. He was quite as well and favorably known as a writer. For twenty-three years he was editor of "The Truth," a religious monthly, published in St. Louis, and was the author also of a number of books, the most important of which are "The Christ," "Mystery of Suffering," "Maranatha," "Is the Bible True?" and "Did Jesus Rise?" Dr. Brookes was married, in May, 1854, to Miss Susan Oliver, daughter of David Oliver, of Oxford, Ohio.

Brookings, Robert S., merchant and financier, was born near the noted old Carter homestead, at Walnut Hills, Cecil County, Maryland, January 22, 1850, son of Dr. Richard and Mary (Carter) Brookings. Both the Brookings and Carter families were represented among the early colonists of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and Mr. Brookings' immigrant ancestor, in the maternal line, was Jeremiah Carter, who, in 1682, founded Cartertown, Pennsylvania, now a part of the city of Chester. It was at the original home of Jeremiah Carter, known as "Essex House," that William Penn was entertained immediately after his first landing in Pennsylvania, at Upland, on the Delaware, October 29, 1682. In 1690 this Jeremiah Carter acquired the famous old homestead of the family, which became known as "Hopewell of Essex." Sturdy character, sound morals and vigorous mentality were distinguishing characteristics of the ancestors of Robert S. Brookings, and these qualities constituted his chief inheritance when he turned his back on the old homestead and began life for himself while still a boy. He was brought up in Maryland, and completed his education at West Nottingham Academy, his course of study being abridged by necessities which compelled him to seek remunerative employment before he was seventeen years of

age. In 1867 he came to St. Louis and shortly after reaching here found employment as a youth with the firm of Cupples & Marston, thus connecting himself with the business in which he has ever since been engaged, and to the conduct and management of which he has succeeded by force of his genius and ability. There were no adventitious circumstances connected with his "entree" into this business. He began as a clerk, and as a clerk he evidenced the fact that he possessed that kind of genius which Goethe declared "could always be known by its doing first the duty that was nearest." At the end of a three years' term of service in a clerical capacity, his usefulness to his employers prompted them to make him a partner in the establishment, which then became Samuel Cupples & Company. His intense energy, keen perceptions and comprehensive grasp of business problems at once began making their impress upon the business, and it expanded rapidly. New lines of manufactures were suggested, new appliances introduced, new inventions utilized, and before many years had elapsed they had become the greatest manufacturers and jobbers of woodenware in the world, the annual volume of their trade equaling that of all the other woodenware houses in the United States combined. In 1882 this vast enterprise was incorporated as the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, Mr. Brookings becoming vice-president and general manager, a position which he has ever since retained. His connection with this business has now extended over a period of thirty years, and his progression from a clerkship to the position of general manager and chief executive officer, coupled with the fact that the business has been enormously expanded under his management, attests better than could anything else his broad capabilities as a business man. His activities have not, however, been confined to this enterprise, but have reached out in various directions, and splendid development has everywhere followed in the path of his undertakings. An enterprise of great magnitude, which evidenced in a striking manner his genius as a financier, his indomitable will power and tireless energy, was the founding of Cupples Station, worth more to the commercial interests of the city than any other institution established for their benefit within the memory of the present generation. It was he who conceived the idea of establishing a central depot for receiving and collecting merchandise for shipment, thus avoiding the expense and delay incident to the carting of goods to and from the various freight depots of the city. He selected as the location of this depot several blocks of ground near the mouth of the Terminal Association's tunnel and adjacent to a point at which practically all the railroads of the city form a junction. Although in the heart of the city, and within a few blocks of the principal mercantile houses and hotels, this land was covered at the time with lumber yards and buildings of an inferior character, and had it been the property of one man, or of a few men even, the task of acquiring possession of it would have been comparatively easy. As it was, however, with many owners and interests to be dealt with, Mr. Brookings entered upon a Herculean task in this connection and one which a less courageous man would not have thought of undertaking. But, having carefully considered the project in all its bearings and satisfied himself of the practicability of the undertaking, he wisely and judiciously formulated plans which resulted in his surmounting every obstacle and realizing the full fruition of his hopes. One piece of property after another was acquired, until The St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station & Property Company—which he organized and the stock of which is owned solely by Mr. Cupples and himself—became the largest owner of real property in St. Louis. When possession of the desired blocks of ground had been obtained, the old buildings and lumber yards disappeared and a series of railroad warehouses, or stores, took their places, the basements of which are traversed by a network of railroad tracks. Here has been created a vast business center, at which the merchants of St. Louis receive and from which they re-ship goods aggregating in value many millions of dollars every year, with the expense of handling such goods reduced to the minimum. The problems incident to the inauguration and development of this enterprise were complicated and perplexing in character, but one after another they were solved through the quiet, persistent and determined efforts of Mr. Brookings, and St. Louis merchants were provided with facilities for the transfer of goods from one railroad to another not enjoyed by those of any other great commercial center in the world. With this great enterprise Mr. Brookings has been

connected as the moving spirit since its inception, and he is now president of the St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station & Property Company, vice-president of the Union Trust Company, vice-president of the St. Louis Savings Bank & Safe Deposit Company, and a director of the State Bank of St. Louis. Large as have been his business interests and exacting as have been his duties in connection therewith, he has been for many years one of the most active participants in movements designed to promote the cause of popular education, to improve social and moral conditions, and to provide for the poor and unfortunate of St. Louis, through various benevolent and charitable institutions. Having been able to do little more than lay the foundation for self-education by attendance at school in early life and being indebted to wide reading for the culture and scholarly attainments of his later life, he has had a keen appreciation of the educational facilities afforded by large libraries, and, in consequence of this, has been one of the most earnest and helpful friends of that splendid institution, the Mercantile Library. He was for many years a member of the library board of directors, and for some years its president, and it was through his efforts largely that the Library Association became the owner of the building which it now occupies. It was he who raised the funds invested in the building, and every dollar was paid out in this connection under his direction. Washington University, the most important institution of learning in the Southwest, has also been an object of his solicitude, and his official connection with it extends over a period of several years. In November, of 1895, he assumed the presidency of that institution and immediately put into effect plans which he had previously conceived for practically refounding the college and scientific school, by removing them to a tract of land facing Forest Park, where dormitories, athletic grounds, etc., could be added. Within three months after he became president of the university, he secured—largely through personal solicitation—the sum necessary to purchase one hundred acres of land, interesting in this movement more than one hundred leading citizens of St. Louis, thus greatly broadening the support of the university. Almost immediately after this, the "Russell Endowment Fund" was secured and the finances of the institution were much improved. Mr. Brookings then directed his attention to interesting wealthy citizens in the university work, and these labors culminated in February, of 1899, in the announcement that the necessary building fund had been secured, but that the buildings could not be erected and occupied, on account of the increased current expense incident to removal, without a large increase in endowment. An appeal to the friends, who had by this time become interested in the university, enabled Mr. Brookings to announce, on the 21st of March following, that the necessary endowment fund had been secured, and that the board of directors would proceed as quickly as possible to erect the new buildings. It may be said, therefore, that within three years, the college and scientific school have been refounded and placed on a basis which insures their rapid development to a position among the great universities of the country. A lover of music, Mr. Brookings early became identified with the organized effort to promote musical culture in St. Louis, and was for fifteen years (from 1882 to 1897) president of the Choral Symphony Society, contributing by his broad liberality to the development, in St. Louis, of a trained chorus and orchestra, famous throughout the United States. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Music Hall and Exposition Building, is a member of the University Club and has served as its vice-president and has been prominent also among the members of the commercial and other social clubs. In his contributions to various charitable and benevolent institutions, his sympathetic and kindly nature has been evidenced and these institutions have profited also, in no small degree, from his wise counsels as a man of affairs.

Broom Rangers.—This was the name taken by one of the Democratic campaign clubs, organized in St. Louis in the Douglas interest in the presidential campaign of 1860. On the occasion of their parades the members of this club carried new brooms, intended to be emblematic of the "clean sweep" the party proposed to make at the ensuing election.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew.—The parent Brotherhood of St. Andrew was organized out of a young men's Bible class in St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church of Chicago, November 30, 1883. On St. An-

drew's Day of that year a dozen young men of the above-named church agreed to pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men, and to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one young man within the hearing of the Gospel. Among the founders was James L. Houghteling, who became first president, and organized the first chapter at St. James' Church. It is composed of young men who are ready to strive, like St. Andrew, to bring their brothers to a knowledge of Jesus Christ. This principle was fixed in naming the brotherhood after that saint, who, when he found the Messiah, next sought his own brother and brought him to Jesus. The brotherhood consists of parochial chapters, independent in local affairs, but dependent upon one another. A convention is held each year, at which every chapter in good standing is entitled to be represented. The convention appoints a council, which is charged with the executive direction of the general organization. It was from its start aggressive, and the movement went steadily on, growing in size and spreading abroad, until now—1898—there is a membership of 12,000 in the United States, 3,000 in Canada, 600 in England, and 350 in South America and the West Indies. The brotherhood was organized in St. Louis by the Church of the Holy Communion, at Twenty-eighth and Washington Avenue, in 1887. In 1898 there were ten chapters and a local council in this city. The sixth annual convention of the brotherhood met here September 22 to 25, 1891. At this convention there were present 551 delegates, representing 212 chapters in the United States, and 11 chapters in Canada.

Brotherton, Lyne S., who has been for nearly thirty years a prominent representative of the real estate interests of St. Louis, was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 21, 1831, son of Robert and Mary (Kooken) Brotherton. His father was born in Pennsylvania, December 25, 1792, removed to Columbus when a young man, and lived there until his death, which occurred November 4, 1837. During the later years of his life the elder Brotherton was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Columbus, in company with the late Lyne Starling, the founder of Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio. He served in the government commissary department during the War of 1812, was afterward a colonel of Ohio militia, and served several terms as sheriff of the county in which he resided. His wife—the mother of Lyne S. Brotherton—was a daughter of Captain James Kooken, one of the early wardens of the Ohio penitentiary, and afterward a member of the Legislature of that State. Reared in Columbus, Lyne S. Brotherton obtained his early education in the public schools of that city and vicinity, and later attended for several terms an institution known as Waterford Academy, in Erie County, Pennsylvania. He began his business career as a clerk in the dry goods house of Robert W. McCoy & Co., of Columbus, in which capacity he was employed for several years. He first visited St. Louis in 1856, when he passed through this city on his way to Dallas County, Texas, to visit his brother and sister, who were living in that State. In the spring of 1857 he came to St. Louis with the intention of making it his home, and entered the freight department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company as a clerk. Afterward he was transferred to the general ticket office of the company and continued in its employ until May 20, 1867, when he was appointed first secretary and treasurer of the Lindell Railway Company, which then had its office at the corner of Washington Avenue and Third Street. In 1870 he resigned his position with the Lindell Railway Company to engage in the real estate business, taking at that time desk room in the office occupied by the late Marshall Brotherton, at 309 Locust Street. In 1872 he removed to the Ferguson Building, at 417 Pine Street, where he has continued in the real estate business up to the present time. He has since then numbered among his clients many of the leading citizens of St. Louis, has had charge of many important real estate interests and has negotiated many large real estate transfers. He was in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company during the Civil War, and had command of a company of militia, which was composed exclusively of railroad men, he having been commissioned as lieutenant by Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, and later by Governor Willard P. Hall. This organization was maintained throughout the war, although the company was never ordered out for active service in the field. In 1867 Mr. Brotherton became a member of

the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was confirmed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cicero Hawks, of the Diocese of Missouri, in St. George's Church, then located near the northwest corner of Seventh and Locust Streets, with Rev. Edward F. Berkley as rector. He has ever since been a consistent and worthy churchman of that faith, exemplifying in his everyday life the beauties of practical Christianity. He was made a Master Mason in Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, of Columbus, Ohio, October 21, 1856, and after coming to St. Louis, affiliated with Polar Star Lodge, No. 9. In June of 1882 he transferred his membership to Tuscan Lodge, No. 300, of which he is still a member, and which he has represented as a member of the Masonic board of relief. In the circles in which he has moved for forty years Mr. Brotherton is recognized as a man of great moral worth, of unquestioned and unimpeachable integrity and high character. While he has been known as one of the most kindly and charitable of men, his beneficent acts have been free from every semblance of ostentation, and he has been a strict observer of the divine injunction: "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." While he is a devout churchman, deeply in love with that branch of the Christian Church to which he belongs, he has always evidenced a truly catholic spirit toward all other religious denominations, recognizing the right of all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. He married, in 1865, Miss Elizabeth Moore, of Wilmington, Delaware, who died four months later. In 1872 he married Miss Margaret Alice Herndon, daughter of Rev. Thaddeus Herndon, of Piedmont, Fauquier County, Virginia. The second Mrs. Brotherton died in St. Louis, March 16, 1882, leaving one child, Thaddeus H. Brotherton.

Brotherton, Marshall, was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1811, and brought by his parents, while a child, to St. Louis. His father bought a farm near the city, and the son was reared on it until his elder brother, James Brotherton, was elected sheriff of St. Louis County, when he went into the office as assistant. He was afterward elected sheriff himself, and re-elected for several terms, serving with a fidelity and diligence that gave him the reputation of a popular citizen and an efficient business man. After leaving the office of sheriff he was chosen judge of the county court, and appointed fund commissioner and president of the board of managers of the House of Refuge. He was for several years president of the Bremen Savings Bank, and was also the first president, in 1857, of the St. Louis Building and Savings Association, which developed into the National Bank of Commerce, one of the leading banks of St. Louis. He died in November, 1875.

Brown, Alanson D., merchant and manufacturer, was born March 21, 1847, in the town of Granville, Washington County, New York, son of David and Malinda (Roblee) Brown. The elder Brown was a farmer, and Alanson D. Brown spent the early years of his life on the farm, acquiring a common school education only, but such habits of industry as are of inestimable value to a young man. In the fall of 1864 he left the farm and went to Rutland, Vermont, where he pursued a course of study at Lamsley's Commercial College, and gave evidence of his superior natural ability by graduating with first honors in a class of one hundred and twenty students. Having previously made up his mind to enter upon a mercantile career, and having qualified himself theoretically for that calling, he began the acquisition of practical knowledge as a clerk in a drug and grocery store at Granville, where he was employed for something more than a year. In the summer of 1866, he accompanied his uncle, Charles W. Brown, to Columbus, Mississippi, and was employed in his store at that place as a clerk for three years. He then became a partner in the establishment, which resulted so advantageously that at the end of two years he disposed of his interest for $13,000 cash, and with this capital came to St. Louis to enter the broad field of commercial activity, in which he and his associates have achieved so large a measure of success. Here he met J. M. Hamilton, who had had a large experience in the wholesale boot and shoe trade as an employe of Appleton, Noyes & Co., and who had just established himself in business on his own account. The result was the formation of the copartnership of Hamilton & Brown, and the inauguration of a wholesale boot and shoe business in modest quarters, and with limited facilities for ex-

A. D. Brown

tending their trade. The start was made in 1872, and almost immediately the country plunged into the disastrous financial panic of 1873, but despite this fact, the house of Hamilton & Brown made gratifying progress in building up its trade, and having adopted the plan of buying for cash and selling for cash, escaped almost entirely the anxiety and embarrassment incident to merchandising during that period. Having no outstanding obligations to meet, they did not find it necessary to ask for any extensions of time, and pursued the even tenor of their way, soon finding it necessary to move to larger quarters to meet the demands of their increased trade. The energy and enthusiasm of the proprietors of the business seemed to be contagious, and the effects were felt in every department. Messrs. E. F. Williams and W. H. Carroll came to the house as salesmen within the first two years of its existence, and their phenomenal success in extending its trade caused them to be admitted as partners in 1876, the firm then taking the name of Hamilton, Brown & Co. Under this name the business was conducted until 1883, when it was incorporated as the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, with a paid-up capital of $400,000. This capital was increased in 1888 to $500,000, in 1890 to $750,000, and in 1893 to $1,000,000. These figures tell, in a striking and forcible manner, a story of wonderful commercial development. There are other figures, however, which are no less a source of pride to Mr. Brown, as one of the founders and present head of this house, and hardly less a source of pride to the general public, loyal to the interests of St. Louis. During the first year of its existence the sales of the house reached $225,000; in 1898 its sales reached $5,775,068.48. In 1872 it employed three salesmen; in 1898 it employed sixty salesmen, and the whole number of its employes was about one thousand five hundred. In 1872 it occupied the basement and first and second stories of a small building on Locust Street. It now occupies the A. D. Brown building at Twelfth Street and Washington Avenue, a magnificent steel structure, 128 by 150 feet, and nine stories high, which is the product of Mr. A. D. Brown's individual enterprise.

The building up of this great commercial establishment does not, however, represent the sum total of the achievements of Mr. Brown and his associates. In 1883 they engaged also in the manufacture of shoes, and on the first day of January, 1889, opened a new factory, which they had built and equipped, at the corner of Twenty-first and Locust Streets, and which had a capacity of five thousand pairs of shoes per day. Their manufacturing facilities have since been largely increased, and their factory, which has come to be recognized as the best-equipped shoe factory in America, has been constantly operated up to its full capacity. At the present time they are erecting another large factory, at Ninth and Carroll Streets, which is to be 300 by 50 feet, with an "L" in the rear 50 by 75 feet, and five stories high, they having bought the entire block of ground of 300 feet square, to be prepared for future expansion. The portion they are now building will employ about two thousand more hands, and have a capacity of ten thousand pairs per day. Of the corporation operating these great commercial and industrial establishments Mr. Brown is president, and associated with him are more than fifty stockholders, nearly all of whom have grown up with the institution. A believer in the modern theory that those who create wealth should share it, he has associated with himself, from time to time, those who have proven themselves worthy and faithful employes, and in every department of this vast business promotion by merit has been and continues to be the rule. To this business Mr. Brown has given almost his entire time and attention, although in later years his investment of surplus earnings have caused him to sustain important relationships to other interests. He is a member of the Third Baptist Church of St. Louis, with which he is officially connected as deacon. He has done much to promote the welfare of his church and its Sunday-school, and the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, a noble charity, owes its existence largely to his generous gifts and efforts in its behalf. He is president of the board of trustees of the sanitarium, and has given the same careful and intelligent supervision to the conduct of its business affairs that he has given to his own business. Mr. Brown married, in 1877, Miss Ella Gertrude Bills, daughter of Charles C. Bills, for many years prominently engaged in the manufacture of shoes in the city of Boston, and they have had six children, all of whom are now living.

Brown, B. Gratz, Governor of Missouri and United States Senator, was born May 28, 1826, in Lexington, Kentucky, son of Judge Mason Brown, and grandson of John Brown, first United States Senator from Kentucky. He was graduated from Transylvania University, of Lexington, in 1845, and from Yale College in 1847. After completing his law studies, he was admitted to the bar at Louisville, Kentucky, and soon afterward began the practice of his profession in St. Louis. In 1852, he was elected a member of the Missouri Legislature, and served in that body until 1859, making in 1857 a remarkable anti-slavery speech which is said to have been the beginning of the "Free Soil" movement in this State. For some time he edited the "Missouri Democrat," and made it a journal radically Republican in character. From 1854 to 1859 he was the leader of the pronounced anti-slavery movement in this State, and in 1857 was the "Free Soil" candidate for Governor, coming within five hundred votes of election. At the beginning of the Civil War he threw all the weight of his influence in favor of the preservation of the Union, and was in close consultation with General Lyon when he planned the capture of Camp Jackson. He commanded a regiment of State troops in this affair, and at a later period he was in command of a brigade. From 1863 until 1866 he was a member of the United States Senate from Missouri, and in 1864 brought all his powerful influence to bear in favor of the passage of the ordinance of emancipation, by the Missouri State Convention. In 1871 he was elected Governor of Missouri on the Liberal Republican ticket by a majority of forty thousand votes. In 1872 he was made the candidate for Vice-president on the Liberal Republican and Democratic ticket with Horace Greeley, but was defeated at the ensuing election. After his retirement from the office of Governor he resumed his law practice, and continued it until his death, December 13, 1885, in St. Louis.

Brown, George Warren, merchant and manufacturer, was born in the town of Granville, Washington County, New York, March 21, 1853, son of David and Malinda (Roblee) Brown. George Warren Brown was raised on a farm, and received a common school education, supplemented by a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at Troy, New York, from which he received his diploma in the late autumn of 1872, and on the 7th of April, 1873, he severed his home ties and started out to seek his fortune. Having no position secured in advance, he did not know whether his lot would be cast in Missouri or Texas, he having in mind locating in one of these states, but his first objective point was St. Louis, where he arrived April 10th. Here he remained two weeks in uncertainty as to what he would do, considering seriously an opening with a retail house at Springfield, Missouri, but finally was offered a position as shipping clerk with Hamilton & Brown, a wholesale shoe house, which he accepted, and entered upon his duties May 1, 1873. Here his faithfulness and energies were such that ten and one-half months later he was given a territory and started out as a traveling salesman, before he was yet twenty-one years of age. As this was just following the panic of 1873, the conditions were most discouraging to the boy traveler, and adding also the fact that his field was North Missouri, where the then young house he was with had no business, and a line of goods especially adapted for Southern trade, would have caused a boy of less force and stick-to-ttiveness to give up, but young Brown "held the fort," and through his efforts and ability to grasp the wants of that trade, which he communicated to his house, they soon had their line so improved to suit its wants that his sales increased rapidly, and at the end of four years and eight months as salesman he had to his credit with his house something over $7,000, all of which he had saved from his earnings, and his business had become probably the largest of any man selling boots and shoes in his territory.

Quick to perceive the demands of the Western trade, he early became impressed with the fact that a line of shoes especially adapted to St. Louis territory should be made in St. Louis, and he accordingly endeavored to persuade his employers to establish a small factory, but they were not so deeply impressed as he with the idea, and accordingly did not look upon the project favorably. So at the end of the brief period mentioned he resigned his sure position and fast growing salary, with an early partnership interest in sight, to embark in shoe manufacturing in St. Louis. His move was considered by his old employers as a great mistake. In fact the venture was regarded at the time by many of the most

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sagacious business men in St. Louis, as an experiment of doubtful issue, as several shoe manufacturing enterprises had been launched in St. Louis previous to that date, and all had failed excepting two, which then were running in a small way (but both of them were out of business within about two years). Yet, notwithstanding advice and opinions, his mind was made up, and the new manufacturing concern was formed in November, 1878, associating with him A. L. Bryan and J. B. Desnoyers, with the firm name of Bryan-Brown & Co. Their original capital was $12,000, nearly one-third of which was invested in shoe machinery, lasts, patterns, etc. Their first workmen were a team of five Rochester men, whom they hired in that city, paying their railroad fare to St. Louis, thereby transplanting Rochester shoemaking to this city. Their first location was No. 104 South Eighth Street, which they outgrew in less than one year, when they secured one floor of the Cupples Building, Eighth and Walnut Streets. Their success was assured almost from the start, and within a short period another floor of the same building was secured, and later a third.

In 1881 the business of Bryan-Brown & Co., was incorporated as the Bryan-Brown Shoe Company, they being the first wholesale shoe concern to incorporate in St. Louis, and about this time they added Eastern-made goods to their line, and moved warerooms and office to Seventh and St. Charles Streets In 1885 Mr. Bryan's health became poor, and he retired, when the corporate name was changed to Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Company. Soon after this they moved to No. 805 Washington Avenue, and since 1890 have been in the finest building occupied by a shoe house in the world, situated southeast corner Eleventh Street and Washington Avenue. In 1893 Mr. Desnoyers retired, and the corporation became The Brown Shoe Company, Mr. Brown having been president of the corporation from its organization in 1881; and one of the greatest shoe-manufacturing and jobbing concerns in the United States has grown up under his leadership. It is now represented by fifty salesmen, who sell the company's goods from Pennsylvania to the Pacific Ocean, and from Minnesota to the Gulf, using floor space in its buildings of between three and four acres, and employing nearly one thousand people. The house of which Mr. Brown is the head enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer shoe manufacturing concern doing business in St. Louis at this time, a distinction of which Mr. Brown might well feel proud, in view of the fact that he was prime mover in establishing successful shoe manufacturing here which has grown to such colossal proportions and been the great lever in making St. Louis the greatest shoe market selling direct to the retail trade in the world.

As above stated, Mr. Brown might well feel proud of what he has achieved for the shoe business in St. Louis, yet his greatest satisfaction is in the number of young men who have built up strong personal characters in the business atmosphere of The Brown Shoe Company, and these are the men who are now manning the different departments of its business, or are to-day serving in the sales, office, stock or manufacturing divisions of same. High standard business principles, and every man expected to reflect the same idea, is the platform upon which his company is building its fast growing trade.

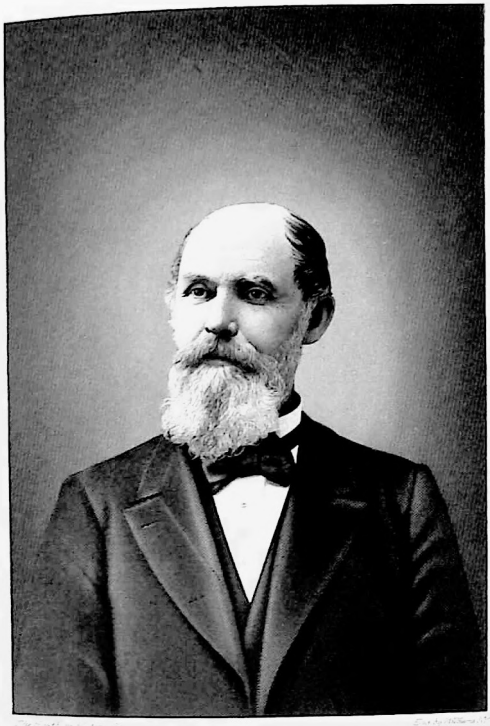
He is a member of the Methodist Church, a Mason, and is connected with many public organizations that stand for the upbuilding of the city of his adoption. He has a genial disposition and is ever ready to be of service to others.

Brown, Charles Swing, manufacturer, was born at Brown's Mills, Burlington County, New Jersey, November 27, 1852, son of George C. and Harriet (Swing) Brown. His father, a well-to-do farmer, was a man of sterling worth, and his mother a woman of high character and superior attainments. Mrs. Brown, who was a daughter of Dr. Charles Swing, of New Jersey, came of a well known family, and was nearly related to the eminent divine, Professor David Swing, of Chicago, and the distinguished Ohio lawyer and jurist, Judge Philip Swing. Reared in New Jersey, Charles S. Brown received a thorough English education, completing his studies at the High School of New Egypt, New Jersey. After quitting school, he served a four years' apprenticeship in the works of the H. B. Smith Machine Company, of Smithville, New Jersey, learning the trade of pattern-maker. He then began working as a journeyman in the same establishment, and for three years was foreman of the pattern department. In 1877 he

came west with his friend and colaborer, Gorham O. Hall, who had for several years been superintendent for the H. B. Smith Machine Company, and they established themselves in business together in St. Louis. Locating at 717 South Seventh Street, they engaged in the manufacture of wood-working machinery under the firm name of Hall & Brown. Their business grew rapidly, and in order that they might have room to expand their manufacturing facilities to meet the increasing demand for their products, they removed later to 1913 North Broadway. At that location they built up a large industrial enterprise, which was operated under a copartnership arrangement until 1888, when the Hall & Brown Wood-Working Machine Company was incorporated, with Mr. Hall as president, and Mr. Brown as vice-president and treasurer. In December of 1897 Mr. Hall died, and in February following Mr. Brown succeeded him as president of the corporation in which he is the principal shareholder. He has been one of the builders of an industry which furnishes employment to a large number of people, which distributes its products far and wide throughout the country, and which has added not a little to the prestige and importance of St. Louis as a manufacturing center. He has been in the strictest sense of the term a business man, and has had neither the time nor the inclination to take an active interest in politics. He has, however, had well defined views concerning the political issues of the day, and has been an uncompromising Republican ever since he became a voter. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church; and he is also a member of the Masonic order and the Order of Odd Fellows. In Masonry, he affiliates with Aurora Lodge No. 267, Bellefontaine Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons; St. Aldemar Commandery of Knights Templar, and Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and was one of the first fourteen "Mystic Shriners" West of the Mississippi River. Mr. Brown married, August 24, 1880, Miss Sadie G. Warren, daughter of Joseph Warren, a prominent Philadelphia Quaker. Their living children are Lilian J., Charles S., Jr., and Alfred W. Brown. The eldest son, Charles S. Brown, Jr., inherits from his father a large share of the mechanical skill to which the elder Brown is indebted for his success in life, and although still a schoolboy, is the designer of a clock, which is said to exhibit considerable mechanical ingenuity.

Brown, John Reese, clergyman, editor and educator, was born July 1, 1828, at Waynesburg, Greene County, Pennsylvania. His father, who was of Greek origin, was born on the Baltic Sea, in 1777, and when a young man went to war against the Turks, and was taken prisoner, but in time escaped and came to America. He was always very reticent about his history, but it is supposed he assumed the name of Peter Brown after coming to this country to conceal his identity, and avoid possible persecution. He married, in 1809, Miss Mary Reese, who was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1788, and John Reese Brown was the youngest of the nine children born to them.

Owing to the straitened circumstances of the family, he was at an early age put to learn the trade of shoemaking. He learned it well, and his good habits, promptness and ability brought him into great favor with his employer. Very soon the entire care of the business fell upon him, even to the purchasing of the stock. At the age of thirteen he became a Christian, and united in his native town with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which his mother, sisters and brothers were members. After finishing his trade he opened a shop of his own, which was conducted with such success that means sufficient accumulated to purchase a home for his mother, two sisters and himself. In course of time, death carried away the mother, and the three were left alone. During these years of labor an impelling impression came upon him that he must preach the gospel; but he had to work for "daily bread," and lacked an education as well as funds to attain it. However, duty suggested and opened the way for him; a purchaser was found, the home sold, and part of the funds set aside for his education. Accordingly he entered Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, completed his course in the prescribed time, and graduated with a large class in 1856. While in college, he carried on his shop with the assistance of his two sisters, and never was a brother more idolized. April 10, 1856, Pennsylvania Presbytery licensed him to preach, and soon afterward he went to Lebanon, Tennessee, to enter the Cumberland University for the theological course. Before completing the course he was



J. R. Brown

called upon and urged to take charge of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia during the absence of the pastor on a vacation of several months. His instructors objected, but his judgment decided him to accept the offer; the work gave him great pleasure, and the congregation became so much attached to him that he was urged to stay permanently. He was too high-souled, pure, and honorable to supplant a brother minister; so at the end of the vacation, he returned to his home in Waynesburg. Very soon Pennsylvania Presbytery ordered him to Washington to gather up the scattered and disheartened Cumberland Presbyterians of that beautiful and cultured town. During his stay there over two hundred members were added to the church; he had the esteem and confidence of all who knew him, while his own congregation loved him most tenderly and fondly. After filling the pulpit eighteen months, he was married to Sarah Virginia Morgan—second daughter of Rev. John Morgan, one of the first Cumberland Presbyterian preachers, and a noted divine—on March 14, 1859, in the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. Six months later he presented his resignation to his dear people, which was rejected, and he remained for a time, but he had a touch of "Western fever" and again resigned, urging the session to release him. With many regrets and fears they finally consented, and a call from Virginia, Illinois, was accepted in the fall of 1859. Here he had a first-class congregation and expected to remain permanently, but after a profitable and very pleasant stay of ten or twelve months, the board of missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located at Lebanon, Tennessee, instructed him to give up this field and go at once to Louisville, Kentucky. Hastily securing a minister to take the pulpit, he parted with these people against their wishes and protests, went to Louisville, looked over the field, found the congregation divided on their former pastor, the Rev. Hiram A. Hunter, and under the circumstances he declined the position. This left him without a field of labor, with none in view. His wife's sister lived in Burlington, Iowa, and there the two went to await a call from somewhere. In a short time the session at Lexington, Missouri, sent a telegram asking him to come at once, with a view to the pastorate if he suited them. He went and spent two weeks, at the close of which they engaged him to become their pastor. Returning to Burlington for his wife, the trip back was made in September, 1861. The Ewings, Kavanaughs, Blewetts, Catrons, Neills, with many other honorable Missourians, were members of this historic church. For nine months he enjoyed this field and loved the people devotedly, but the cruel Civil War was waxing fierce, and his sympathies were with the government. All who were suspected of, or known to have, Northern sentiments were being notified to leave the city. One of Mr. Brown's elders, Major Blewett, was a member of the vigilance committee, and knowing that he would quit the pulpit, did not serve a notice on him to leave Lexington. On May 14, 1862, with his wife and baby, he took passage on a boat bound for St. Louis, in company with Mr. Henry Neill and a body of soldiers. The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was in session in St. Louis, and Mr. Brown left the boat for several hours to be present. When the regular vessel for Burlington, Iowa, was ready for its trip, he and his family went aboard, intending to again stop with relatives until a pulpit should be extended to him. In July he was made happy by receiving an invitation to visit the church at Waukon, Iowa, and spend a fortnight with them. He made the trip by boat to that lovely town, expecting to be absent the full time, but at the end of the first week a strong impression to return to Burlington came over him, and he asked to be allowed to do so. The session kindly consented, made a contract for his return, and he just got home in time to see his baby die. This was a trial, but she was laid in the beautiful cemetery at Burlington, and the two hastened on to Waukon, where he labored faithfully for two years, making many friends in the town, surrounding country and adjacent towns. At the close of the two years' pastorate, an invitation to take charge of the church at Cherry Grove, Illinois, was extended, and after due consideration accepted. At that time Cherry Grove Seminary, located here, was one of the important educational institutions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the Northwest. In connection with the pastorate, he was elected president of this school, and proved a wise and prudent counselor in its affairs. He was always modest, unassuming, of winning manners, and a model

for the young men under his charge in church and school. He grew in popularity and influence, and the congregation prospered under his ministry for six years. In the meantime, the school was transferred to Lincoln, Illinois, and he was among the most active, useful and efficient counselors in laying the foundations of that noble institution. He wrote, spoke and labored with zeal, wisdom and ability in establishing the university. He was gifted with an unusual amount of that practical, business-like, common sense which is necessary to one who has an interest in the management of such matters. During his stay here Lincoln University gave him the degree of doctor of divinity. After the close of the Cherry Grove Seminary, pastor and people felt it necessary to erect a church-house in the town of Abingdon, three-quarters of a mile away. In the summer of 1866 it was commenced, and by winter was completed and ready for use. In 1886 he was several times asked by correspondents if he would accept a call to the church at Lincoln, Illinois, and in 1868 was urged to accept the agency of Lincoln University; and was also asked if he would accept a professorship in the institution which he had done so much to establish. All three positions were declined, he preferring to remain in the pulpit at Abingdon. But at this point, an unexpected proposition was presented, which cost him much thought and earnest prayer. It was this: that he buy out a Cumberland Presbyterian paper in Pennsylvania, and one in Alton, Illinois, unite them and become editor at Alton. He decided it was duty, and again severed fond and loving ties. This work was entered upon in 1868, and was conducted with success until 1874, having an office in St. Louis, as well as in Alton. During those years he wielded a powerful influence in the Northwest and won his distinction in the church at large, commanding the respect and esteem of the whole denomination. In 1874 the General Assembly consolidated the several papers in the church which were owned by individuals, continued the name of the "Cumberland Presbyterian," removed it to Nashville, Tennessee, and Dr. Brown was considered "the most suitable man to fill the enviable position of editor" of this paper. In 1885 he gave up the position, returned to St. Louis, and became one of the editors of the "St. Louis Observer." Two or three years later, he became sole editor, and so continued until the fall of 1892. Findi that the paper required more money than could expend, he decided to sell it, thoug greatly regretting the necessity. Mr. Isaac Orr presented himself as the purchaser f an unnamed party, and the transfer was ma late in 1892. In 1893 Dr. Brown took cleric work in Chicago, and while in this positi received a call to become pastor of the Cu berland Presbyterian Church at Macom Illinois. He accepted, was installed as su November 14th, with great satisfaction a comfort of heart, expecting a useful pastora of many years perhaps. But on the 25th sudden summons came, and he soared away t rest in the "mansions prepared" for such as h He was a pastor twelve or fourteen years, an an editor twenty-four years, without a spec upon his name. He was a member of all th temperance organizations as each came in existence. The last with which he unite were the Good Templars and the Women Christian Temperance Union. He wa brought up a Democrat, but when the minist was chosen as his profession, he never had an connection with politics thereafter.

Brown, Joseph, mayor of St. Lou from 1871 to 1875, was born in Jedburg, Sco land, in 1823. When he was eight years age he came with his parents to this countr and the earliest home of the family was in S Louis. Later they moved to Alton, Illinoi and the elder Brown died there. After r ceiving a good academic education, and part completing a college course, Joseph Brow embarked in the milling business at Alto his experience in the conduct of affairs b ginning when he was but eighteen years age. Being a young man of unusual exec tive ability and force of character, and with one of the most progressive men of his da he very early became one of the leading ci zens of Alton, and was elected to the mayo alty of that city about the time he attain his majority. While serving as mayor of A ton, he labored earnestly and sucessfully bring the Chicago & Alton Railroad to th city, and contributed in no small degree to t success of that pioneer railway enterpri Embarking in the steamboat business, he w for many years thereafter one of the most co spicuous men identified with the river traff commanding in succession a number of larg fine and fast steamers, most of which we

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Sandie Brown

built under his personal direction. It was during this time that President "Andy" Johnson "swung around the circle," as it was called, on an electioneering tour, coming to St. Louis by the way of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and Mayor Brown conceived the idea of meeting the presidential party at Alton with a fleet of the finest steamboats on the river. He was made commodore of the fleet, consisting of thirty-eight fine steamers, the "Ruth" being the flagship, and receiving the distinguished guests and conveying them to St. Louis. The handling of this fleet successfully in the river was considered a splendid achievement.

No man of his day had a broader knowledge of everything pertaining to traffic on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers during the period which preceded the advent of railroads, and when steamboating was practically unrivaled as a money-making and commercial enterprise. He had an intimate acquaintance with all the old-time river men, some of whom achieved much more than local renown, and his reminiscences of life on the river in those early days have been exceedingly interesting to the friends who have gathered about him in later years. Many of these reminiscences, which are of historic interest, are embodied in the historical sketch of "Steamboating," which appears elsewhere in these volumes, and which was written by him. Retiring from the river business, at about the beginning of the Civil War, Captain Brown came to this city, which has ever since been his place of residence. For many years he was largely engaged in real estate operations, and at one time he was one of the largest owners of real property in St. Louis. When the war began he espoused the cause of the Union with great earnestness and ardor, and subsequently assisted in the construction of iron-clads, rams and gun-boats for the United States Navy. In 1868 he was elected a State Senator from St. Louis as a war Democrat, and took an active part in the important legislation of that period. The same year he became president of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company, and a year later of the Wiggins Ferry Company. In 1871 he was made president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, after endorsing for it to the extent of $800,000, and served that corporation with the same zeal and faithfulness that he has always shown when acting in an official capacity. The same year he was elected mayor of St. Louis, and, by subsequent re-elections, continued to fill that office until 1875. As chief executive of the city he was distinguished for his careful guardianship of all its interests, his progressiveness and public spirit, and his administration was one of the best with which the city has been favored. During the financial panic of 1873 one of the banks of the city, which had on deposit $450,000 belonging to St. Louis, refused to honor the city's drafts for current expenses, and to meet this emergency Mayor Brown caused to be issued city "scrip" to the amount of $450,000, for the redemption of which he pledged his own credit as well as that of the city. This currency, which became known as "Brownbacks," passed readily all over the country, and helped to carry St. Louis through the panic. During this crucial period he also maintained, for a time, without expense to the city, a soup house, at which as many as twelve hundred destitute people were fed in a day. During his administration the Forest Park enterprise was inaugurated, and other public improvements date from that period.

Brownbacks.—The name given to the city currency notes, $450,000 in amount, issued in 1873, in the midst of the panic and money stringency of that year, to meet the demands of the laborers, to whom the city owed large sums for work done. They were brown on the back, hence the name.

Brown, Sandie, merchant, was born April 26, 1829, in Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, and died in St. Louis, April 24, 1893. His father was George Douglas Brown, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Adams. The elder Brown was for many years a merchant in Georgetown, but later in life, and after the death of his wife, he removed to Versailles, Kentucky, where he died in 1862, at the age of seventy-five years. "Sandie" Brown was one of a family of nine children. His father came from the County Derry, Ireland, to America with two brothers, both of whom settled in Georgetown, and one of whom helped to build the first State House erected in Kentucky. "Sandie" Brown received a common school education in Georgetown, and as a boy was noted for his musical tastes, he being a fine per-

former on the violin, which was a source of enjoyment to him throughout his life. When he was fourteen years old he went to Lexington, Kentucky, to learn the jeweler's trade, and remained there until the California "gold fever," as it was called, swept like an epidemic over Kentucky and tempted hundreds of young and adventurous men to seek the Pacific Coast. Mr. Brown was twenty years old at the time he joined a company of fifty men, organized in Woodford County and vicinity, to cross the plains and mountains and engage in the search for the yellow treasure. It took all the money he had saved and fifty dollars his father gave him to buy an outfit for this expedition and prepare for the contemplated journey. The company went by boat from Louisville to Independence, Missouri, and started overland from the last named place for California, June 1, 1849. Fearing that it would be difficult to obtain food for so large a party, he and four others withdrew from the main body and undertook the journey alone. His companions were Humphrey Marshall, son of Louis Marshall, of Kentucky; Mark McCracken, Frank Tilford, and Calvin Morgan, the last named a brother of General John Morgan, afterwards the distinguished Confederate cavalry officer. It took them one hundred days to make the trip of two thousand miles and reach California. At Fort Hall they exchanged their wagons for ten pounds of sugar, and made the rest of the journey to Sacramento on pack-mules. Arrived in California, Mr. Brown settled in what was known as the "Yankee Jim" diggings, and "panned" the sands for some time thereafter. He was in Sacramento at the time of the "squatter riots," and while that place was under control of the vigilance committees, and was a member of a company of forty "minute men," commanded by Governor Neely Johnson and organized for critical service. After spending three years in the gold fields, in the course of which he accumulated some money and acquired much valuable experience, he returned to Kentucky, by way of Aspinwall, riding twenty-five miles over the mountains on a mule and completing the distance across the Isthmus to Panama in an open boat. In 1853 he made a second overland trip to California, taking with him a drove of cattle and fine horses, these horses being among the first race horses taken to the Pacific Coast. It required five months to make this trip, which was attended with greater difficulty than his first trip to California. He realized handsomely, however, as the result of this venture, and, having acquired a comfortable start in life, he spent the next two years of his life as a ranchman in California. He returned home by steamer, in 1855, and in 1857 purchased a farm in Cooper County, near Boonville, Missouri, to which he removed with his family. During the Civil War he came to St. Louis and engaged with the old jewelry house of Eugene Jaccard, with which he was connected for eight years thereafter. In 1871 he severed his connection with this house and went with the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company, in which he later became a stockholder. He was connected with this famous jewelry house up to the time of his death, and was especially well known to the trade throughout the West as a fine diamond expert. During the Civil War he sympathized strongly with the Southern cause, but took no active part in that great conflict, nor in politics in later years, although he was always a staunch Democrat. He was a member of the Southern Historical Society, had a large acquaintance and many warm personal friends. His tastes were domestic, and he was exceedingly fond of his home and family. He was reared a Presbyterian, but in later years attended the Methodist Church, of which his wife was a member. In 1856 he married Miss Sue C. Thornton, of Versailles, Kentucky, and four sons and one daughter were born of this marriage. One son is a resident of Spokane, Washington; another of Galveston, Texas, and another of Joplin, Missouri. The other surviving members of his family still reside in St. Louis. Mrs. Brown comes of a Virginia family, and among her ancestors were Thomas Jefferson and John Randolph, of Roanoke. One of her great-great-uncles was killed at the battle of Norfolk during the Revolutionary War.

Brownell, Frederick B., manufacturer, was born December 20, 1851, in Troy, New York, son of Charles and Lucy (Adams) Brownell, both natives of the Empire State. He was one of a family of twelve children, and his eldest brother, Frank E. Brownell, was the Federal soldier who killed the slayer of Colonel E. E. Ellsworth at Alexandria, Virginia, in the beginning of the Civil War, and

has passed into history as "the avenger of Colonel Ellsworth." The immigrant ancestor of the family to which Mr. Brownell belongs was Thomas Brownell, who came from Derbyshire, England in 1639, was made freeman of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1655, and held various offices in the colony. He became the progenitor of a stock mentally and physically vigorous, representatives of which are now to be found in nearly all of the States of the Union. Frederick B. Brownell was educated in the public schools of Troy, New York, and came to St. Louis when he was sixteen years of age. Ten years before this, Andrew Wight, founder of the great industry of which Mr. Brownell is now the head, had established himself in business in St. Louis. Wight had been employed as an ornamental painter by John Stephenson, of New York, who in later years became famous as a car builder, and came West to work in the Chicago & Alton Railroad shops at Bloomington. He was at that time one of the famous decorative painters of the country, and came to St. Louis first to decorate the Chicago & Alton ticket offices here. After a time he severed his connection with the railroad company and located here to repair and paint the omnibuses—belonging to the lines then operating in St. Louis—famous in those days for their elegance and finish. After a time Wight called to his assistance a skilled mechanic, named Daniel R. Hart, who was a brother of James and William Hart, the artists, and engaged in the business of building omnibuses on his own account. This was the beginning of what is now the Brownell car building establishment, and it was this shop which Mr. Brownell entered in 1868 to begin a four years' apprenticeship under a contract which stipulated that his compensation during the first year should be five dollars a week, six dollars a week during the second year, seven dollars a week during the third year, and eight dollars a week during the fourth year. He began work in the paint shop, and his first job was to "slush" the inside of an omnibus. While he was engaged on this job, Hart—who knew but one way to do his work, and that the right way—called him to task for skipping the corners of the omnibus, and impressed upon him the fact that a little bad work frequently wastes a good deal of good work. This was the most important part of the first lesson he learned as a mechanic's apprentice, and to do whatever he did as well as it could be done, slighting no detail, was thereafter one of his fixed principles. His readiness to make himself useful to his employers, regardless of the conditions of his indenture, soon made him a favorite with Mr. Wight, and in two years he became foreman of the paintshops, and during the third and fourth years he was collector, cashier, manager, shipping-clerk, salesman, correspondent and superintendent—about all there was of the shop management—the duties of those positions devolving upon him during the absence and illness of Mr. Wight. While performing these multifarious duties he was still nominally serving his apprenticeship, and was receiving a salary of six dollars and fifty cents a week, which had been agreed upon early in his apprenticeship as an average of his compensation for the whole term. At the expiration of his apprenticeship his salary was increased to a thousand dollars a year, and Mr. Wight being kept away from the shops by a lingering illness, which culminated in his death, Mr. Brownell had entire charge of the business. Meantime the establishment was growing into prominence and the volume of its business increasing year by year. In 1875 the enterprise was incorporated as the Andrew Wight Company, Mr. Wight holding nine hundred and thirty-eight shares of the stock and the presidency of the corporation, and Mr. Brownell sixty shares of stock and the vice-presidency. In 1876 Mr. Wight died, and Mr. Brownell succeeded him as president. In 1879, with the means which he had accumulated and the credit he had established, he purchased the stock and plant of the Andrew Wight Company, and changed its name to the Brownell & Wight Car Company. For some years previous to the time this purchase was made, the profits had been small on account of the depression prevailing after the panic of 1873, and the outlook was not promising, but Mr. Brownell had faith in the enterprise and evidenced his faith by the purchase. After paying for the plant and stock he changed the name of the corporation to the Brownell Car Company, and has since been sole owner and manager of one of the most famous car building establishments in the United States. Since the echoes of the panic of 1873 died away, the business has prospered continuously and Mr. Brownell has not only enjoyed prosperity, but

has established for the products of his manufactory a reputation for excellence which reflects credit upon the city, as well as upon his establishment. His manufactory has been the parent of other establishments which have helped to make St. Louis famous as a car building center, inasmuch as the men who inaugurated these enterprises were former employes of the Brownell Car Company, and gained such knowledge as they had of the business to begin with in that establishment. His energies and his time have been largely devoted to the building up of a great manufacturing industry, but he has not been indifferent to the public welfare and has been a participant in numerous movements designed to improve social and moral conditions in St. Louis, and to promote good government. Always a Republican, he has taken a somewhat active interest in politics, although compelled to decline official positions which would occupy any considerable share of his attention. He was treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee from 1892 to 1894, and vice-chairman and treasurer from 1894 to 1896, being re-elected to the last named position to serve from 1896 to 1898. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which met in St. Louis in 1896, and a member of the National Committee from Missouri of the National Republican League for the years 1895-6-7. In 1892 he was candidate for presidential elector on the Harrison and Reid ticket and received the largest vote cast for any candidate in St. Louis. In 1897 he was nominated by acclamation in the Republican City Convention for president of the St. Louis City Council, but declined the nomination, which would have been equivalent to an election by the largest majorities ever given to the nominees of the Republican party in this city. He is a deacon in the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was president of the St. Louis Sunday-school Union during the years 1895-6-7. A member of the Masonic order, he affiliates with Aurora Lodge, Bellefontaine Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and St. Aldemar Commandery of Knights Templar. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Anna E. Jones, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and has one child, Frances Jones Brownell.

Browning, Wesley, was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, August 15, 1796. In 1816 he removed to Ohio; in 1826 he became a member of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in 1830 he became a member of the Pittsburg. He served in Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Wheeling. In 1839 he was transferred to Missouri and spent a year with the Shawnee Indians. He came to St. Louis in 1840, and served the church at Fourth and Washington Avenues; was presiding elder of the district, then went to the Indian Mission Conference, and spent five years in charge of a manual labor school. In 1851 he returned to St. Louis and was presiding elder four years. The residue of his life he spent in the bounds of the St. Louis Conference. After 1845 he was in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. For many years his home was near Eden Church in St. Louis County. He died at the age of ninety-four years, and was sixty years a licensed preacher.

Brownell, Benjamin Harmon, merchant, was born in Troy, New York, March 16, 1842, and died in St. Louis, January 29, 1895. His parents were Charles and Lucy (Adams) Brownell, and in the paternal line he was descended from Thomas Brownell, who came from Derbyshire, England, and settled in the colony of Rhode Island, in 1639. He was educated in the public schools of Troy, New York, quitting school at the age of sixteen years to become a tailor's apprentice in one of the leading merchant tailoring establishments of his native town. His residence and employment in Troy continued until 1864, when he was mustered into the United States military service as a private soldier in the Second Illinois Light Artillery Regiment, to which he was assigned by special order of Adjutant-General Townsend. In this regiment he served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1865. As a soldier he had discharged faithfully every duty incumbent upon him, and when the strife ceased he was equally ready to devote himself to the pursuits of civil life and the duties of good citizenship. His brother, Captain Frank E. Brownell, who achieved distinction at the beginning of the Civil War, as the "avenger of Colonel Ellsworth," was then stationed at St. Louis, and that circumstance brought Ben-

Rich Jones
B. W. Brunell

jamin H. Brownell also to this city. After visiting his brother, he determined to remain here, and, turning his attention to the business which he had mastered before he became a soldier, he accepted employment in the merchant tailoring establishment of Tichnor & Company. Shortly afterward, he engaged in business on his own account as a dealer in tailors' trimmings, but soon returned to his trade and was employed by D. S. Thompson and D. R. Smucker, in succession, until the year 1872. With the resources then at his command—which, although limited, were supplemented by a good name and credit which he had established—he opened a merchant tailoring establishment, which was located at 718 Olive Street, and which, under his skillful management, soon became a recognized emporium of fashion, and the leading establishment of its kind in St. Louis. A born merchant, he would have been successful in any branch of merchandising, but his artistic tastes peculiarly adapted him to the business in which he was engaged. He was a student, as well as a tradesman and to meet the wants of his patrons, to educate them in the matter of dress, and to keep them informed as to the latest requirements of fashion were features of his business to which he gave intelligent study and attention. He prospered as the careful, painstaking, tactful and sagacious merchant deserves to prosper, and within a few years after his coming to the city, without means or helpful friends to aid him in gaining a foothold in the business world, he had become a recognized prince of tradesmen in his line, and had built up an establishment more widely known than almost any of its kind in the Union. In mercantile and social circles, he was alike a conspicuous figure, and alike popular as business man and social companion. The element of good-fellowship was one of his dominant characteristics, and he was an active member of the Mercantile, St. Louis and Jockey Clubs. He was also an honored member of Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a resolution, adopted by that Post after his death, evidenced the fact that no one of the comrades associated together in that organization was more esteemed by his associates than was Mr. Brownell. He had a great fondness for nature and out-of-door life, and in the year 1890 he purchased a farm of eighty-four acres, near Webster Groves, which he converted into an ideal summer residence. Embellished in accordance with his artistic tastes and designs, this country-place was transformed into a bower of beauty, and here he spent many of the happiest days of his life. His tastes were domestic and he was thoroughly in love with his home and his family, and in return, was as thoroughly beloved by the members of his household. While continuing his business in the city, he also carried on farming operations to some extent and was especially interested in the rearing of fine horses, with which his farm was largely stocked. His country friends esteemed him no less than his business associates and acquaintances of the city, and in all the relations of life, he was the good neighbor, the true friend, the worthy citizen and Christian gentleman. He married, in 1884, Mrs. Marie Fasbender, who survives her husband.

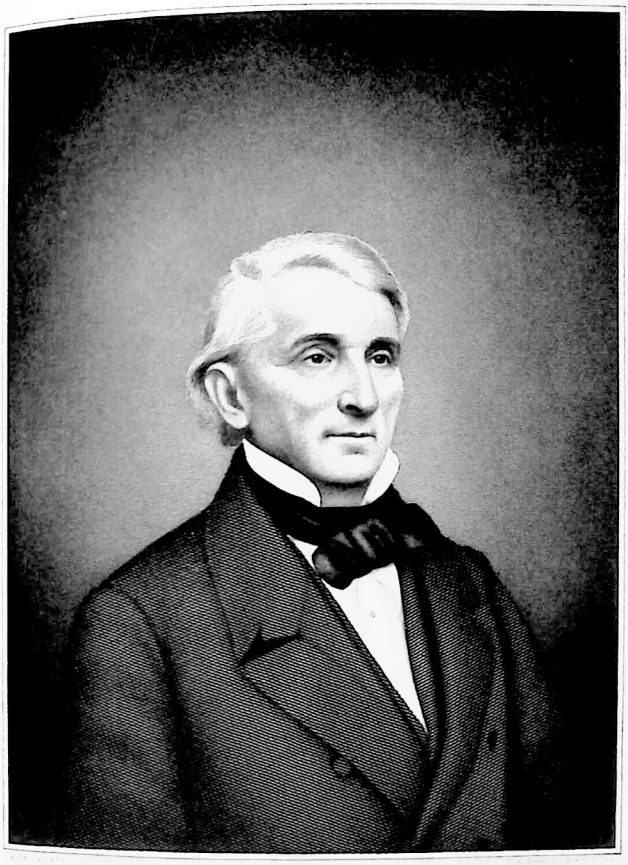
Bryan, Edward H., physician, was born June 17, 1830, in Caledonia, Missouri, son of Dr. John Gano Bryan and Eveline (McIlvaine) Bryan. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish, and he inherited many of the distinguishing characteristics of that sturdy race of people. As a boy he excelled in feats of horsemanship and out-door sports, and was noted for his fine physique and activity. In 1849 he went to California, and for some time led a life of varied adventure on the Pacific Coast. His academic education was obtained in the schools of Potosi, Missouri, and he then studied medicine at McDowell Medical College, of St. Louis. In 1852 he went to Paris, France, and completed his medical studies in that city. In 1855 he began practicing medicine in St. Louis, and had attained professional prominence when the Civil War began. Immediately after the breaking out of the war he went to Richmond, Virginia, and was appointed colonel of a cavalry regiment in the Confederate Army by President Davis. This appointment he declined, preferring a professional commission. In 1862 he was appointed medical inspector on the staff of General Van Dorn, and held that position subsequently under General Pemberton. He also served as special agent of the Confederate States Government upon secret and open missions. After the war he resumed his practice in St. Louis, but in 1867 removed to San Francisco, California, where for seventeen years he held the position of superintendent and physician of the

city and county hospital, resigning because of bad health. He was a member of the State Democratic Committee of California for a time, and also of the California Pioneer Society, was a Knight Templar, and belonged to the Catholic Church. Some years before his death, he was United States Consul at Paris, France, holding that position until ill health caused him to resign it. He then returned to St. Louis, and died here in 1888. He bore an enviable reputation among doctors for proficiency in surgery, to which he gave special attention. He suggested the double-edged dissecting knife now commonly used, and the improved attachments for the speculum. He was a positive character, of nervous, sanguine temperament and had great ability for the dispatch of business. He was rarely susceptible to the pleasures of friendship and social intercourse, a man of generous impulses, with a broad knowledge of human nature and varied accomplishments. Quick to form opinions, he was fearless and open in their expressions.

Bryan, John Gano, an eminent physician, was born at Bryan Cross Roads, Northampton County, North Carolina, 1788, eldest child of Jesse Bryan and Elizabeth Bailey. Jesse Bryan was the eldest son of Col. Thomas Bryan, who was the youngest son of Morgan Bryan, who was the eldest son of Francis Bryan, who was the eldest son of William Smith Bryan.

It is not within the scope of this biography to give a complete history of the Bryan race of people, who in America are distinguished for having effected the first permanent American settlements in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas and California, in all of which branches of this great pioneer family are still in existence. Noticable characteristics of the stock are modesty, courage, generosity and integrity, and perfect Celtic type of form. An outline only of the genealogy of John Gano Bryan can be given.

During the conquest of Ireland by England the Bryan family were taken captive, and held as hostages for the peace of their adherents in Ireland. They were treated with every mark of distinction, and a few members of the family were awarded gifts and offices under the English crown. Sir Francis Bryan was ambassador to the Court of France. Lady Margaret Bryan, by an act of Parliment, was made foster mother to Queen Elizabeth. William Smith Bryan, their cousin, who was the acknowledged head of the family, and a lineal descendant of Brian Boru, King of Ireland, was transported to the colony of Virginia from Ireland as a rebellious Irish subject, by the English government in 1650, with his family, goods and chattels, consisting of a shipload. He settled Gloucester County. He had eleven sons. Francis Bryan, his eldest son returned to Ireland in 1677, to recover his hereditary titles and estates. Being greatly persecuted by the English government, he sought refuge in Denmark, where his eldest son, Morgan Bryan was born. After the birth of his son he returned to Ireland, and made another endeavor to regain his titles and estates. He died in 1689. Morgan Bryan, after reaching his majority, came to Pennsylvania. He removed to Opequon Creek, near Winchester, Virginia, 1710, and remained there until several of his children were grown and married. He removed to the Yadkin River country, North Carolina, where he died in 1763. His children were Joseph, Elinore, Samuel, Morgan, John, William, James, George and Thomas. Joseph Bryan remained near Winchester, Virginia. During the War of the Revolution members of the family were divided between Tories and Patriots. William and Samuel Bryan were named in a proclamation issued by Governor Martin, of North Carolina, on the 10th of January, 1776, denouncing the rebellion and "authorizing them to erect the King's standard, to raise, levy, muster and array in arms all His Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects within their respective counties." Samuel Bryan raised eight hundred men in the forks of the Yadkin River, and marched them to the British at Anson Court House. As Colonel Bryan, he was one of the most active Loyalists during the war, and as such accompanied Lord Cornwallis in his march through the State. Morgan Bryan was killed while serving in the ranks of the Patriots. John Bryan was murdered at his home by the notorious Colonel Fanning, a Tory leader, for refusing to take an oath. George Bryan was a colonel and an aide de camp on General George Washington's staff. Colonel Thomas Bryan was a surgeon in Washington's army. It was at his suggestion and request that Daniel Boone, afterward



John G. Bryan

famous as an explorer, visited the wilds west of North Carolina, and discovered Kentucky. William Bryan, his brother, married a sister of Daniel Boone, who married Rebecca Bryan, niece of Colonel Thomas Bryan. After the revolution he practiced medicine in Mississippi, and died in North Carolina. His widow, who was a daughter of Colonel Johnathan Hunt, married Rev. John Gano, and removed with him to Kentucky about 1800.

Children of Colonel Thomas Bryan were Jesse, Johnathan, Morgan, William, Thomas and Martha.

William, Samuel and James Bryan removed to Kentucky in 1779, and settled Bryan's Station on Elkhorn Creek, in Fayette County. William and his son were killed by Indians while hunting. Samuel Bryan returned to North Carolina, and was arrested and tried for high treason in 1783, at Salisbury, North Carolina, and by a statute his property was confiscated to the State. Carruthers says: "According to tradition and to all the testimony given on the trial, Colonel Bryan and Colonel Hampton, of Rowan County, were men of unimpeachable character, and had nothing laid to their charge, except that of bearing arms against their country."

Jesse Bryan and his brothers, Johnathan, Morgan, William and Thomas, removed to Kentucky and settled Harrods Creek, about twelve miles from Louisville, in 1790. Jesse Bryan removed to what is now Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, in 1793, and settled the district known as "New Tennessee." Daniel Boone visited his house after his removal from Kentucky in 1795. Johnathan Bryan lived in Clark County, Kentucky, near Lexington. Morgan Bryan lived in Jefferson County. William Bryan lived in Fayette County. Thomas Bryan lived in Frankfort, Kentucky. Martha Bryan, their sister, married Stephen Gano, a son of Rev. John Gano, who was connected with a college in Rhode Island.

John Gano Bryan spent his early boyhood in Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, and received such education as the schools there afforded. At the age of fourteen he learned the carpenter's trade, and built a house on Harrods Creek, Kentucky, when eighteen years old. He attended medical lectures at Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky, and in Philadelphia, and renewed his studies in the office of Dr. Lewis F. Linn, afterward the model Senator from Missouri, in Ste. Genevieve. Began the practice of medicine in Caledonia, Missouri, in 1815. In 1826 he married Miss Eveline McIlvaine, eldest daughter of John McIlvaine, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and one of the earliest American settlers of Washington County, Missouri.

Dr. Bryan was of a phlegmatic temperament, mild and gentle of nature, firm and resolute of purpose, his manners and address that of the gallant cavalier. He was an expert horseman and an adept with fire arms, and as dueling was the prevailing method of settling personal differences, served as surgeon frequently on the field of honor. He instructed young duelists in the art of handling pistols and swords, and his reputation for skill in their use, together with his admitted courage, made him a formidable adversary, whom opponents were loth to challenge.

General Augustus Jones, who had been appointed United States marshal by President Jackson, for bravery and meritorious conduct, and who enjoyed the reputation of being able to defeat any adversary who would oppose him, made a speech at Herculaneum for the Democracy, in which he used language that gave offense to the Whig leaders. Dr. Bryan, being an "old-line Whig," forbade him to speak publicly on his arrival in Caledonia. General Jones being about to begin speaking, Dr. Bryan challenged him to fight, and referred him to Major John Dean, as "his friend." General Jones immediately accepted the challenge, saying "I will fight you, sir, a different way, we will go up the belfry together, close down the hatch, nobody to disturb us until one or the other shall cry out!" After an hour, hearing no noise, the populace opened the hatch of the belfry. Dr. Bryan sat in one corner of the small room, and General Jones lay on the floor with broken bones and badly defaced. General Jones was removed to Dr. Bryans' house, which was near by, and treated until his recovery. They remained warm friends ever afterward.

Colonel Smith, known as John Smith T., to distinguish him from other Smiths, was a celebrated character and famous duelist, who had killed many opponents. He was a terror in Washington and surrounding counties, mild of manner and courtly in address, a jurist, statesman and scholar, but a veritable demon

when affronted. In the latter part of his life Colonel Smith took a short road to wealth by locating "floating Spanish claims" over valuable mineral lands, and no one daring to dispute his claims, he became unpopular with those "settled with." Informing Dr. Bryan of a claim he had against some of his land, he proposed a compromise, which was declined. Suit was brought by Colonel Smith to enforce his claim, and was continued at the instance of Colonel Smith at each time set for trial for seven times. At the last continuance Dr. Bryan followed Colonel Smith from the court room to the court house steps, and accosting him, demanded that the case be tried or dismissed, and upon his refusal to do either, Dr. Bryan struck him in the face. A duel was thought certain. All night and the next day people anxiously awaited the coming of Colonel Smith's second to arrange for the fight. It never came. Colonel Smith took a trusted slave and left the State, dying on the east bank of the Mississippi, in Tennessee.

Dr. Bryan removed to Potosi in 1829. Stephen F. Austin, who was a cousin of Dr. Bryan's wife, and resided in his house as a member of his household, inherited a land grant which his father, Moses Austin, had obtained from the Mexican government, "for the colonization of three hundred Catholic families in Texas." The grant was reconfirmed to his son, Stephen F. Austin. The state's representative in Congress informed Dr. Bryan that the execution of the provisions of the grant was a political necessity, in order to assure the balance of power to the Southern leaders in Congress. Dr. Bryan made terms with Stephen F. Austin for a share in the grant, furnished him with such material and supplies as he required, and induced his brother, William Bryan, to go with the colonists to Texas, to look after his interests. Such was the beginning of the conquest of Texas.

Dr. Bryan was always interested in educational matters. In 1838 he was chairman of the State committee, which located the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and he was an early advocate of our public school system. A life long friend of Dr. McDowell, he assisted him financially in the establishment of "McDowell Medical College," on Eighth and Gratiot Streets, in St. Louis.

Dr. Bryan was opposed to the institution of slavery, and believed it to be a social evil. As a slave owner, he was an ideal master. Slaves about to be sold importuned him to buy them. He bought large numbers and permitted them to work in his lead lands until they had produced enough mineral to repay the price paid for them, when they were set free. Few, however, remained in freedom, nearly all resold themselves to him for a trifle, saying "rather be Dr. Bryan's nigger than a free nigger." His policy in the management of slaves was to teach them self-reliance and frugality, to detail them to that kind of labor for which they evidenced aptitude, and when lead-mining proved unprofitable, they were taught the trades, to be domestics, and the art of farming. His negro overseers "Ned," "Jack," "Joe," "Mose" and "Charles," were specimens of African development never excelled for talent and faithfulness. The veneration and love in which they held their master was touching to the nobler instincts of the human heart. In the latter part of his life Dr. Bryan was urged by farseeing persons to sell his slaves. After receiving a tempting offer from a slave trader, he said: "I have been all my life getting these poor creatures together and I will not sell them."

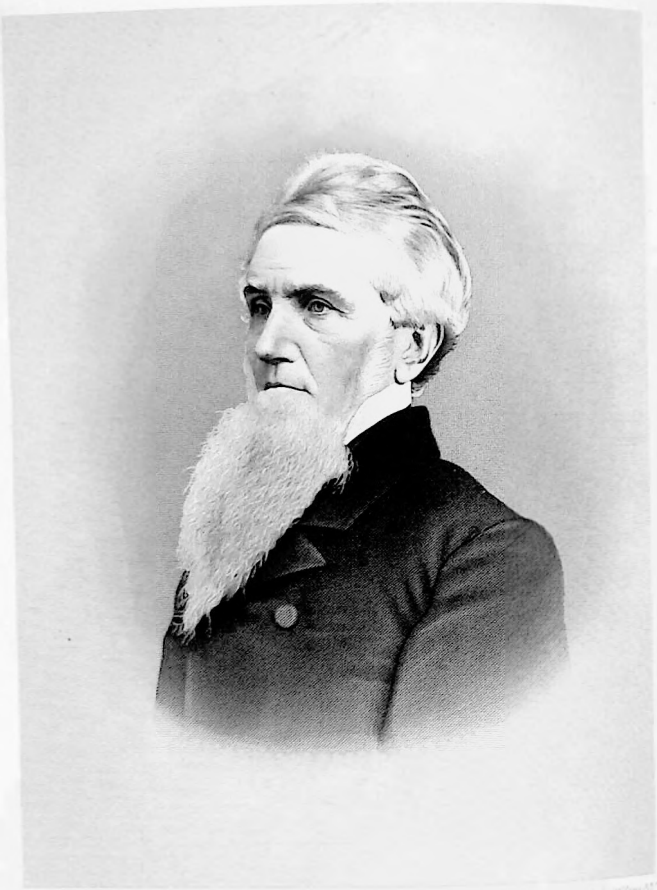
From 1820 to 1860 the Society of Missouri partook of the patriarchal character, people lived together on terms of amity and in brotherly love, a social condition unknown to inhabitants of Northern latitudes. Each locality or section had its head, who ruled by common consent and by virtue of the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Dr. Bryan being the head of a large family and vassalage, and of still larger family connections, with an extensive acquaintance acquired in the practice of his profession, which he conducted with great ability and success, his home in Potosi was an open hostelry, and identified as a public personage he achieved the patriarchal diadem for the southeast quarter of Missouri.

His children, Maria J., Edward H., Henry M., John Gano, Emily, Ann, Guy and Belle, all removed with him in 1854 to his estate on Grand Avenue in North St. Louis. Dr. Bryan was a member of the Masonic order for forty-five years, of Dr. Post's Congregational Church, and a prominent member of the Know-Nothing Party. He died in August, 1860.

Bryant, William McKendree, M. A., LL. D., educator, was born in Lake County, Indiana, in 1843, son of Eliphalet W. and Esther Eliza (Brown) Bryant. The first twelve years of his life were passed at his birthplace, and his earliest education was obtained in an old-fashioned log schoolhouse, and at his own home, where he was taught by an older sister and brother. In 1861 (then just eighteen years of age) he was the second in his county (Warren, Iowa), to enlist in the Union Army for service in the Civil War. The following is from the official history of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Regiment of Volunteers (report of Adjutant-General of Iowa, 1864), by Colonel George W. Clark. "I can not close this short history of the Thirty-fourth Iowa without making special mention of its gallant and accomplished adjutant, William M. Bryant. He was appointed adjutant at the original organization of the regiment, and remained in that grade until the consolidation (November, 1864), when he was mustered out at his own request. He has been a most thorough and faithful soldier. He served in the ranks of the Third Iowa from the spring of 1861 until the fall of 1862, when, on my recommendation, he was appointed adjutant of the Thirty-fourth. I have often congratulated myself on the happy selection I made for this important position. Brave, dignified and honorable, he possesses the highest qualities of a soldier and gentleman." From the army he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, where he studied for the ministry, and at the end of a full classical course was graduated from that institution in 1869. But teaching rather than preaching proved to be his mission. From 1871 to 1873 he was superintendent of schools at Burlington, Iowa. From the latter place he came to St. Louis, attracted chiefly by the personality of Dr. Wm. T. Harris. He was a principal in the city schools from 1873 until 1881, when he accepted a position in the St. Louis High School, to which he was invited for the special purpose of interesting classes in psychology and ethics. These subjects were elective, and his first class consisted of fourteen pupils. Within ten years the number had risen to one hundred and fifty; thus, as Dr. Soldan expressed it, "from small beginnings, making this one of the strongest departments in the school." At the end of that time, however, for reasons not explained to him, the study was dropped from the high school course, being continued only as a part of the "normal course," on fusion of the normal with the high school. On Dr. Harris' resignation as superintendent of the public schools of St. Louis, Mr. Bryant was urged by several members of the board of education to become a candidate for the position, his work in the district schools being described by the then president of the board as in the nature of a reformation. By this time, however, he had become so deeply interested in the study of philosophy that he resolved to devote himself to researches in that field, and, convinced that one "can not serve two masters," refused then as he has since refused to consider any proposition looking to the division of his energies as between this and other pursuits. He has declined professorships tendered him in several universities, and in addition to his work in the class room, has conducted a number of classes outside the school in the study of various aspects of philosophy. He has also delivered courses of lectures in the interpretation of art and mythology, and to him is due the plan of reorganization through which the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy was, in 1894, developed into a school doing work in higher education, and according to methods characterizing the movement known under the name of "University Extension," an immediate result being an increase of membership from fifty to more than five hundred. He is the author of four published volumes entitled respectively, "The World-Energy and its Self-Conservation," "Life, Death and Immortality" (the last essay in which gives what may be called his "inner biography"), "The Philosophy of Landscape Painting," and "Hegel's Educational Ideas." These volumes have been highly commended in representative journals as among the "signs pointing toward the foundation of an American school of philosophic thought." He has also contributed to various magazines, and has published, besides, a 'Syllabus of Phychology" and a "Syllabus of Ethics," a number of essays in pamphlet form, and has (1899) several works in course of preparation, an extended treatise on psychology being well on the way toward completion. From childhood up he was a member of the Methodist Church, but in later years, being a resident of Webster Groves, it has been more convenient for him to affiliate with the Congregational Church. August 8,

1868, he married Miss Sarah Augusta Shade, whom he met while a student at college. Mrs. Bryant was born near Lancaster, Ohio, and was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, in 1865. She is a landscape painter of acknowledged merit, and has been especially successful as a teacher of painting. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Bryant is Max Mueller Bryant, a classical scholar, and a graduate of Washington University, who is fitting himself to follow in the footsteps of his father as a teacher.

Bryson, John Paul, physician, was born April 16, 1846, at Macon, Mississippi, son of James and Eliza (Banks) Bryson. He is descended in the paternal line from Scotch-Irish ancestors, his grandfather, John Bryson, having been a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and the owner of estates in the north of Ireland. The wife of this John Bryson belonged to the famous clan Campbell, of Scotland, and was a near relative of the eminent divine, Alexander Campbell. Dr. Bryson's mother was a native of Georgia, but came of an old Virginia family, seated originally in Culpeper County. Both his parents were people of marked characteristics, courage, uprightness, strength of character and an innate love of justice being distinguishing traits of the father, and gentleness, kindliness and generosity dominant traits of the mother. Reared on an old-time Mississippi plantation, Dr. Bryson received careful educational training in his youth, partly in schools in the neighborhood of his home and partly under private tutorship. He manifested, as a boy, a great fondness for the study of the sciences, and the bent of his mind was evidenced by his earliest activities in the field of intellectual effort. The Civil War diverted his attention for a time from his books, and in 1863, when he was seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate Army and served thereafter until the close of the war, being on duty most of the time in Virginia. Returning to his home at the close of the war, he read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. S. V. Hill, of Macon, one of the most learned and skillful physicians and surgeons in the South, and in all respects an accomplished gentleman. His association with Dr. Hill was of inestimable benefit to him, and under the guidance of that genial and scholarly man he drank deep draughts at the fountain of medical science. In 1866 he matriculated at Humboldt Medical College, of St. Louis, and in 1868 received his doctor's degree from that institution. Soon after his graduation from the medical college, he was appointed assistant surgeon at the city hospital, and after serving in that capacity one year, entered upon the private practice of his profession, in the fall of 1869. For several years thereafter he was associated in practice with Dr. William L. Barret, one of the brightest members of his profession in St. Louis, and soon acquired prominence as a practitioner. His connection with the medical educational work of the city began in 1870, when he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Missouri Medical College, a position which he filled for two years. In 1872 he became quizmaster at the St. Louis Medical College, and in 1876 was appointed clinical lecturer at that institution on the genito-urinary organs. In 1882 he was made professor of genito-urinary surgery in the same college and has since filled that chair, gaining an enviable record as a lecturer and educator. During this time he also did much clinical work at the O'Fallon Dispensary, which is the clinical department of St. Louis Medical College. In 1882 he was appointed surgeon to the Mullanphy Hospital, and still retains that position. His career as a physician and surgeon in St. Louis has been a record of constantly increasing patronage, growing usefulness and expanding influence in his profession and in the community at large. In love with the science of medicine for its own sake, and having a thorough appreciation of the dignity and nobility of his calling, he has labored earnestly and conscientiously to deserve its highest honors, and his has been the reward of abundant success and the highest professional standing. Since 1869 he has been a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, and he is also a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of this city and similar local medical societies. He was a charter member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, and in 1886 served as vice-president of that association, and as president in 1887. He has served also as a member of the executive committee of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and has been conspicuously active in seeking to elevate the character of his profession to the highest plane through these various associations of medical



George Knight Murdock

men. His success as a practitioner has caused him to be regarded by his professional brethren of St. Louis as a safe and wise counselor, and at different times he has been consulting physician to the St. Louis Hospital, the Missouri Pacific Hospital and the Baptist Sanitarium. His services have been rendered freely and without cost to suffering humanity in connection with various public institutions, and the public stands indebted to him for much good work of this character. Dr. Bryson married, in 1873, Miss Mary Sterling Winter, daughter of William D. and Sarah (Sterling) Winter, of Bayou Sara, Louisiana. Mrs. Bryson died in 1890, leaving two children, and in 1893 Dr. Bryson married Miss Jeannie Richmond, of Woodstock, Vermont.

Buckner, Aylett, lawyer and congressman, was born in Kentucky, in 1804, son of Judge Richard Aylett Buckner, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1864. After his admission to the bar he served as commonwealth's attorney and member of the Legislature in Kentucky, and in 1846 was elected to Congress from the district which his father had previously represented. He served in Congress with Lincoln, Greeley, Garrison and other illustrious men of that day, and was one of those who voted for the "Wilmot proviso." As he represented a slave-owning constituency this vote retired him from Congress, and he then removed to St. Louis, where he practiced law until his death. He was a candidate for presidential elector on the "Fremont" ticket in Missouri in 1856.

Buckner, Richard Aylett, lawyer and jurist, was born in 1784, in Fauquier County, Virginia, and died at Cliffland, on Green River, Kentucky, December 8, 1848. After receiving a classical education he studied law and began practicing in Kentucky, taking also a prominent part in politics. As a lawyer he ranked with Clay, Hardin, Underwood, Rowan and others who have shed lustre on the Kentucky bar. He was a justice of the Court of Appeals of that state at its organization in 1823 and served three terms in Congress. He was a member of the Congress which elected John Quincy Adams to the presidency, and his vote for Adams cost him the governorship of his State. From 1842 until his death he held a professorship in the law department of St. Louis University, and fitted many eminent lawyers for the Western bar.

Budd, George Knight, who, as financier, citizen and churchman, rendered to St. Louis services of inestimable value, was born February 12, 1802, in the city of Philadelphia and died in this city September 24, 1875. His parents were George and Susanna (Britton) Budd, both of whom traced their lineage to English ancestors, but who were representatives respectively of old New Jersey and Pennsylvania families. During the early years of his manhood, Mr. Budd followed a sea-faring life, visiting various Mediterranean and South American ports and the British Indies as supercargo on trading vessels owned by Henry Pratt, in those days a famous Philadelphia merchant. In the fall of 1835 he made his first visit to the West, and, as a result of his observations and a shrewd forecast of the growth and development of Western cities, removed with his family to this city the year following. He brought with him to St. Louis a stock of merchandise, and for two or three years after he came here he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He then turned his attention to the banking business, becoming associated with Andrew Park, as head of the banking house of Budd & Park. From the beginning of his career in this city, he was an active, forceful factor in promoting the up-building of St. Louis and the development of its tributary country, not only within the sphere of his action as a business man, but as a citizen, solicitous at all times for the general welfare of the city and State in which he had established his home. In 1846 he was elected to the city council, and while serving in that body impressed his progressive ideas on city legislation. His financial acumen especially commended him to the public, and in 1850 he was elected city comptroller, entering upon his discharge of the duties of that office under the mayoralty of Mayor Kennett. Before the close of his term, however, he resigned the comptrollership to become the publisher of the "St. Louis Intelligencer," established by leading citizens of St. Louis, who were especially anxious that the financial and commercial interests of the city should have, in this connection, the benefit of Mr. Budd's sagacity and experience in the promotion of various important enterprises. Associated with him in an editorial

capacity were J. B. Crockett, who subsequently became one of the judges of the Supreme Court of California, and later E. A. Lewis, afterward judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. He was publisher and manager of the "Intelligencer" three years, and when he retired, received from those who had been associated with him in the capacity of employes a handsome silver service as a token of their regard and esteem for him. While publisher of this paper he was also one of the representatives of the Third Ward in the city council, and as a member of that body secured the passage of the act authorizing the purchase of Washington Square, which was the initiatory step toward the establishment of the present park system of the city, although a part of this square has since been appropriated to other uses, being now occupied by the city hall. He had a marked genius for financiering, and, in addition to formulating many financial enterprises and representing at different times large financial interests, was an instructive writer on topics of a kindred nature. At an early period of its history, he was financial editor of the Missouri "Democrat," and gave that paper a reputation for breadth and intelligence in dealing with monetary affairs which was one of the chief features of its prestige and prominence. At the breaking out of the Civil War his staunch loyalty and recognized ability as a financier combined to bring him into prominence in connection with governmental finances during that period, and as the agent of Jay Cooke & Co., he sold large numbers of the "five-twenty" bonds of the United States, and also purchased many government securities for the New York financiers. From 1864 to 1868 he again served as city Comptroller of St. Louis, and being among the first to see the necessity for extending the city waterworks, drafted the bill—which subsequently became a law—creating a board of waterworks commissioners for that purpose. When this board organized he became its first president, and during his incumbency of that office put into execution the plans for the construction of the water-works at Compton Hill and Bissell's Point. Mr. Budd was one of the founders of the Boatmen's Savings Bank, having drafted the charter under which that now famous monetary institution was organized—to encourage thrift and economy among the men connected with the river traffic—and he served also for many years as a member of its board of directors. He also organized the Real Estate Savings Institution, and became its first president, continuing to act in that capacity until the year before his death, when his failing health compelled him to relieve himself of a portion of his cares and responsibilities. He was an astute financier in the broad sense of that term and not only enjoyed the unbounded confidence of his fellow-citizens of St. Louis, but the confidence also of many of the leading capitalists of the East, who made large investments in St. Louis and the West as the result of his representations. During the last twelve years of his life he sustained the relationship of Western agent to a number of these Eastern capitalists who sent millions of dollars to this city for investment, and to aid in its development through the building of railroads and the stimulation of industrial activity. As a churchman he was identified for nearly forty years with the First Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, of which he became a member in 1836, and of which—with a single exception—he was the oldest member at the time of his death. He was made an elder of that church in 1838, and through all the succeeding years he was the faithful church official, the generous donor, and the trusted adviser of the church in all its financial affairs. In the church, as in business circles, his broad capabilities were made to contribute to the fullest extent to the public good, and at his death both the church and the city at large mourned the loss of one whose life had been prolific of good works. His wife—who before her marriage was Miss Rebecca Neff Patterson, and whose early home was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—survived her husband. Their children were Marcia D., Charles P., Helen W., Wayman Crow and Belle N. Budd.

Buddecke, John C., merchant, was born May 10, 1825, in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, son of Christopher William and Christina (Haeger) Buddecke. His father came to this country in 1833, and, after living a year in New York City, came West and settled on a farm in Franklin County, Missouri, on which he continued to reside until his death, in 1849. The son was nine years of age when the family settled in Missouri, and he grew up in this State, obtaining his education in the common schools of

Franklin County. In 1845 he came to St. Louis with an elder brother, and during the first year after his coming here, he was employed in one of the printing houses of the city. In 1846 he began learning the dry goods business, and thereafter clerked in different stores until 1849, when he returned to Franklin County, his intention at the time being to join the gold hunters who were then going to the Pacific Coast in search of fortune. Abandoning this idea, on account of the epidemic of cholera, which then prevailed in different parts of the country, he came again to St. Louis, and in 1851 engaged in the dry goods business at 1266 South Broadway. He continued in trade in this city until 1875, when he sold out advantageously, and thereafter, until 1878, he was not engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1878 he established a general merchandising business at Krakow, Missouri, which he conducted until 1886. He returned then to St. Louis and lived in retirement until 1896, when he joined his son, Albert William Buddecke, in the conduct of an agency for the Manvil Steam Pipe Covering Company. From this business he retired in April, of 1898, to give himself up to the enjoyment of a comfortable fortune, accumulated as a result of his successiul business operations. During the years of his residence in St. Louis he has interested himself in the building up and maintenance of one of the orphans' homes of the city, and has contributed liberally toward forwarding the work of other charitable, religious and humanitarian institutions. Mr. Buddecke married, in 1859, at St. Louis, Miss Amelia Thoman, like himself a native of Germany. Their children are Clara, Hulda, Albert William and Bertha Buddecke.

Builders' Exchange.—This body had its origin in the Mechanics' Exchange, organized in 1839, at a called meeting over which David Hill presided, with Louis Dubreuil for secretary. At that meeting a committee of five, representing different trades, was appointed to draft a constitution with by-laws, and report at the next meeting. The committee, composed of R. N. Moore, J. M. Paulding, Asa Wilgus, William A. Lynch and John Ferguson made a report, and on it the Exchange was organized and regular meetings were held for a few years. But these were abandoned after a time and the Exchange ceased to have an active existence. In 1852 at a meeting called for the purpose, over which Colonel Thornton Grimsley presided, with Rufus Kayser as secretary, it was reorganized under the name of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange, but this, too, was allowed to fall into disuse through the failure of attendance at the meetings. The present body was organized in 1856 as the Mechanics' Exchange, by Anthony Ittner, Thomas Rich, A. E. Cook, W. Stamps, James Garvin, C. Lynch, J. Locke, James Luthy, and others, N. M. Ludlow being chosen first president. In 1875—September 20th—it was incorporated with Anthony Ittner, Thomas H. Rich, Austin E. Cook, W. C. Stamps, James Garvin, Cornelius Lynch, John S. Locke, James Luthy and E. C. Sterling as incorporators, and ever since it has been an active and public-spirited association, its name having been changed to the "Builders' Exchange of the City of St. Louis," to represent more accurately that class of artisans who constitute the majority of its members. Its objects are "the promotion of the mechanical and industrial interests in the city of St. Louis; to inculcate just and equitable principles of trade; to establish and maintain uniformity in the commercial usages of said city; to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information, and also to adjust, as far as practicable, controversies and misunderstandings arising between individuals engaged in the various industrial pursuits." Its annual meetings are held on the second Tuesday of January, and its regular quarterly meetings on the second Tuesdays of January, April, July and October. The exchange and reading rooms are open daily, and the hour from eleven to twelve every day is set apart for a general meeting for the transaction of business.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Building and Loan Associations.—These are voluntary associations of persons for assisting one another in acquiring homes by loaning money to their shareholders from a common fund. Different associations have different methods of conducting their affairs, but the general practice is the fixing of shares at a recognized sum—say $200. Each shareholder makes a monthly payment of $1 a share, and the sum of these monthly payments is loaned out to the shareholders

who desire to borrow. If the number of shares in an association is 300, and the monthly dues $2 on each share, there will be $600 a month paid in, to be loaned to the members. If there be two or more members desiring to borrow at the same time, the sum at the disposal of the association—say $600—is put up to the highest bidder, and the bidder offering the highest premium is awarded the money. This premium is deducted from the sum, and the borrower receives the residue. If the sum borrowed is $600, and the premium bid is 20 per cent, he receives $600 less $120, or $480. The borrower pays monthly interest on the loan at the rate of 6 per cent per annum in advance, which, on $600 would be $3 per month. The borrower being a member and shareholder, receives his proportion of the profit which these discounts bring to the association; and if the association meets with no losses and its affairs are economically administered, his monthly payments of $3 interest and $1 per share on each of his three shares will pay the loan in 100 months. The purpose of the associations is to enable persons of limited means to secure a home by means of monthly payments. It is the custom to keep little money, or none at all, on hand, but to sell the sum of the monthly payments at the monthly meetings, and where this practice is strictly followed, there is little temptation for dishonesty and irregularity. When a shareholder secures a loan, he makes the association secure by giving a trust deed on real estate—generally the lot upon which he proposes to build, or the house he has bought—and, in addition, pledges his shares. Of course there must be non-borrowers among the shareholders, as well as borrowers. The average in all the associations in St. Louis in 1897 was 39 non-borrowers and 99 borrowers for each one; and in the State, 68 non-borrowers and 126 borrowers to each association. The non-borrowing members simply pay their monthly dues of $1, and in the end receive the full value of their shares in money. The time in which the shares in an association mature depends on its management, and its measure of exemption from losses. In St. Louis the range for maturing series down to 1897 was from 70 to 127 months; and for associations outside of St. Louis the range was from 90 to 165 months.

The associations are subject to supervision by a State officer known as Supervisor of Building and Loan Associations, who is required to make an examination at least once a year of each one; this examination being directed to "the mode of conducting and managing its affairs, the action of its directors, the investment of its funds, the security offered its members and those by whom its engagements are held, and whether the requirements of its charter and the law have been complied with." The report of this officer shows that there were in 1897 253 associations in the State—156 outside of St. Louis, and 97 in the city. Those outside of St. Louis showed cash on hand, $295,669; loans on real estate, $10,175,875; loans on stock, $352,921; due from members, $207,011; real estate, $734,973; furniture and fixtures, $30,685; miscellaneous, $143,885; total resources, $11,950,352; and under liabilities: dues account, $7,302,353; full paid stock, $919,359; prepaid stock, 500,071; bills payable, $446,817; surplus, $2,040,854; premium returnable, $695,537; miscellaneous, $45,358; total, $11,950,352. The 97 association in St. Louis showed cash on hand, $268,967; loans on real estate, $8,665,408; loans on stock, $262,582; due from members, $208,614; real estate, $701,118; furniture and fixtures, $19,022; miscellaneous, $331,642; total resources, $10,547,356; and, under liabilities; dues account, $6,065,328; full paid stock, $399,155; prepaid stock, $273,142; bills payable, $726,303; surplus, $1,718,005; premium returnable, $1,146,341; miscellaneous, $219,078; total, $10,547,356. The associations outside of St Louis showed 36,669 members, of whom 22,464 were borrowers, and 13,605 non-borrowers, with a total of 164,597 shares in force; and those in the city showed 13,394 members, of whom 9,572 were borrowers, and 3,822 non-borrowers, with a total of 89,095 shares in force; the totals for the whole State being 49,463 members, of whom 32,036 were borrowers, and 17,427 non-borrowers, with a total of 253,692 shares in force. The average membership to each association outside of St. Louis was 228; in St. Louis, 138. The average loan outside of St. Louis was $847; in St. Louis, $2,335. There was a time when a great deal of gross mismanagement and extravagance prevailed among the association in St. Louis. The supervisor's report shows that when the law of supervision went into effect, in 1895, there were in St. Louis 183 associations, having resources of about $22,000,000.

In two years the number had fallen to 86, and the resources to $10,547,356; a result due, not to supervision so much as to the defects in management which supervision revealed. In 1898 the business of the St. Louis associations had been placed on a better basis, and the report of the supervisor indicated a more hopeful future for them.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Bullard, Artemas, clergyman, was born in Northbridge, Massachusetts, June 30, 1802, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1826. Two years after, before completing his studies at Andover Theological Seminary, he was induced to become the agent of the Massachusetts Sunday-school Union. The work of this office was not defined. It was a new venture in an untried field. Sunday-schools were an experiment. Many did not believe in them. The man needed must have a creative mind, great executive ability, large persuasive powers, and a personality so attractive as to disarm prejudice. That these qualities, characteristic of Dr. Bullard in his later years, were possessed by him in eminent degree in his youth is evident from the fact that the distinguished professors at Andover were among the most urgent of those who pressed him to enter at once upon these new duties without waiting to graduate. With Boston for a center, but with headquarters in his gig, he rode all over New England, visiting the churches and rousing them to an unheard-of interest in Sunday-schools. Not content with such chances to reach the people by his voice, he established and edited "The Sunday-school Treasury," afterward called "The Well-Spring." This was probably the first of the vast host of such papers. New England did not bound his horizon. His heart turned to the children of those who had left its sheltered homes, its religious privileges, and been lost in the vast wilderness. In 1830, with the consent of the society, he made a tour through the West. The stages touched only the larger places, and were so uncertain, because of the miserable roads, that in Cincinnati he bought a horse and saddle. The rest of the journey through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, back to Buffalo, was made on horseback. His report, dwelling specially upon the lack of educational privileges in the new settlements because there were no teachers, roused great interest throughout New England, and resulted in the organization of several societies to send teachers to the West. This movement was exceedingly popular both East and West, and its influence upon the character of the Middle States can not be overestimated. So marked was the influence wielded by Dr. Bullard that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions selected him to represent them in the Valley of the Mississippi, and in 1834 he removed with his family to Cincinnati. From Detroit to New Orleans, he visited all the principal places. It was said of him: "Wherever he went he left the impression of his sincere devotion to every good work, of his lovely character and of his energy. His periodical visits were looked forward to with interest and hailed with delight." In June of 1838 he became the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis. It was the only one of that denomination in the city, and there were but few in the State. The whole community began to feel the effect of his interest in temperance and every good enterprise. The death of a prominent citizen in a duel led him to preach a sermon which roused the most intense feeling. To many it was the first utterance they had ever heard against this prevailing custom. His experience as editor of that little paper in New England had proven to him "the power of the Press." So greatly did he feel the need of a clean, honest, fearless daily in the growing city that every effort to establish such a paper found in him a ready helper. In the course of years these repeated ventures cost him several thousand dollars. Meanwhile he took advantage of them. Articles from his pen were constantly appearing, but under such varied forms that none suspected they had a single source. His scrap-books show how, under different names, he often wrote on both sides, answering one day as "A Citizen," the objections he had raised the day before over the signature of "An Inquirer." No single church, nor even the city, could limit his interest or influence. Soon "the care of all the churches" fell upon him. He speedily gained and held to the end of his life the unstinted love and confidence of his brethren. Many a hard journey he made to visit some weak little church, and always he brought new life and courage. No vacation to New England failed to bring a new accession of young ministers to Missouri, won by his visits to the theological seminaries. His correspondence was very

large. So greatly was he impressed with the need of houses of worship in the new settlements that he proposed to the synod the raising of a fund to be loaned as needed for the building of churches. He removed all objections by proposing to go East and raise the money himself. The summer of 1845 was spent in this attempt. Visiting all the important churches from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina, he returned in November with ample funds, and with ten young preachers, whom he had persuaded to settle in Missouri. A "church erection fund," thus first proposed and secured, is now considered an essential part of denominational machinery. In 1850 he was sent to the "World's Peace Convention," held in Frankfort-on-the-Main, as a delegate from the State of Missouri. Of his address in the convention the correspondent of the "London Times" wrote: "Dr. Bullard, a tall, thin American, with white hair and purely trans-Atlantic features and countenance, made a great 'hit.' He retired amidst universal applause. He had two great qualifications—decided good humor and familiarity with all the objects to which he made allusion." Shortly after his return home, the question of removal began to agitate his church. Their property on the west side of Fourth Street, between Washington Avenue and St. Charles Street, had become valuable for business. Dr. Bullard was cordially beloved by his people; they had also great confidence in his wisdom, yet it took all his tact and several years' time to convince the majority that it was not ruinous folly to build a church so far out in the country as Fourteenth Street. Not until 1854 was the vote taken to remove to the northwest corner of Fourteenth and Lucas Place. The new building was completed and dedicated in October, 1855, but on the 1st day of November of that year Dr. Bullard was numbered among the victims on the Missouri Pacific Railroad at the falling of the bridge over the Gasconade River. His friends bought a lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery and erected a monument, and there he was buried. His wife and six of their children rest beside him. His interest in higher education and his unusual influence over young men led to an earnest effort by the denomination to secure his services as secretary of the board of education; after serious consideration, however, he decided to remain with his church in St. Louis. During his last years much of his strength was given to found a college near St. Louis. A very liberal charter was secured. A stone building was erected, and Webster College, with two professors and a freshman class, besides the preparatory department, was in operation, with great hope of permanence. As president of the board of trustees, he was the mainspring of the enterprise. After his death no one rose to take his place. Webster Groves owes its name to the college, and the building belongs to the Soldiers' Orphanage. Dr. Bullard was slightly above six feet, well formed, erect, and of a commanding appearance. His hair whitened early, and "strangers on learning his age were wont to say his years were fewer than his appearance suggested, and his appearance was younger than his reputation would imply." He was a ready debater, and if the power to move his audience be the test, a truly eloquent speaker. A clerical friend once said: "I have heard Webster, Everett, Choate; I have heard in the pulpit the Beechers, the Adamses, and dozens of professors of rhetoric, but by none of them have I been moved as by this man." Thoroughly consecrated and unselfish, he cared not for himself, if only the standard of the cross be advanced.

Bullen, Charles W., banker, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1854, son of Samuel and Caroline Bullen. His mother died when he was an infant, and when he was seven years of age his father enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate Army, serving throughout the Civil War, so that in boyhood the son knew little of paternal care and guidance. All the earlier years of his life were spent at Henderson, Kentucky, where he made his home with an elder sister. There he attended the public schools in a desultory sort of way, but, although deprived of first-class educational advantages, he acquired the habit of self-culture and studied and read to such good advantage that he developed early into an unusually well informed and capable youth. His business experience began in Henderson, where he was first employed as a clerk in a book store, his environments in that connection being such that he was able to store his mind with useful knowledge at the same time that he gained practical training for business pursuits. When he was sixteen years old he came to Missouri, going first to Lynn Creek, where he hoped to find satisfactory employ-

ment. Disappointed in this, he went to Sedalia, Missouri, where he met at first with but little encouragement, and was compelled to accept a position in a dry-goods store, in which he worked several weeks for his board. He then became office boy in a law office, intending to begin the study of law, but by this time he had made some friends among the business men of Sedalia, and the offer came to him of a position in the Sedalia Savings Bank. This circumstance changed the course of his life, and made him a banker instead of a lawyer. After remaining in the employ of the Savings Bank until 1872, he was elected teller of the Citizens' National Bank, of Sedalia, when that bank was organized and went into operation. He was soon promoted to assistant cashier, and retained that position until 1881, in which year he was invited to come to St. Louis, and accept the position of cashier in the Continental Bank. This bank had then a capital stock of $100,000, and Mr. Bullen's connection with it continued for something more than ten years. Within that time it became one of the largest and most successful banking institutions in the city of St. Louis, being reorganized as a national bank, and having its capital stock increased to $2,000,000. This growth and development of the modest banking enterprise with which Mr. Bullen first became connected when he came to this city was largely due to his ability as a financier, his careful methods as a banker, and his popularity as a man. In 1892 he severed his connection with the Continental National Bank to become president of the National Bank of the Republic, a position which he held until his death, which occurred April 2, 1897. At the time of his death Mr. Bullen was barely forty-three years of age, and yet he had been at the head of a large banking house for five years, and before that had been for ten years chief executive officer of another large banking house. In a city noted for its careful and able financiers and sound banking houses, he had been recognized for years as a most capable banker, with a broad knowledge of all departments of the business, and of monetary affairs in general. To this proud position he had risen by his own efforts, and his fortune and success were self-made and self-earned. He had great force of character and seldom failed to accomplish what he undertook to accomplish in banking circles, his tenacity of purpose, tact and courtesy contributing alike to the success which generally attended his efforts in behalf of any enterprise. Through his instrumentality, the arrangement was effected under which the United States Sub-Treasury began clearing through the St. Louis Clearing House, an arrangement which the bankers of the city had previously sought in vain to bring about. Deeply engrossed in matters of finance and the business problems incident to banking, he gave little attention to politics or public affairs, although he acted with the Democratic party up to the campaign of 1896, and in that year with the sound-money wing of the Democratic party. An Episcopalian churchman, he was warmly attached to his church and was always ready to aid in advancing its interests, and in forwarding philanthropic, charitable and reform movements. He married, in 1885, Miss Adele Gauss, of St. Louis, and of three children born of their union, two daughters are now living.

Bunn, Seely C., prominently identified for a number of years with the mercantile interests of St. Louis, and now equally well known as an operator in real estate, was born March 4, 1845, in Richland County, Illinois. His family is of German origin, and his paternal grandfather was Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Bunn, for many years prominent as a Methodist divine in the State of Virginia. His father was Seely Bunn, who was a native of Richmond, Virginia, and came West from that State, stopping for a time in Ohio, where he married Miss Densey Hazzard, daughter of Rev. Dr. Hazzard, a well known Methodist Episcopal minister of the "Buckeye" State. From Ohio the elder Bunn and his wife removed to Illinois, and the son was born and grew to manhood in the last named State. Until he was fourteen years of age he attended the public schools of Richland County, Illinois, and then went to the town of Olney in the same State, where he was for two years a student at Professor Mace's seminary. After quitting school he taught school two terms, and then connected himself with the dry-goods house of John Wolf, at Olney, and was in that employ at the beginning of the Civil War. When the Seventieth Regiment of the Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized and mustered into the Union service, Mr. Bunn became a member of Company K, of that regiment, commanded by Captain Sage, who

was later promoted to a colonelcy. He was mustered out of the military service at the end of three months on account of serious illness, and soon afterward came to St. Louis. Here he became a clerk and salesman in the wholesale dry-goods house of Henry Bell & Son, and remained in the employ of that firm until after the death of Mr. Bell, which occurred in 1876. He then transferred his services to the wholesale dry goods house of Crow, Hargadine & Co., with which he was connected for fourteen years thereafter. Six years after he became connected with the house last named, he became a partner in the establishment and retained his interests in the business until 1892, when he retired from merchandising, and forming a partnership with John F. Long, under the firm name of Bunn & Long, embarked in the real estate business. Since that time he has been a conspicuous figure among St. Louis operators and dealers in real estate, and the firm of which he is the head has built up a large and remunerative business. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations and an English Lutheran churchman, being a member of the church of which the Rev. Dr. Rhodes is pastor. He is a past master of Tuscan Lodge No. 306 of the Masonic order, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Legion of Honor, of the Royal Arcanum, and for ten years was grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor of Missouri. He has been prominently connected also with the Western Travelers' Association, and although no longer interested in mercantile pursuits, still retains his membership in that organization. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Jennie Rhodes, daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Wick) Rhodes, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and sister to Rev. Dr. Rhodes, of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Bunn have three children, Bessie B., Seely C., Jr., and Warren W. Bunn.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.—A department of the State government, established in 1879 to "collect statistical details relating to all departments of labor in Missouri, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes," and to "secure inspection of mines, factories, and all places where persons are employed, and the observance of laws relating thereto." The head of the office is called labor commissioner, who has authority to enter and inspect mines, factories, and other places, administer oaths, examine witnesses, to call upon State, county and municipal officers for statistical information, and require manufacturers and employers to make annual reports setting forth the number of employes, male and female, wages paid yearly, value of raw material used, amount paid for rent, taxes and insurance, cost of machinery and repairs, cost of buildings and grounds, number of weeks in operation, and class and value of goods made. The labor commissioner is appointed by the Governor and makes a report every year to the executive, giving general information about the condition of manufacturing industries in the State, number of establishments, capital invested, value of plant, materials used and goods made, number of employes, and aggregate wages paid out; and showing also grievances and hardships that the employes in any special industry may labor under, and suggest remedies. The labor commissioner has his office in St. Louis.

Burlingham, Aaron Hale, clergyman and lecturer, was born February 18, 1832, in the town of Castile, Wyoming County, New York. His father was a farmer, of English descent, and his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Hale, was a daughter of Captain Aaron Hale, of Connecticut, who achieved distinction as a Revolutionary patriot. Reared on a farm, A. H. Burlingham had obtained only a country school education when he was twenty-one years old. After that he obtained a collegiate education by his own efforts, graduating from Madison University, of Hamilton, New York, in 1848. Two years later he was graduated from the Theological Seminary of the same seat of learning, was ordained to the ministry, and immediately afterward became pastor of Grant Street Baptist Church, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. At the end of a year he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Oswego, New York, and in 1852 to the Howard Street Baptist Church, of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1856 he became pastor of the South Baptist Church, of New York City, remaining there nine years. After spending some time traveling abroad, he accepted, in 1866, a call to the pastorate of the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis, and for many

years thereafter and until his return to New York City he occupied a position of great prominence among the clergymen of this city. As minister of the Gospel he ranked among the first in the West, and as a scholar, theologian and lecturer he had few superiors.

Burlington Volunteer Relief Association.—A beneficiary association, limited in the scope of its operations to the "Burlington" Railway system. It was organized in Chicago, Illinois, in 1889, and subsequently extended its work over all the lines of the "Burlington" system, thus becoming represented in St. Louis. It pays sick, accident and death benefits to its members, all of whom are employes of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Its total membership in 1898 was about 12,000, and there were five hundred members of the association in St. Louis.

Burnham, Michael, now Rev. Dr. Burnham, of St. Louis, Missouri, was born at Essex, Massachusetts, June 28, 1839. He is descended on his father's side from a race of sea-faring men and ship-builders—"vessel builders," as they were called in those early days. The history of Westley Burnham, grandfather of Rev. Dr. Burnham, as printed in the history of the town of Essex, Massachusetts, is as follows: "Mr. Burnham was born August 27, 1747. His father was also named Westley, and died June 28, 1797, aged seventy-eight. His mother was Deborah, the daughter of Dea. Zechariah Story. She died November 24, 1821, aged ninety-eight. In his early life Mr. Burnham was a sailor. At the age of seventeen he made a voyage to Lisbon, and rowed in a boat over the site of 'Old Lisbon,' which had been destroyed and sunk by an earthquake in 1755. He became a successful navigator, although his education had been only such as the town of Chebacco afforded. No vessel commanded by him was ever wrecked or dismasted, and his judgment in maritime matters was very highly esteemed. He was always styled 'Skipper Westley.' For several years in succession he made voyages to Virginia. The cargoes in those days usually consisted of fish, lumber, and New England rum. In exchange for these, corn, raccoon skins, snake-root and rice were obtained and brought into Chebacco, or disposed of at other harbors in the country. Mr. Burnham was also a fisherman, and made many trips to the 'Grand Banks.' He afterwards followed the hereditary occupation of vessel-building. He was a man of extraordinary strength. For a short time Mr. Burnham served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Afterwards he entered the privateering service. In an engagement with the enemy the vessel in which he sailed was captured, and with the rest of the crew he was carried to England. An order of the admiralty gave permission to any American to go on board his majesty's ships and do sailor's duty, except fighting, if they should choose to do so, in preference to lying in prison. After remaining some time in the 'Mill Prison,' he took advantage of this order, and entered the seventy-four-gun ship Preston. While on a cruise on the West India station he was taken sick with small-pox, and was left in a hospital in Jamaica. He was so near to dying there, that one man who returned to this country from that island reported to his family that he was dead. On his recovery he he immediately took ship for Boston, and on arriving there walked to Chebacco. His arrival was noised abroad, and, as he expressed it, 'that night all Chebacco was at the house to see one who had risen from the dead.' Though not a member of the church, he was a constant church-goer, and a strict observer of the Sabbath, which, in his belief and practice, commenced on Saturday evening. For a considerable length of time he was totally blind. And it is a very significant fact with reference to his intelligence and mental training that he was then accustomed to spend his evenings listening to the reading of a grandson (who was for several years a member of his family), partly for his own entertainment, but also for the sake of knowing what the boy was in the habit of reading, and of training him to a correct pronunciation. Mistakes in accent and in emphasis were carefully criticised, and passages were required to be read over and over again, until their meaning was properly and fully expressed.

"In 1771 he was married to Molly, daughter of Robert Woodbury, of Beverly Farms. Mrs. Burnham was born July 29, 1749, and died April 27, 1830, at the age of eighty years and nine months. To these parents, each of a robust and long-lived race, were born ten children, and the longevity of these children has been as remarkable as that of their par-

ents." Of these children, one died at thirty-seven of typhoid fever; one at sixty-five, of some acute difficulty; one at seventy-two, one at seventy-five, one at seventy-seven, and the remainder all lived to be over eighty years of age. Dr. Burnham's father, Michael Burnham, for whom he was named, lived to be eighty-one.

The mother of Dr. Burnham was Patience Andrews, born in the southern part of Essex, and descended from a long-lived, sturdy ancestry, her father and mother living to between ninety and one hundred years of age. The ancestry of Dr. Burnham, therefore, were a long-lived, vigorous stock of sea-faring men and mechanics, rather than men of scholarly pursuits in book lore, and yet a hardy ancestry, possessed of great strength of body and of mind.

Dr. Burnham entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, December, 1860, in the English department. The following spring he entered the third junior class of the classical department, studied one term, then, by studying hard all summer vacation, he jumped from the third junior into the second middle year, graduating in two years and two terms with an English oration. From his occupation on the farm and in the workshop, therefore, with no preparation but the country school, and that only summers until twelve or fourteen, and winters until sixteen, with the two years and two terms at Phillips Academy, he entered Amherst College without a condition. He took the first prize in oratory in his class in freshman year at college. He taught school while in college during the vacation and a part of the winter terms of freshman, sophomore and junior winters, losing eight weeks of a twelve weeks' term in freshman year, and six weeks of a twelve weeks' term each in sophomore and junior winters. With all this loss from college curriculum and increased labor to cover the ground gone over by the class during his absence, he graduated from college again with an English oration; the subject of the oration was "The Head and the Heart." Mr. Burnham went immediately, in the autumn of 1867, to Andover Theological Seminary and began his theological studies. During academy and seminary life, both of which were passed in Andover, he entered into mission school work in Abbott village, a factory village, and was twice superintendent of the school, once as an academy student and once as a theological student, and greatly enjoyed the work and became greatly attached to the school. There were numbered among the teachers several from the families of the faculty of the seminary and a few from prominent families in Andover. Miss Phelps, afterward author of "Gates Ajar," now Mrs. Ward, and known everywhere by her writings, was a teacher in the school. Adelaide Hutchinson, M. D., now of Minneapolis, was a pupil.

Dr. Burnham was licensed to preach during the middle year of his seminary course, and at once took rank among the first in his class as a preacher. Different churches were considering him as a candidate, or a possible candidate, but in May, some two months before his graduation, he received, and, in due time, accepted, a call from the Central Congregational Church in Fall River, Massachusetts, where, in October, 1870, the year of his graduation, he was ordained and installed. In his graduation from the theological seminary at Andover, in July, 1870, he represented the Hebrew department, and delivered, as a salutatory address, an oration on "The Authority for the Christian Sabbath."

The brief account of Dr. Burnham's ministry at Fall River will be found in the quotation from the 1885 year book of the First Church, Springfield, Massachusetts. This sketch was written by Mr. Theo. W. Ellis, clerk of the First Church: "Before leaving the theological seminary he had received a call to the Central Congregational Church of Fall River, and was ordained to the ministry in that church, and installed over it, October 25, 1870, succeeding the Rev. Eli Thurston, D. D. The Central Church enjoys a well-earned repute for Christian activity, and especially for vigorous missionary work in its own city. Mr. Burnham's second year's labor in this body of three hundred members resulted in an ingathering of fifty-eight. His fifth year was signalized by the erection of a very fine Gothic church building, costing some two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, but much of this sum, owing to the severe business troubles and remarkable 'financial irregularities,' which in those days occurred in that city of spindles, remained unpaid until 1879, when the pastor's time and energies were devoted to and absorbed in the necessary business of 'lifting' the debt. This important work was

successfully accomplished, eighty thousand dollars being subscribed that year and paid in due time. Notwithstanding the long business depression and all the drawbacks incident to it, the net gain of the body in 1882 was one hundred and sixty members, and in May of that year, after receiving various calls from other churches, Mr. Burnham, realizing the need of a change and hoping for benefit by it, asked to be dismissed from his field of arduous, but delightful, labor, to accept the pastorate of the Immanuel Church in Boston Highlands, which body he continued to serve until called to wider usefulness by the First Church of Springfield."

Dr. Burnham received the degree of A. B. in 1867, and A. M. a few years later from his Alma Mater, Amherst College.

During his pastorate at Fall River he received one call to the Central Church, Worcester, Massachusetts, and another to the Plymouth Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the same time that he received the call to the Immanuel Church, Boston. In the earlier part of his ministry at Fall River several letters passed between him and Dr. Stearns, president of Amherst College, looking toward his accepting the professorship of English literature in the college, but Dr. Nathan Durfee, a prominent man and officer in the Central Church of Fall River, who gave the Durfee Plant House to the Agricultural College, Amherst, threw his influence on the side of retaining his pastor in Fall River, and Dr. Stearns yielded to his claim. Dr. Burnham was also offered other calls subsequently, as at Concord, New Hampshire, and, by a committee, the pastorate of the Union Church, in Worcester. During his Springfield pastorate, also, he was asked if he would consider a call from a Presbyterian Church of Rochester, New York; and, by a committee also, the Second Church in Oberlin, Ohio, was offered him. Dr. Burnham, on his way from the meeting of the board in Cleveland, in October, 1888, had preached in the Second Church of Oberlin, and thus it was that subsequently he was tendered a call from that church. This was an important position, owing to the fact that he would have preached to something like a thousand students every Sabbath, but Dr. Burnham set the matter before President Fairchild so plainly that he had so recently gone to Springfield, and was then bound by so many ties to the East, he ought not to leave the East, and especially the First Church. President Fairchild wrote that he could not urge the call after such a presentation of duty, and the matter was dropped.

Dr. Burnham's pastorate at Springfield, from February 27, 1885, the date of his installation, to May, 1894, was for nine happy years, and, says the "Advance," in its May 16, 1895, issue, "has been among the memorable ones in recent Congregational history." During that time, in October, 1885, he was elected a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In June, 1887, he was given the degree of D. D. by Beloit College. In 1888 he was elected to the board of trustees of Amherst College. He served several years on the board of trustees of Hartford Theological Seminary. During the early pastorate in Fall River he was elected to the board of trustees of Wheaton Seminary for girls, and often in the seminary hall, and on special occasions, addressed the young ladies. He delivered in the Bromfield Street Church, Boston, December 12, 1877, an address before the theological students of Andover and Newton and Boston Seminaries, on "Entering the Ministry." During his Springfield pastorate, besides his relation to Amherst College and Hartford Theological Seminary, he became identified with "The French Protestant College," in Springfield, with "The School for Christian Workers," and he delivered a baccalaureate sermon to the pupils in Bradford Academy in 1889; two or three baccalaureate sermons at Mt. Holyoke College, and an address at the College on "Mary Lyon," on Founder's Day, November 7, 1891.

During his Boston pastorate, he delivered an address on Founder's Day, 1884, also, to the faculty and students and teachers of East Hampton Academy, and another at commencement week in Andover Theological Seminary on "The Authority of Scripture," June 11, 1884, Alumni Day. He delivered, during his pastorate in Springfield, two addresses at Hartford Theological Seminary, one on "Pastoral Work," to the students, March 16, 1887, and one on "The Authority of Scripture," to the students and alumni and friends at commencement in 1888; he also gave an address on the same theme at the Interstate Association of Y. M. C. A., Southbridge, Connecticut, October 27, 1887.

Dr. Burnham was called to Pilgrim Church, St. Louis, to succeed Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., in February, 1894. It was a struggle in his own mind whether he should go or stay. It was not an easy question to decide: both churches were large and powerful, and both fields, fields of great responsibility. After a conflict as to what was duty, and a struggle between the two churches and the two fields whether he should go or stay, the matter was finally left to a council. This council was memorable, in the first place, in its composition. It was not local. The strongest churches of the East and men in some of the most responsible positions as educators, were called upon that council. It was memorable, also, in this: that to a council made up in such a way all parties interested agreed to leave the decision of the matter.

The church at Springfield had already had a large mass meeting, and presented the strongest resolutions of affection for their pastor, and petitions that he would remain with them. These petitions came not only from the church, but from the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and from the young men's class in the Sabbath School, etc., but it was finally agreed to commit the matter to and abide by the decisions of the council. The First Church unwillingly consented; the Pilgrim Church, of St. Louis, likewise consented to leave the matter, to them so momentous, to a council thus made up, and Dr. Burnham, the party perhaps most interested, made a clear and concise statement of his own case and left the matter honorably with the council when called. The First Church was represented in its petition by Jas. L. Johnson, Wm. H. Haile and others; the Pilgrim Church and the interests of the Southwest were represented in that council by A. W. Benedict, Esq., one of the deacons of Pilgrim Church, and Clinton Rowel, Esq., a distinguished lawyer and a member of Pilgrim Church; Mr. Rowell presenting the claim of Pilgrim Church, St. Louis, and the Southwest. After a long and careful consideration of the needs of the two great fields, the council finally decided Dr. Burnham's future field of work and usefulness should be St. Louis and Pilgrim Church. He accordingly accepted the call that had been extended, and, while the date of the installation was delayed until June 1, 1894, entered immediately upon his work in that great and important field.

Among Dr. Burnham's published sermons and addresses are the following:

"What Christianity Does for Woman," Northfield Training School, March 31, 1892.

Address before the O. H. P. Sargent Post, Essex, Massachusetts, May 30, 1888.

Address before the G. A. R., Gloucester, Massachusetts, May 31, 1889.

Sermon, fifth anniversary, First Church, Springfield, Massachusetts, March 2, 1890.

"A Field for Woman," April 13, 1890.

"A Sermon for the Times," January 2, 1881.

"Thy Word is Truth," sermon, Sunday after the meeting of the American Board in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 9, 1887.

"Systematic Giving in Our Churches," given at the Massachusetts Conference of Churches, in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and printed in "The Home Missionary," soon after, June, 1876.

Address delivered before the Hitchcock Society of Inquiry, Amherst College, June 22, 1890.

Sermon at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of First Church, Springfield, Massachusetts, 1887.

An address at Spencer, Massachusetts, before the State Association on "Proposed Changes in the Organism of the A. B. C. F. M."

An address at the Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Missouri, at St. Joseph, Missouri, on "The Young Life Within Reach of the Church," May 9, 1895.

An address before the Congregational and Christian Churches in St. Louis, Missouri, February 8, 1897.

Several baccalaureate sermons, etc.

Dr. Burnham was selected in May, 1895, by the Ransom Post, of St. Louis, to give the address at the tomb and monument of Lincoln, in Springfield, Illinois, on Memorial Day, May 30, 1895. The Ransom Post, with the mayor of the city, cadets of Washington University, artillery and friends, to the number of a thousand strong, went up from St. Louis to Springfield, Illinois, to meet as many more there. Dr. Burnham's address was on "Abraham Lincoln." Of it the "Globe-Democrat" says, as follows: "Senator Cullom introduced the orator of the day, Rev. Michael Burnham, D. D., of St. Louis, who paid one of the greatest tributes to Lincoln ever heard from any public speaker. Upon this theme

it is hardly possible that a speaker may say anything that is new in its essence, but Mr. Burnham has an apt way of putting things, a dignity of expression and a flow of language that mark him at once an orator and a thinker. His speech was devoted to answering two questions: 'What Made Lincoln Great?' and 'What are Some of the Things He has Bequeathed to Us as a Nation?' Among the molding influences of Lincoln's life and character he enumerated a native inheritance of power that compelled reverence, an early training in the school of hardship, personal qualities of mind and heart, physical power and endurance, and his broad human sympathy. In answer to the second question, Mr. Burnham said that the grandest thing Lincoln had left to us was the embodiment of those things which give us a grander and broader conception of humanity. The speech was replete with tender touches, apt illustrations and patriotic fire, and will dwell long in the minds of all who heard it." At the request of the Ransom Post this address was printed in pamphlet form.

Dr. Burnham has always been progressively conservative in theology. The "Advance" says of him, on his change of pastorate from Springfield, Massachusetts, in its issue of May 16, 1895, in which it publishes his picture and a sermon from him on "Giving and Receiving," preached in Pilgrim pulpit, December 9, 1894: "Both in his local work and in general church enterprises, Dr. Burnham is recognized as one of the strong men of the denomination. In his preaching he is vigorous, spiritual and evangelical. In his pastoral work and association with his ministerial brethren he is tender and winning, yet strong and manly. In differences that have arisen he has taken pronounced ground, yet without bitterness. He has had opponents, but no enemies. He fills a most important place among the churches of the interior, who rejoice greatly at his record for long pastorates."

Dr. Burnham was elected, in 1895, on the Board of Trust of Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, and in 1896 as one of the directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

The Burnhams are of English origin, dating in their history back to the time of William the Conquerer. The original name was Delburnham, and the family a titled family in England. But the descendants came eventually to drop the prefix for the simpler name.

Dr. Burnham married, February 8, 1871, Cassandra V. Washburn, the daughter of James Washburn, of Abington, Massachusetts, who was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, and Christiana Washburn Bailey, who was born in Kingston, of the Washburn-Bailey stock. On both father's and mother's side, therefore, Mrs. Burnham is a descendant of the Washburns; her grandmother Bailey was a Washburn, and on her father's side she is a descendant also of the Terrys, of Revolutionary fame. The Baileys date their ancestry back to Wales, where is the original family seat. The Washburns are well known East and West. The name has furnished at least five different governors in different States.

Mrs. Burnham was graduated from Mt. Holyoke Seminary in 1869, and afterward, for a time, teacher of music in what is now St. Margaret Institute, Waterbury, Connecticut, associated with Miss Earle, the principal, now Mrs. Magoun, wife of ex-President Magoun, of Iowa College. Mrs. Burnham is a woman of strong mind, of great personal attraction, of great influence in her place as pastor's wife. She has been remarkably successful as a teacher of young men, having a class at one time in the old First Church, Springfield, Massachusetts, numbering over one hundred and thirty on the roll. She was appointed a trustee of her Alma Mater, Mt. Holyoke College, in 1892, for a term of two years; her term of office expiring in 1894, after her removal to St. Louis. Mrs. Burnham was an officer in the Woman's Branch of Foreign Missions in Massachusetts; she served in the State Home Missionary Board of Massachusetts, and is now connected with the Missouri State Board of Foreign Missionary Work, as president of the board.

There have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Burnham five children, Edmund Alden Burnham, a graduate of Amherst College in 1894, from 1894 to 1897 a teacher in Smith Academy, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, from 1896 to 1897, he had, in addition, the chair of English in Eden College and Theological Seminary, an institution graduating German students into the ministry, an institution situated in St. Louis; he is now a student in Hartford Theological Seminary; Mary Wesley Burnham, for two and a half

years a member of the class of 1897, in Smith College, and now Mrs. N. S. Kaime, of St. Louis; Margaret Preston Burnham, who died at the age of four years; James Washburn Burnham and Lawrence Washburn Burnham, who died as infants, aged respectively eleven and nine months.

Burns, Patrick, merchant, was born in 1834, in the County Leitrim, Ireland. His father, Hugh Burns, was the son of a prosperous farmer of the County Sligo, and married, at the age of eighteen years, Catherine McCauley, who also came of a good family. When Patrick Burns was about three years of age, his father removed to the County Roscommon, near the town Drunshambo, and settled on a fine farm, on the banks of the River Shanmore. Being an intelligent, as well as industrious, agriculturist, he soon became the most prosperous farmer of the region in which he lived, and as his children grew up they were all well educated. In 1849, at the urgent solicitation of his brother, who had become a prominent man of affairs at Nashville, Tennessee, he emigrated with his wife and eight children to this country. Landing at New Orleans, he proceeded at once to Nashville, and shortly afterward purchased a farm three and one-half miles from that city. His son, Patrick, who was then fifteen years of age, was apprenticed to his uncle, the late Michael Burns, who was then, and for more than forty years afterward, one of the largest and wealthiest wholesale dealers in saddlery in the South. Six years later Patrick Burns had become an expert workman, and in 1855, when his father removed to Illinois, he came with the family, and, after seeing them settled on a fine farm in Madison County, he left them to follow his trade. After working in St. Louis, Petersburg and Springfield, Illinois, he went to Pisgah, in Cooper County, Missouri, where he worked for several months, in 1856. He then attended school for twelve months, and at the end of that time, with the kind assistance of his former employer, Mr. Taliferre, who loaned him $150, he started in business for himself. This business was established in a little log shop, twelve by fourteen feet in its dimensions, but prospered from the start, and in three months he had paid off his note and had a nice stock of goods and a fine saddle horse. Three years later his business had outgrown the requirements of the local trade in a country town, and in 1860 he visited St. Joseph, Missouri, with the intention of removing his business to that place in the spring of 1861. The breaking out of the Civil War, however, interfered with his plans, and he remained at his old location until 1862, when he shipped his goods to St. Louis and stored them here to await more settled conditions of business. For some time thereafter he attended school at the Christian Brothers College. In February of 1864, believing that the war would soon come to an end, he formed a partnership with Patrick Degnan, and commenced doing a jobbing business in saddlery, under the firm name of Burns & Degnan, their place of business being at 1024 North Broadway, now Third Street. The capital of the firm at that time did not exceed $3,500, and their jobbing business was carried on with difficulty on such small capital. However, they knew no such word as fail, and having unbounded energy, their business prospered in spite of the disadvantages under which they labored. They removed to 619 North Main Street in 1866, and for eighteen years thereafter their trade continued to expand and their house became well and favorably known throughout the Southwest. In 1881 Mr. Burns withdrew from the firm and started in the saddlery business at 514 North Main Street, under the firm name of P. Burns & Co. Having had many years of experience, and having also good cash capital and the sagacity of a born merchant, and being exceedingly active and energetic, he was doing at the end of six months as large a business as had been done by the old firm. After a time the quarters which he was occupying failed to afford facilities for his rapidly increasing business, and foreseeing the westward movement of the wholesale houses of St. Louis, he purchased a lot and built a seven-story factory and salesrooms at 705 to 707 Lucas Avenue, which he is still occupying, although it has been in turn outgrown by his business. His career as a merchant and manufacturer has been one of steady progress and advancement and in forty-two years he has never met with a reverse. He has always paid one hundred cents on the dollar on every obligation, and no St. Louis merchant has a better credit or higher standing in business circles. The esteem in which he is held is evidenced in a remark of a non-resident of St. Louis, and the largest manufac-

turer in his line in America, who recently said of him: "He is a man having the highest sense of honor of any I ever knew. I would take his word for half a million dollars. I have done business with him for many years and never knew a finer character." Besides building the seven-story factory above mentioned, he has also erected a six-story building at 713-715 Lucas Avenue, and several dwelling houses, in various parts of the city, the last of which was his private residence at 4924 Berlin Avenue. He has bought and sold a considerable amount of real estate in St. Louis and has been very successful in his operations in this field. The only official position which he has held was that of president of the Guardian Savings Bank, in 1875. On taking charge of its affairs, Mr. Burns found them in bad shape, and concluded to wind it up. So well did he manage the business in the process of liquidation, that he paid all its depositors in full at the end of a year. He helped to organize the Wholesale Saddlery Association of the United States, was a member of its executive committee for several years, and at the meeting of the association, held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1897, he was unanimously elected to the presidency of that organization. When he retired from this office, his administration had been so satisfactory that a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered him by the association, all the members rising to record their votes. For six years he was treasurer of the Knights of St. Patrick and for one year served as president of that organization. He has never aspired to any political office, but was always a staunch Democrat; in 1896, however, he voted for President McKinley, on the financial issue of that year. In religion he adheres to the faith of his fathers, who have been Catholics as far back as he can trace them. During all the years of his business life in St. Louis he has been a contributor to Catholic charities, and his responses to the calls of his church and its institutions have been prompt and generous. In 1865 Mr. Burns married Miss Ann McCubbin, daughter of George W. McCubbin, a prosperous farmer, of Cooper County, Missouri. Three sons have been born to them, of whom Edward V. Burns is now living in New Orleans, Robert A. Burns is in business with his father, and Hugh J. Burns is a student at Georgetown College, of Washington, D. C.

Burr's Expedition.—After his retirement from the Vice-presidency, and the killing of Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr seemed to be left alone and abandoned by all political parties. His ambitious, restless and active spirit rendered this condition intolerable to him, and he conceived a scheme of conquest and personal aggrandizement, which conditions then existing in the West seemed to favor. Immediately following the cession of Louisiana to the United States, the belief prevailed to a large extent in the Eastern States that the French and Spanish inhabitants of the newly acquired territory would not submit quietly to the change of government. Burr was firm in this belief, and took advantage of the restlessness of many of the inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley to set on foot military operations in this region, which he attempted to carry out as soon as he retired from office. Harper's Cyclopedia of United States History thus summarizes his operations:

With several nominal objects in view, Burr started for the Mississippi Valley, in company with General Wilkinson, who went to take possession of his office of Governor of the Louisiana Territory, to which he had been appointed. At Pittsburgh, Burr started in a vessel called an "ark," in which were fitted up conveniences for a long voyage. Wilkinson was not ready, and the impatient Burr proceeded without him. He stopped at Blennerhassett's Island, nearly opposite Marietta, then inhabited by a wealthy and accomplished Irish gentleman of that name, who had created there a paradise for himself. He had a pleasant mansion, enriched by books, adorned with paintings, enlivened by music, and presided over by a lovely and accomplished wife. Burr laid before Herman Blennerhassett a brilliant vision of wealth and power, in a scheme of conquest or revolution, which captivated him and fired the ambition that lay in the bosom of his wife. They engaged in Burr's scheme, whatever it may have been, with ardor, and were totally ruined thereby. The story of paradise and the fall was repeated. After remaining there some time, Burr pressed forward, and at Louisville overtook Matthew Lyon, with whom he had voyaged in company in the earlier part of the journey. He accompanied Lyon to his home on the Cumberland River, whence he journeyed to Nashville, on horse-

back; had a public reception—May 28, 1805—in which Andrew Jackson participated; and, furnished with a boat by that gentleman, returned to Lyon's. Then he resumed his voyage in his own "ark," and met Wilkinson at Fort Massac, nearly opposite the mouth of the Cumberland. Some soldiers were about to depart thence for New Orleans, and Wilkinson procured a barge from one of the officers for Burr's accommodation in a voyage to that city. There he found the inhabitants in a state of great excitement. The introduction of English forms of law proceedings, and the slight participation of the people in public affairs, had produced much discontent, especially among the Creoles and old settlers. Even the new American immigrants were divided by bitter political and private feuds. Burr remained only a short time, when he reascended the Mississippi to Natchez, whence he traveled through the wilderness, along an Indian trail or bridle-path, four hundred and fifty miles to Nashville, where he was entertained for a week by Jackson, early in August. After spending a few weeks there, Burr made his way through the Indian Territory to St. Louis, where he again met Wilkinson, that being the seat of government of Louisiana Territory. Then for the first time he threw out hints to Wilkinson of his splendid scheme of conquest in the Southwest, which he spoke of as being favored by the United States government. At the same time he complained of the government as imbecile, and the people of the West as ready for revolt. He made no explanation to Wilkinson of the nature of his scheme, and that officer, suspicious of Burr's designs, wrote to his friend, Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy, advising the government to keep a watch upon his movements. Burr went from St. Louis to Vincennes, with a letter from Wilkinson to Governor Harrison, in which he urged the latter to use his influence to get Burr elected to Congress from that District. Thence Burr went eastward, stopping at Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Marietta, everywhere conversing with leading men, to whom he gave only attractive hints of a brilliant scheme in hand. He spent that winter and the following spring and summer in Philadelphia and Washington, engaged in his mysterious projects. There he more clearly developed his scheme, which seemed to have a two-fold character—the conquest of Mexico from the Spaniards and the establishment of an independent monarchy, and the revolutionizing of the Mississippi Valley, separating that region from the rest of the Union, and forming an independent republic, with its seat of government at New Orleans. If the first mentioned scheme should be carried out, Burr aspired to be king; if the latter, he was to be president of his new republic. Towards the end of summer—August, 1806—Burr departed on a second Western tour. For a year a vague suspicion prevailed throughout the country that Burr was engaged in a scheme for revolutionizing Mexico—an idea agreeable to the Western people, because of the existing difficulties with Spain. It was believed, too—for so Burr had continually hinted—that such a scheme was secretly favored by the government. Under this impression, Burr's project received the countenance of several leading men in the Western country. One of the first things which Burr did after his arrival in Kentucky was to purchase an interest in a claim to a large tract of land on the Washita River, under a Spanish grant to the Baron de Bastrop. The negotiation was carried on through Edward Livingston at New Orleans. The avowal of an intention to settle on these lands might cover up a far different design. Blennerhassett now joined Burr actively in his enterprise. Together they built, with the money of the former, fifteen boats on the Muskingum River; and negotiations were set on foot with an Ohio Senator to furnish supplies for an army in the West, and the purchase of two gunboats he was building for the government. A mercantile house at Marietta, in which Blennerhassett had been a partner, was authorized to purchase provisions, and a kiln was erected on Blennerhassett Island for drying corn to fit it for shipment. Young men enlisted in considerable numbers for an expedition down the Mississippi, about which only mysterious hints were given. Meanwhile Wilkinson had arrived at Natchitoches to repel with 500 or 600 troops a Spanish invasion of the territory of Orleans from Texas. There a young man appeared in camp with a letter of introduction from Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, to Colonel Cushing, the senior officer next to Wilkinson. He also slipped, unobserved, a letter into Wilkinson's hand from Burr, which was a formal letter of introduction. It contained a letter from Burr, prin-

cipally written in cipher. Circumstances seem to show that Wilkinson was at this time privy to, if not actually engaged in, Burr's scheme. The cipher letter informed Wilkinson that he—Burr—had arranged for troops under different pretexts at different points, who would rendezvous on the Ohio by the 1st of November; that the protection of England had been secured; that Truxton had gone to Jamaica to arrange with the English admiral; that an English fleet would meet on the Mississippi; that the navy of the United States was ready to join; that final orders had been given to his friends and followers; that Wilkinson should be second to Burr only; that the people of the country to which they were going were ready to receive them; and that their agents with Burr had stated that, if protected in their religion, and not subjected to a foreign government, all would be settled in three weeks. The plan was to move detachments of volunteers rapidly from Louisville in November, meet Wilkinson at Natchez in December, and then to determine whether to seize Baton Rouge—then in possession of the Spaniards as a part of West Florida—or pass on. Enclosed in the same packet was a letter, also in cipher, from Jonathan Dayton, telling Wilkinson he would surely be displaced at the next meeting of Congress, and added, "You are not a man to despair, or even to despond, especially when such prospects offer in another quarter. Are you ready? Are your numerous associates ready? Wealth and glory! Louisiana and Mexico! Dayton." The correspondence, in cipher and otherwise, between Wilkinson and Burr for several months previously leads to the conclusion that the former was at that time engaged in Burr's scheme, and that the latter relied upon him. Intimations in the letters of a design to seize newly acquired Louisiana startled Wilkinson, and he resolved to make the best terms he could with the Spanish commander on the Sabine and hasten back to New Orleans to defend it against any scheme of conquest there which Burr might contemplate or attempt. This design he communicated to Cushing, and obtained from the bearer of the letters such information as excited his alarm to a high pitch. The young man, named Swartwout, stated that he and another, named Ogden, had been sent out by Burr from Philadelphia; that they had carried despatches from Burr to General Adair, of Kentucky, who was a party to the scheme; that they hastened toward St. Louis in search of Wilkinson, but learned at Kaskaskia that he had descended the river; that they followed to the mouth of the Red River, when Ogden went on to New Orleans with despatches to Burr's friends there, and he, Swartwout, had hastened to Wilkinson's headquarters. He said Burr was supported by a numerous and powerful association, extending from New York to New Orleans; that several thousand men were prepared for an expedition against the Mexican provinces; that the territory of Orleans would be revolutionized—for which the inhabitants were quite ready; that he supposed some "seizing" would be necessary at New Orleans, and a forced "transfer" of the bank; that an expedition was to land at Vera Cruz, and march thence to the Mexican capital; that naval protection would be furnished by Great Britain; and that Truxton and other officers of the navy, disgusted with the conduct of the government, would join in the enterprise. After gathering all the information possible, Wilkinson sent, by express, two letters to President Jefferson, one official, the other confidential, in which, without mentioning any names, he gave a general outline of the proposed expedition; and then pushed forward to the Sabine. He sent orders to the commanding officer at New Orleans to put that place in the best possible condition for defense, and to secure, if possible, by contract, a train of artillery there belonging to the French. Having made a satisfactory arrangement with the Spanish commander, Wilkinson hastened back to Natchitoches, where he received a letter from St. Louis, informing him that a plan to revolutionize the Western country was about to explode, and that Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Orleans Territory had combined to declare themselves independent on the 15th of November. Wilkinson, alarmed, ordered Cushing to hasten down with the troops, while he sped to Natchez, whence he sent a second special messenger to the President with duplicates of his former letters, and another declaring that a conspiracy really existed, and authorized the messenger to mention the names of Burr, Dayton, Truxton and others, as apparently engaged in the enterprise. He informed Governor Claiborne, of the Orleans Territory, that his government was menaced by a secret plot, and took other measures for its defense.

At New Orleans Wilkinson procured a meeting of merchants, to whom he and Governor Claiborne made an exposition of Burr's suspected projects. Bollman, an agent of Burr there, with Swartwout and Ogden, were arrested, and the militia of the territory were placed at Wilkinson's disposal. Great excitement now prevailed on the lower Mississippi and on the Ohio and its tributaries. A series of articles, inspired, no doubt, if not written, by Burr, had appeared in an Ohio newspaper, signed "Querist," arguing strongly in favor of the separation of the Western States from the Union. Similar articles had appeared in a Democratic paper in Pittsburgh. In Kentucky were many uneasy aspirants for political power, and an old story of Spanish influence there—through pensioners upon the bounty of Spain—was revived. Burr's enterprise became associated in the public mind with the old Spanish plot: and Burr and his confederates, offended by what they deemed Wilkinson's treachery to their cause, associated him with the Spanish intriguers. These hints, reaching the lower Mississippi, embarrassed Wilkinson, for it was intimated that he was also connected with the schemes of Burr. General Jackson, who had favored Burr's schemes, so long as they looked only toward a seizure of Spanish provinces, alarmed by the evidences that he had wicked designs against the Union, wrote to Governor Claiborne—with the impression that Wilkinson was associated with Burr—warning him to beware of the designs of that officer and the ex-Vice-president. "I hate the Dons," Jackson wrote, November 12, 1806: "I would delight to see Mexico reduced; but I would die in the last ditch before I would see the Union disunited." Daviess, United States District Attorney for Kentucky, watched Burr, and finally applied to the court for process for his arrest. Burr was summoned before a grand jury, November 25th, but, the attorney failing to get such witnesses as he desired, the jury not only failed to find a bill, but declared their belief that Burr intended nothing against the integrity of the Union. This triumph for Burr was celebrated by a ball at Frankfort. Meanwhile the President of the United States had commissioned Graham, Secretary of the Orleans Territory, to investigate the reports about Burr, and if well founded to take steps to cut short his career. On November 27th the President issued a proclamation that he had been informed of an unlawful scheme set on foot for invading the Spanish dominions, warning citizens of the United States not to engage in it, and directing all in authority to endeavor to suppress it. Before this, Graham had drawn from Blennerhassett facts of great importance—for the latter took the secretary to be one of Burr's confidants—and applied to the Governor of Ohio for the seizure of the boats on the Muskingum. The Legislature, then in session, granted the request. A few days afterward several boats, in charge of Colonel Tyler, filled with men, descended the Ohio to Blennerhassett's Island. Blennerhassett, informed of the seizure of his boats on the Muskingum, and that a body of militia were coming to seize those at the island, hastily embarked, December 13th, with a few of his followers, and descended the river in Tyler's flotilla. The next day a mob of militia took possession of the island, desolated it, and even insulted Mrs. Blennerhassett, who succeeded in obtaining an open boat and following her husband down the river. The Legislature of Kentucky speedily passed a similar act for seizures to that of Ohio. Tyler, however, had already passed Louisville. They were joined by Burr, and the flotilla passed out into the Mississippi and stopped at Chickasaw Bluffs—now Memphis—where Burr attempted to seduce the garrison into his service. Burr now first heard of the action of the Legislature of the Orleans Territory, before which Wilkinson had laid his exposure of the schemes. Perceiving what he might expect at New Orleans, and fearful that the authorities of Mississippi might arrest him at once, Burr passed to the west side of the river, out of their jurisdiction, where he formed a camp, thirty miles above Natchez. Under the proclamation of the President, a militia force was raised to arrest Burr. He made an unconditional surrender to the civil authority, and agreed that his boats should be searched and all arms taken. Before this was accomplished his cases of arms were cast into the river; and as no evidence of hostile intention was found, a belief prevailed that he was innocent of any of the designs alleged against him. Burr was brought before the Supreme Court of the Territory, and was not only not indicted by the grand jury, but they presented charges against the Governor for calling out the militia to arrest him. Burr spoke bitterly of Wilkinson as a traitor, and,

fearing to fall into his hands, he resolved to disband his men and fly. He told them to sell what provisions they had, and, if they chose, to settle on his Washita lands. They dispersed through the Mississippi Territory, and furnished an abundant supply of school-masters, singing-masters, dancing-masters and doctors. A reward was offered for the capture of Burr, and he was arrested, February 19, 1807, by the Register of the Land Office, assisted by Lieutenant — afterward Major-General — Edmund P. Gaines, near Fort Stoddart, on the Tombigbee River, in Eastern Mississippi. An indictment for high treason was found against Burr by a grand jury for the District of Virginia. He was charged with levying war, by the collection of armed men at Blennerhassett's Island, within the dominion of Virginia. He was also charged with concocting a scheme for the overthrow of the national authority in the Western States and Territories.

Brought to trial on these charges, he was acquitted, but appears to have persisted in his effort to detach Mexico from the Spanish government. In 1808 he sailed for Europe and there sought first to induce England and later France to fit out an expedition against Mexico. After spending four years wandering about Europe, he returned to the United States, and lived in New York, in comparative poverty and obscurity, until his death, which occurred in 1836.

Burroughs, William S., inventor, was born January 28, 1855, in Auburn, New York, and died in Citronelle, Alabama, September 14, 1898. His father, Edward Burroughs, was by occupation a modelmaker for castings and new inventions, who had a thorough knowledge of mechanics and some inventive genius, but who was never able to turn his genius to very good account in a financial way. The elder Burroughs came from Auburn to St. Louis in 1881, and died here about the year 1886. The son received a limited education in the schools of Auburn, New York, and at fifteen years of age began earning his own living. He was employed successively in a bank, stores and lumber-yards, and in his young manhood engaged in one or two small commercial enterprises. In 1881 he came to St. Louis, and for a short time thereafter worked in his father's model shop on Pine Street. Later he worked for the Future Great Manufacturing Company, on Morgan Street, and still later for Hall & Brown, on Broadway, in the manufacture of wood-working machinery. His experience with his father and these two firms, covering in all a period of about three years, constituted his entire training in practical mechanics. He had, however, a genius for theoretical mechanics, and his experience in his father's shop brought him into contact with many inventors. The result was that he conceived the idea of inventing a machine for working out arithmetical and mathematical problems. Early in the year 1884 he secured the financial assistance of Thomas B. Metcalf in this venture and constructed his first machine in his father's workshop, announcing its completion toward the close of the year 1885. As an ingenious mechanical device it was a success, but it had no commercial value. In building this machine, the idea occurred to him that he could produce a practical machine for listing, adding and printing different sets of figures which would be useful commercially, but to do this he needed further financial assistance, as Mr. Metcalf had practically exhausted his available means in the earlier experiments. For the purpose of producing the new machine, a corporation was formed in the early part of the year 1886, with a capital of $100,000, William S. Burroughs, Thomas B. Metcalf, William R. Pye, and R. M. Scruggs being the incorporators. With this capital an arrangement was entered into to build fifty machines of the new type, which were to be constructed by the Boyer Machine Company, of St. Louis, under Mr. Burrough's supervision. In this connection Mr. Burroughs gained his first real knowledge of practical mechanics as applied to such a machine as he contemplated. Late in 1887 the construction of these fifty machines was completed, but on practical tests it was found that the material of which they were constructed would not stand the wear and tear of use. In consequence of this discovery these first machines went to the scrap-pile, and Mr. Burroughs continued his experiments. Finally he produced a machine which was submitted to a test by the National Bank of Commerce, of St. Louis, and it was demonstrated that the invention was a success. The American Arithmometer Company, as the corporation organized to manufacture these machines was called, then increased its capital stock and

proceeded to obtain foreign patents on the invention. Continuing his experiments, in the course of which he exhibited the most tireless perseverance, Mr. Burroughs produced a model machine in the fall of 1890. The manufacture of the machines for commercial use was then begun under Mr. Burrough's supervision, and in 1892 they were placed on the market under the name of the "Burroughs' Registering Accountant." It soon became popular in banks and other institutions where large numbers of checks had to be listed and added. Improvements were made from time to time, and not until 1895, eleven years after he began work on his invention, was Burroughs fully satisfied with its workings. At the present time—1898—it is as much used in large banking houses and financial institutions as is the typewriter in ordinary business offices. His foreign patents were sold in England in 1896 for $200,000, and the American Arithmometer Company now has a capital of $500,000, and its stock is quoted at a premium in the market.

Busch, Adolphus, one of the most famous of American manufacturers, was born in 1842, near the famous old city of Mainz, capital of the Province of Rhine-Hesse, and one of the strongest fortresses in Germany. His father was a man of means, who engaged in extensive timber operations during a portion of his life, and was also a large land owner. Born and reared under favorable auspices, Adolphus Busch enjoyed superior educational advantages, completing his scholastic course of study at one of the noted collegiate institutions of Belgium, which afforded him an exceptionally good opportunity for perfecting his knowledge of the French language. His first practical business experience was obtained soon after he left college in connection with the lumber trade, but at the end of a year devoted to this employment he went to Cologne, largest of the cities of the Rhine Province, and there became connected with a large mercantile house. Although he was at the time a mere youth, he demonstrated, while in the employ of this house, that he was a born merchant, and worked his way up to a leading position in the establishment in a comparatively short time. Intensely energetic and having withal a laudable ambition to make a name for himself in the commercial world, it was natural that his mind should have turned toward the United States, and that, inasmuch as relatives had preceded him to the land of boundless resources, he should have embraced an early opportunity to join them in that country. He arrived in St. Louis shortly before the beginning of the Civil War, and having decided to make this city his home, connected himself first with a wholesale commission house. When the war began, he had been in the country long enough to have well defined views in regard to the merits of the great controversy between the Federal government and the Southern States, and in common with the great majority of the German-Americans of Missouri, warmly espoused the national cause, serving fourteen months as a Union soldier. When he attained his majority, he received from his father's estate sufficient patrimony to enable him to establish in St. Louis a brewers' supply business of considerable magnitude, which he continued until 1866, in which year he formed a partnership with Eberhard Anheuser, and turned his attention to the business which has since made his name a familiar one throughout the entire commercial world. Mr. Anheuser, whose career is sketched elsewhere in these volumes, had been a pioneer in establishing the brewing industry in St. Louis, and when Mr. Busch became associated with him he was owner of what was known as the Bavarian Brewery, which was noted for the excellence of its product, and had a well established trade, which, however, was mainly local and of modest proportions. The plant had been created, and was in a healthy condition. It only needed the stimulus of a robust genius to develop it to large proportions. The time was opportune for inaugurating the manufacture of beer on a larger scale than had ever before been attempted in America. Adolphus Busch was master of the situation, and at once the enterprise with which he had become connected felt the vivifying effect of his mental force, his commercial acumen, and his splendid executive ability. He had the genius of a general coupled with the instincts of the merchant, and he marshaled the forces which tend to promote commercial growth not only with consummate ability, but with apparent ease. Through various agencies which he established, the trade of the brewery soon leaped far beyond its original bounds. To meet this increased demand, the plant itself began to expand in various directions and this

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process of expansion has resulted in the evolution of the largest brewing establishment in the United States, and the largest but one in the world, which is to-day the property of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, in St. Louis. The buildings which shelter its numerous departments constitute almost a city in themselves, its equipment lacks nothing which modern science can suggest or wealth supply, and an army of men finds employment in connection with its manufacturing and sales departments. This great plant, whose manufactures are counted by train loads, and whose fame has extended into every land, is a monument to the masterful ability of Adolphus Busch. He has been the executive head of the corporation ever since it came into existence, and while he has drawn about him a host of able lieutenants, his has been the controlling mind, the guiding intellect of this vast business. Notwithstanding its magnitude, this is but one of many enterprises with which he is identified. In addition to being president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, he is president of the South Side Bank, the Manufacturers' Railroad Company, and the St. Louis Refrigerating Company. He is a director also in many banking institutions, in the Merchants' Bridge Company, and the Terminal Railroad Company. He founded the Adolphus Busch Glass Company, of St. Louis and Belleville, Illinois, and the Streator Bottle & Glass Company, of Streator, Illinois; and in each of these corporations he is the chief stockholder. He owns a controlling interest also in the Lone Star Brewing Company, of San Antonio, Texas; the American Brewing Association, of Houston, Texas; the Galveston Brewing Company, of Galveston, Texas; and the Texas Brewing Company, of Ft. Worth, Texas; is part owner of William Garrel's Iron & Stave Company, which has forty thousand acres of timber land in Tennessee and Arkansas, and he has also hundreds of ice manufacturing plants in different parts of the United States. The magnitude of these interests is colossal, and yet, so thoroughly systematized are his affairs that he handles them with ease. He dispatches business with wonderful facility, and acts with remarkable precision. His perceptions are lightning-like in their quickness, and his grasp of affairs so comprehensive that transactions involving vast sums of money are settled by him in as little time as most men give to the smallest affairs of life. Having acquired a princely fortune, he has been princely in his generosity and benevolence under all circumstances, and no charitable or public enterprise ever fails to receive from him substantial encouragement and assistance. A great business man, he is no less a cultivated gentleman. He has spent much time traveling abroad and throughout the United States, and has gathered from all lands treasures of art and literature which adorn and enrich his home, noted for its splendid hospitality. He married, in 1861, Miss Lilly Anheuser, daughter of his early friend and business partner, whose name is still retained at the head of the great brewing enterprise, although he passed away nearly twenty years since.

Busch, August A., manufacturer, was born in St. Louis, eldest son of Adolphus and Lilly (Anheuser) Busch. After completing a course of study in the Lyon Free School in St. Louis, he completed his education at the Morgan Park Military Institute, of Chicago, and at Kemper School, of Boonville, Missouri, and was then sent to Germany, where he received a practical course of instruction in the brewing schools of that country, which was designed to fit him to take part in carrying forward the great business established by his father. Upon his return to this country, he spent some time in New York City, gaining a further practical knowledge of this business. He then served a term of three years as a brewer's apprentice with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, after which he entered his father's office as scale clerk. It may be said that no favors were shown him by reason of his relationship to the elder Busch, that eminently practical man of affairs taking the view that his son should thoroughly familiarize himself with all the departments of the business, and receive promotion as he demonstrated his fitness for advancement. Rising thus by successive steps, he has now reached a position of honor and responsibility in connection with one of the greatest manufacturing institutions in the world, holding the office of first vice-president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, and standing next to his father in the conduct and management of this corporation. All the various departments of this vast business are under his supervision, and in the absence of his father, who devotes much time to travel and recreation, he has

proven himself master of the situation, and able to control and direct the most extensive commercial and manufacturing operations with the same skill and judiciousness which have characterized the elder Busch. His interest in the brewing plant has made him a man of large wealth, and in the use of his wealth he has evidenced cultivated tastes, kindly instincts and open-hearted generosity. Fond of out-door sports of various kinds, he has been especially partial to yachting and similar aquatic amusements, and is the owner of what is probably the finest "fresh water yacht" in the country. He has crossed the Atlantic Ocean innumerable times, has traveled extensively abroad, and has added to his educational attainments the polish which comes from a thorough knowledge of the world. He is a member of all the social and commercial clubs of St. Louis, and also of the Masonic order, Legion of Honor, and Elks. In 1890 he married Miss Alice Ziseman, daughter of Ferdinand Ziseman—of the old mercantile firm of Charles Speck & Co.—who died in St. Louis about the year 1883. One son and two daughters have been born of this union.

Bush, Isidor, who was a prominent and influential citizen of St. Louis for nearly half a century, was born in the city of Prague, Austria, January 15, 1822, son of Jacob and Frederica (Von Hoenigsberg) Bush, and died in St. Louis, August 5, 1898. His father, who in early life was a prominent and wealthy citizen of Prague, came to this country in 1853, and died in St. Louis in 1864. The son received a finished education, having among other accomplishments when he quit school a comprehensive knowledge of the German, French, Italian and English languages, all of which he spoke with ease and fluency, and considerable knowledge also of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages. His father had been engaged, to a considerable extent, in the publishing business in Prague, and as a boy, he learned the printer's trade, and became himself a publisher of note in his young manhood, and before leaving his native city. He immigrated to the United States in 1848, landing in New York, where he remained until 1849. He then came to St. Louis, and soon after his arrival here, engaged in the grocery trade. He was afterward engaged for a time in the hardware business, but in 1853 became president of the People's Bank, and devoted himself thereafter to subserving the interests of that institution until the exigencies of the Civil War diverted his attention from business affairs. Resigning his bank presidency in 1861, he was commissioned a captain in the Federal military service and assigned to duty on the staff of General John C. Fremont. When General Fremont was superseded in command of the Department of Missouri by General Halleck, he resigned his commission in the army, and accepted a position in the United States Treasury at Washington, D. C. This position he held until he was made general freight agent of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, in which corporation he was at that time a stockholder, and of which he was also a director. After the sale of the Iron Mountain Road to the late Thomas Allen, he engaged for a time in the real estate business as a member of the firm of Barlow, Valle & Bush, and in 1869 organized the Isidor Bush Wine & Liquor Company, which engaged in the wholesale trade at the corner of Main and Walnut Streets. In 1882 they removed to the Hoyle Building, at the corner of Fourth and Elm Streets. Their establishment at this location was destroyed by fire the same year, after which Mr. Bush re-established his business at 213 and 215 Second Street. His enterprise was incorporated in 1892, under the same name which it had previously borne, with Mr. Bush as president of the corporation, a position which he until his death retained. After 1865 he was extensively engaged in grape culture, having one of the largest vineyards in the Central West at Bushberg, Missouri. Millions of grape cuttings were exported annually from this vineyard to France and other foreign countries, and were sold also in all parts of the United States. As a business man Mr. Bush was engaged in and identified with numerous important enterprises, and as a citizen he was at all times conspicuously active in promoting the welfare of his adopted city. He served at different times as a member of the city council, and the Public School Board; was a member of the Masonic order; chairman of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, the largest Jewish benevolent fraternity in the world; and chairman also of the Widows' and Orphans' Endowment Fund of that order, in which capacity he acted as custodian of thousands of dollars without bond. He was founder of the Jewish Orphan Asylum, at Cleveland,

Ohio, and was one of the most conspicuous figures in the organization of the splendid system of charities for which the Jewish Church in this country has become famous. His charitable work was not confined, however, to the church with which he affiliated, but he was in a broader and fuller sense, a philanthropist, contributing thousands of dollars for the relief of suffering humanity and knowing no sect or condition of life in his benefactions. Mr. Bush married, May 7, 1844, Miss Theresa Taussig, of Prague, Austria, and had born to him one son, Raphael Bush, who is now vice-president of the Isidor Bush Wine & Liquor Company.

Business Men's League.—This body was organized October 9, 1894, at a meeting held at the Planters' Hotel, to wind up the affairs of the Autumnal Festivities Association. In the following year, the St. Louis Traffic Commission, of which Mr. L. B. Tebbetts was chairman, was consolidated with the League, and on April 11, 1895, a charter was obtained incorporating the League, with the following officers: S. M. Kennard, president; E. O. Stanard, first vice-president; W. G. Boyd, second vice-president; J. J. Lawrence, third vice-president; J. C. Wilkinson, fourth vice-president; W. H. Thompson, fifth vice-president. Freight Transportation Department: L. B. Tebbetts, chairman; and Joseph S. Leeds, traffic manager; Frank Gaiennie, general manager; Walker Hill, treasurer; and James Cox, secretary. The formal preamble of the organization reads as follows: "Established to unite the merchants, manufacturers, professional men and citizens generally for the following purposes: To promote the interests of the city of St. Louis in every avenue of trade and commerce; to oppose discrimination against such interests by any corporation, organization or association; to guard against and oppose legislation and taxation inimical to the city and State; to co-operate with the railroad and river interests; to maintain and secure favorable rates through all our territorial connections; to entertain distinguished and other visitors, and to direct their attention to points of interest; to encourage the holding of conventions and similar gatherings in this city; to answer inquiries from corporations or individuals contemplating a change of location; to foster manufacturing and commercial enterprises of every character; to keep the city's greatness constantly before the people of this and other countries, and to secure by all legitimate means the greatest good for the greatest number of our people." The League is the successor of the St. Louis Autumnal Festivities Association, and inherited the high public spirit, enterprise and devotion to the name, fame and welfare of St. Louis, which distinguished that association. It was through the active and intelligent efforts of the League that the Republican National Convention of 1896, which nominated Mr. McKinley for President, was held in St. Louis, and it built the Auditorium for the accommodation of that convention. It is recognized as one of the most active and vigilant associations in the city, and it spares no effort or pains to hold up the claims and honor of the city, assert its rights, demonstrate its advantages, and protect it from injurious discriminations.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Business Women's Club.—An association of business women in St. Louis, for purposes of mutual improvement and help. It is the pioneer club of its kind in the world, being the first supported and carried on exclusively by business women. It was organized in 1894, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri as a "fraternal beneficial institution." Any business woman of good character is eligible to membership. At present—1898— there are two hundred and fifty members enrolled, including stenographers, bookkeepers, cashiers, clerks and saleswomen. There is also a sprinkling of professional women, including teachers, physicians, and one lawyer. The club occupies an attractive and well-furnished suite of seven rooms in the Holland Building. Here it carries on a dining room, where, through the principle of co-operation, the best possible lunch is furnished at the least cost. The parlors serve also as meeting places for the evening classes, led by the most capable teachers, which have been well and heartily patronized, at only a nominal expense to members. At the present time there is a large class in English literature, three separate classes in French, two in Spanish and German, and one in vocal music; and the culture committee stands ready to secure teachers in any new line so soon as the demand arises. In 1896 cash prizes were offered by the club for the three best original short stories written by members; the stories

were read aloud at a special meeting of the whole club, and many of them were of striking merit. Another feature which is growing daily in importance is the Employment Bureau, by means of which members are assisted to positions without cost to them or to their employers. The present officers of the club are: Laura M. Eagan, president; Mary Ferguson, vice-president; Elizabeth Hudson, secretary; Mary Taylor, treasurer. Chairmen of the standing committees are as follows: House, Caroline Hall; culture, Gertrude Campbell; membership, Mary Walther; entertainment and decoration, Louise Cullen. The record of this club has been one of constant achievement, and the earnest and ambitious women who compose its membership are steadily devoting their time and efforts to extend their work, and carry out such of their plans as are still unfulfilled. The Business Women's Club is a member of both the National and State Federations of Women's Clubs.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Butchers' Union, St. Louis.—An organization, effected in 1885, with Walter Pfeiffer for president; Gus Bischoff, vice-president; Chris Brokate, secretary, and Louis Schaffer, treasurer. It is the successor of the St. Louis Meat Shop Association, formed in 1878, with W. L. Thompson for president, and Chris Brokate, secretary, to secure the repeal of municipal legislation unfavorable to the meat shop business, east of Jefferson Avenue. In 1885 the Meat Shop Association was merged into the new organization called the St. Louis Butchers' Union, which is a member of the National Retail Butchers' Protective Association. The object is to promote fraternity among its members, maintain the standard of the business, enforce the meat inspection ordinance and oppose hostile legislation. It is incorporated. Its officers in 1899 were Walter Pfeiffer, president; E. F. Kammann, secretary, and Geo. Breidenback, treasurer.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—The trade of St. Louis in butter, cheese and eggs has for many years been very large, not only because it requires a great quantity of these articles of food to supply the city's population, but because the Southwest receives its supplies from the dairy districts through St. Louis. The dairy interests of Missouri exhibited an encouraging growth in the twenty years preceding 1895. The secretary of the State Board of Agriculture states in his report for 1896 that it had 30,000 cows, valued at $900,000, with creamery and dairy buildings costing $300,000; and that the annual product was 2,000,000 pounds of butter, 600,000 pounds of cheese and 10,000,000 gallons of milk, valued at $1,500,000. But the trade of St. Louis requires a great deal more than this, and therefore it draws very largely from Ohio and New York, from Elgin and other places in the creamery districts of Northern Illinois, and also from the creameries of Iowa, and the demand is constantly increasing. In 1875 the receipts of butter in St. Louis were 110,074 packages, and of cheese, 69,013 boxes. In 1892 they were 13,401,788 pounds of butter, and 224,661 boxes of cheese. In 1896 they were 16,121,892 pounds of butter, and 107,918 boxes of cheese. The shipments in 1892 were 4,007,607 pounds of butter and 205,446 boxes of cheese; and in 1896 they were 4,657,043 pounds of butter, and 204,062 boxes of cheese. In 1875 the receipts of eggs were 86,585 packages, and the shipments 12,593 packages; in 1892 the receipts were 469,216 packages, and the shipments 172,890 packages; and in 1896 the receipts were 796,490 packages, and the shipments 494,830 packages. The value of the trade in the three articles in 1896 was estimated at $5,500,000. The largest receipts of butter in 1896 came by the Wabash Railroad (East)—5,836,450 pounds; the Missouri Pacific brought 3,686,835 pounds; the Chicago & Alton, 1,333,950 pounds; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1,068,700 pounds; the Illinois Central, 987,130 pounds; the Vandalia & Terre Haute, 682,925 pounds; and other roads smaller quantities. Of the total receipts of cheese, 754,421 boxes in 1896, 740,875 boxes, or more than seven-eighths of the whole, came by the Wabash (East). Of the total receipts of eggs, 796,490 packages, the Missouri Pacific brought 212,766 cases; the St. Louis & San Francisco, 154,498 cases; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 86,182 cases; the Wabash (West) 62,018 cases; the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern, 36,274 cases; the Illinois Central 35,895 cases; boats from the upper Mississippi 32,633 cases; and other roads smaller amounts.

D. M. GRISSOM.

"Butternuts."—A nickname given to Southern sympathizers in the Northern and border States during the Civil War. Confederate soldiers wore brownish grey uniforms resembling in color the home-made clothes worn by many country people, which were dyed in a solution made from butternut hulls. Those friendly to the Southern cause were called "Butternuts," because of their sympathy with the wearers of the so-called butternut uniforms.

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Cabanné, John P., pioneer, was born in 1773, at Pau, in the South of France, and died in St. Louis, in 1841. His father was Jean Cabanne, of Bordeaux, France, and his mother, whose maiden name was Duteil, was a sister of General Lucien Duteil, who was in command of the republican forces at the siege of Toulon, and at whose house Napoleon stayed during the siege. In grateful remembrance of General Duteil's kindness to him, Napoleon bequeathed to the general five hundred thousand francs in his will, written at St. Helena. John P. Cabanne was educated and trained to mercantile pursuits in France, and in 1803 came to the United States with considerable capital. He first established his home at Charleston, South Carolina, and engaged in the sugar trade, which he conducted profitably for a year or more. Meeting with a disaster, occasioned by the loss at sea of two of his trading vessels, he then went to New Orleans and embarked in trade in that city. In 1806 he came to St. Louis and engaged in the fur trade, which was then the principal business of this place. For many years he was interested in this trade with Bernard Pratt, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Antoine Chenie, Bartholomew Berthold, Manuel Lisa and others. For some years he was a member of the firm of Pratt, Chouteau & Co., and during this period spent much of his time in what was then called the Indian country. He amassed a large fortune and left his family a rich inheritance. He was one of the commissioners appointed to accept subscriptions of stock to the Bank of St. Louis, founded December 17, 1816. He was a member of the first Public School Board of St. Louis, was one of the incorporators of the city, and was foremost in all measures and enterprises designed to promote the advancement and progress of the town. So prominent was he as a business man and citizen that his death was universally regretted, and the utterances of the press and of the public of that period gave expression to the feeling that the place which he occupied in the community was one not easy to be filled. He married, in St. Louis, in 1807, Miss Julia Gratiot, daughter of Charles Gratiot, in his day one of the leading citizens of Missouri. Five sons and three daughters were born to them, all of whom lived and died in St. Louis, and they have numerous descendants who still reside in the city.

Cabanné, Joseph Charless, prominent as a business man, and as a representative, also, of one of the oldest families of St. Louis, was born in this city, October 16, 1846. He is the son of John Charles Cabanne, and grandson of Jean Pierre Cabanne, who came to St. Louis from France in 1798, was conspicuous among the old-time fur traders and a pioneer who took an important part in laying the foundation of the city. In France the family seat of the Cabannes was at Pau, capital of the ancient Province of Bearn, corresponding nearly to the modern department of Basses-Pyrenees, of which the city of Pau is now the capital. Pau was the ancient capital of Navarre, and the chief residence of its sovereigns, and Henry of Navarre was born there. The father of Jean Pierre Cabanne was Count Jean Cabanne, and his mother was a daughter of Baron Duteil, lieutenant-general of artillery, who maintained the school of Auxonne some time before the French Revolution. In Bourrienne's "Memoires sur Napoleon," the statement is made that: "In the fourth codicil to his will, Napoleon Bonaparte bequeathed to the son or grandson of Baron Duteil the sum of one hundred thousand francs as a memento of gratitude for the care he took of Napoleon when he was a lieutenant and captain under him." Jean Pierre Cabanne married one of the granddaughters of Madame Chouteau,

ing a marked degree of independence on all occasions and never seeking for himself official preferment of any kind. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Annie Clark, daughter of Matthew Clark, a gentleman farmer of Cusworth, England. The estate of Mrs. Branch's father was not far distant from the town of Doncaster, near which resided some of Mr. Branch's relatives, and an attachment formed in childhood ripened in later years into the love which joined their lives together and built up an ideal home.

Brank, Robert Garland, clergyman, was born November 3, 1824, in Greenville, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. Through his parents, Ephraim M. and Mary (Campbell) Brank, he was of Scotch-Irish, English and Huguenot descent.

The father, Ephraim Brank, participated in the battle of New Orleans under General Andrew Jackson, and was credited with firing the bullet which killed the British General Pakenham, and thus decided the fortunes of the day. Robert Brank, while yet a boy, confessed Christ before men. His collegiate education was obtained at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated bachelor of arts, October 1, 1846. Entering immediately upon the study of law, within the short period of one year he obtained license to practice. Just then, however, convinced that he ought to preach the gospel, he gave himself to theological study, spending a year first in the Presbyterian Seminary, then located at New Albany, Indiana, and a like period in the seminary at Princeton, N. J. In 1849, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of West Lexington (Kentucky), and, after laboring three years in Woodford County, he was ordained by the same Presbytery to the full work of the ministry, and soon was called to the pastoral care of the Second Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Kentucky, where for nearly twenty years, during which importunate invitations to other fields were declined, he made full proof of his ministry in perfecting saints and winning souls.

In 1869, assured that duty called him to the wider opportunities which St. Louis offered, he became pastor of the Central Church in this city, to which, with rarest devotion, he gave heart and mind, service and means, for a quarter of a century, when the Master summoned him to rest, August 21, 1895.

Dr. Brank was simple as a child; an Israelite, indeed; without ambition, save to preach and live Christ. In his daily walk all hearts were drawn to him as "the beloved disciple." In the pulpit, which was his throne, he was a Boanerges. A noble, commanding presence, a voice of singular sweetness and power, chaste rhetoric, convincing logic, the fruit of careful study and wide reading, were tributary to the rare eloquence with which this ambassador of Christ proclaimed his Lord's message to the saved and to the lost.

Dr. Brank was married October 17, 1865, to Miss Ruth A. Smith, of Lexington, Kentucky, who, with two sons and an only daughter, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Thos. Cummins, of Henderson, Kentucky, survives him.

Brazeau, Louis, was one of the early residents of St. Louis. He, with his brother, Joseph, came from Kaskaskia, about the year 1781, probably, along with others who were unwilling to remain in the Illinois French settlements, after they became parts of the United States. Joseph Brazeau had been one of the Syndics of Kaskaskia. Louis and Joseph Brazeau married two sisters, Marie Therese Delisle and Marie Francoise Delisle. Louis Brazeau lived until the year 1828, and left a large family of children. Louis Brazeau, Jr., Joseph Brazeau, Jr., Auguste Brazeau, Marie Brazeau, who became the wife of John B. Duchouquette; Julia, who became the wife of Alexandre Papin; Therese, who became the wife of Charles Bosseron; Cecile, who became the wife of Charles Sanguinette, and Aurora, who became the wife of Louis Bompart; and the descendants of these are found in St. Louis to this day. Joseph Brazeau died in St. Louis in 1816, at the age of seventy-four years, and his widow, Marie Therese Delisle Brazeau, in 1834, at the age of eighty-five years. When the Brazeau brothers came from Kaskaskia to St. Louis, their sister, Francoise, came with them, and she afterward became the wife of John B. Charleville. Louis and Joseph Brazeau are mentioned as members of the grand jury in the district of St. Louis, December 18, 1804.

Bread and Bakery Products.—St. Louis possesses peculiar advantages for the manufacture of bread and bakery products for commercial purposes—and they have been improved, if not to their full capacity, to an ex-

tent that has brought the city an enviable reputation for these products. It not only commands, by river and rail, the entire wheat region of the West and Northwest, but it is adjacent to the limited district in Missouri and Illinois, where the best grain for cracker making flour is produced—and St. Louis crackers are held in high favor by the trade. During the Civil War there was an unusual demand on the St. Louis bakeries for army bread of all kinds, and they had to be enlarged to ten times their former capacity, and provided with the most effective appliances to meet this demand—and they have, ever since, not only maintained the business of that period, but very largely increased it. In 1880 there were 105 bakeries and establishments devoted to bakery products, employing 739 hands, paying out $312,913 in wages a year, and turning out an annual product valued at $2,575,350. Ten years later, in 1890, the number of establishments had increased to 291, the number of hands employed to 1,434, the wages paid to $706,247, and the value of the annual product to $3,597,392; and in 1897 the estimate was: Number of establishments, 330; number of hands employed, 1,780; wages paid, $1,000,000; value of annual product, $5,030,000.

Breckinridge, Samuel Miller, lawyer and jurist, was born November 3, 1828, in Baltimore, Maryland, and died May 28, 1891, in Detroit, Michigan. His father was Rev. John Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Miller, of Princeton, New Jersey. He was educated at Union College, of New York, and Princeton University, of New Jersey, and after completing his academic studies at the institution last named, studied law at Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky. He graduated from the law school in 1848, and in 1849 came to St. Louis. Within a few years thereafter he became one of the recognized leaders of the bar of this city, and retained that position until his death. He was elected a judge of the circuit court in 1859, and held that office until 1863. At the outbreak of the Civil War Judge Breckinridge took a prominent position among the staunch Unionists of Missouri, and his anti-secession speeches aided materially in turning the tide of sentiment in favor of the general government. In 1866 he was appointed surveyor of customs of this port, and held the office for one term. During the administrations of Presidents Hayes and Harrison he was prominently mentioned in connection with appointments to the United States Supreme Court bench, and during President Harrison's administration a portion of the Western press urged his appointment to a cabinet position. For many years he was the attorney for the St. Louis Bridge & Tunnel Company, and later for the Terminal Railroad Association. Inheriting Presbyterianism from his Scotch-Irish ancestors, he became a conspicuous figure in that church, and for several years he was a member of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and for five years a member of the committee on revision of the book of discipline. He was in attendance at a session of the General Assembly at the time of his death, and had just finished an address to that body when he fell to the floor and almost immediately expired. For thirteen years he was president of the University Club of St. Louis, and he was also president of the Princeton Alumni Association of this city and an officer in many leading business corporations. Judge Breckinridge married, in 1850, Miss Virginia H. Castleman, of Lexington, Kentucky, who survives him, together with five daughters and two sons, Mrs. Margaret B. Long, wife of Wm. S. Long; Mrs. Virginia C. Bates, wife of Onward Bates; Mrs. Mary C. P. Cross, wife of Richard K. Cross; Mrs. Almy H. Edmunds, wife of Henry L. Edmunds; Miss Elizabeth L. P. Breckinridge, and David C. and John Breckinridge.

Judge Breckinridge was possessed of characteristics, both professionally and personally, deserving of special notice. He was deeply versed in the law, surpassingly industrious and gifted with a degree of persistency in the pursuit of his clients' interests very rare even among the best representatives of the bar. The efficiency of these qualities was greatly increased by the address with which he compassed his purpose. With a manner most engaging and courteous, he joined an insight into the character and motives of men which insured the selection of the best method of accomplishing his end. His patience was unwearying, and failure in one plan seemed only to increase his ardor in the formation and pursuit of another. Thus it was that the great corporate interests intrusted to him were so astutely and successfully managed that he stood almost without a peer, both in and out of court, in the conduct of their important affairs,

"Butternuts."—A nickname given to Southern sympathizers in the Northern and border States during the Civil War. Confederate soldiers wore brownish grey uniforms resembling in color the home-made clothes worn by many country people, which were dyed in a solution made from butternut hulls. Those friendly to the Southern cause were called "Butternuts," because of their sympathy with the wearers of the so-called butternut uniforms.

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Cabanné, John P., pioneer, was born in 1773, at Pau, in the South of France, and died in St. Louis, in 1841. His father was Jean Cabanne, of Bordeaux, France, and his mother, whose maiden name was Duteil, was a sister of General Lucien Duteil, who was in command of the republican forces at the siege of Toulon, and at whose house Napoleon stayed during the siege. In grateful remembrance of General Duteil's kindness to him, Napoleon bequeathed to the general five hundred thousand francs in his will, written at St. Helena. John P. Cabanne was educated and trained to mercantile pursuits in France, and in 1803 came to the United States with considerable capital. He first established his home at Charleston, South Carolina, and engaged in the sugar trade, which he conducted profitably for a year or more. Meeting with a disaster, occasioned by the loss at sea of two of his trading vessels, he then went to New Orleans and embarked in trade in that city. In 1806 he came to St. Louis and engaged in the fur trade, which was then the principal business of this place. For many years he was interested in this trade with Bernard Pratt, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Antoine Chenie, Bartholomew Berthold, Manuel Lisa and others. For some years he was a member of the firm of Pratt, Chouteau & Co., and during this period spent much of his time in what was then called the Indian country. He amassed a large fortune and left his family a rich inheritance. He was one of the commissioners appointed to accept subscriptions of stock to the Bank of St. Louis, founded December 17, 1816. He was a member of the first Public School Board of St. Louis, was one of the incorporators of the city, and was foremost in all measures and enterprises designed to promote the advancement and progress of the town. So prominent was he as a business man and citizen that his death was universally regretted, and the utterances of the press and of the public of that period gave expression to the feeling that the place which he occupied in the community was one not easy to be filled. He married, in St. Louis, in 1807, Miss Julia Gratiot, daughter of Charles Gratiot, in his day one of the leading citizens of Missouri. Five sons and three daughters were born to them, all of whom lived and died in St. Louis, and they have numerous descendants who still reside in the city.

Cabanné, Joseph Charless, prominent as a business man, and as a representative, also, of one of the oldest families of St. Louis, was born in this city, October 16, 1846. He is the son of John Charles Cabanne, and grandson of Jean Pierre Cabanne, who came to St. Louis from France in 1798, was conspicuous among the old-time fur traders and a pioneer who took an important part in laying the foundation of the city. In France the family seat of the Cabannes was at Pau, capital of the ancient Province of Bearn, corresponding nearly to the modern department of Basses-Pyrenees, of which the city of Pau is now the capital. Pau was the ancient capital of Navarre, and the chief residence of its sovereigns, and Henry of Navarre was born there. The father of Jean Pierre Cabanne was Count Jean Cabanne, and his mother was a daughter of Baron Duteil, lieutenant-general of artillery, who maintained the school of Auxonne some time before the French Revolution. In Bourrienne's "Memoires sur Napoleon," the statement is made that: "In the fourth codicil to his will, Napoleon Bonaparte bequeathed to the son or grandson of Baron Duteil the sum of one hundred thousand francs as a memento of gratitude for the care he took of Napoleon when he was a lieutenant and captain under him." Jean Pierre Cabanne married one of the granddaughters of Madame Chouteau,

and in this line J. Charless Cabanne is a descendant of the first white woman who established a home on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in Upper Louisiana. In the maternal line he is also descended from ancestors conspicuous among the pioneers of St. Louis. His maternal grandfather was Judge William Carr, who came to St. Louis in 1804, and helped to establish the local government, under authority of the United States government, and who was speaker of the first Missouri House of Representatives, elected in 1812.

Reared and educated in St. Louis, Mr. Cabanne has been identified in various ways with the city's growth and development since early manhood, but for nearly thirty years has confined his attention chiefly to very extensive dairy interests. He embarked in this business in 1868, and in those days a large portion of land, now embraced in Forest Park, belonged to his dairy farm, and nine hundred cows roamed over these pastures. In 1872 he sold his dairy and established the business of receiving shipments of milk by rail from the farmers living in the county adjacent to St. Louis. He was the pioneer in St. Louis in inaugurating the style of supplying milk for city consumption, which has revolutionized prices and brought about a complete transformation in the character of the lacteal fluid which enters so largely into the living of all classes of people. There is good authority for making the statement that thirty years ago no "whole milk" was sold in St. Louis. Skimmed milk sold at the rate of twenty-eight cents per gallon, at retail, and cream, containing not to exceed 10 per cent of butter fat, sold at a dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon. Soon after Mr. Cabanne inaugurated his plan of receiving and delivering to consumers pure and wholesome milk, shipped to the city from farms thirty, forty and even as far as seventy miles away, the prices of milk began to decline and its character to improve, as a result of the competition. Whole milk now sells at less than used to be charged for skimmed milk, and cream containing 5 per cent more butter fat is supplied to consumers by the St. Louis Dairy Company at something like forty cents less than the old price. A pure and nutritious milk supply has been deemed of such importance to the health of the city that attempts have been made by the St. Louis Board of Health to secure legislation regulating the sale of milk and cream in the city, but, for some reason or other, these efforts to inaugurate needed reforms have failed of results. In 1882 the attention of American dairymen was called to the successful experiment of the founder of the Aylesbury Dairy Company, of London, England, who had established a chemical control department in connection with his dairy and thereby protected himself and his patrons against impure, adulterated and diseased milk, and Mr. Cabanne, who had watched this and similar experiments with much interest, determined to make an effort to improve the milk supply of St. Louis by the same means. Associating with himself Colonel T. T. Gantt, Fred B. Ewing, Randolph R. Hutchinson, Charles Chapman, William Sommerville, Dr. I. G. W. Steedman, J. B. C. Lucas, Robert E. Carr, Thomas T. Turner, John F. Lee, Charles P. Hunt, Charles P. Chouteau and Henry Hitchcock, he organized the St. Louis Dairy Company, of which he was appointed general manager. When he announced to the milk dealers of the larger cities of the country that he was going to inaugurate the plan put into operation by the Aylesbury Dairy they predicted that the project would prove a commercial failure for various reasons, but, notwithstanding the prospective difficulties with which he would have to contend, Mr. Cabanne put his plan into operation and began a vigorous crusade in favor of pure milk. During the first four years of its existence the St. Louis Dairy Company struggled to overcome the obstacles in its way, without being able to declare a dividend to its shareholders, but its patronage then began to increase and it has since enjoyed continuous prosperity. In 1895 its original capital stock of $20,000 was increased to $75,000, and in 1896 the corporation erected a model milk depot at 2008 to 2018 Pine Street, built on scientific principles and equipped with all the modern devices essential to the handling of milk and milk products in accordance with the most approved sanitary methods. In the field of enterprise to which he has devoted so many years of his life, and in which he has brought to bear on the problems incidental thereto broad intelligence and no small amount of scientific research and investigation, Mr. Cabanne has done much for the health and general welfare of St. Louis, while building up a successful business enterprise. His ad-

vanced views and the careful attention which he has given to the details of the business in which he is engaged have made him well known to the great dairy interests of the country, and the influence of his methods and example has been far-reaching in its effects. In St. Louis he introduced, in 1872, the covered milk-wagons now in general use, designed to protect drivers from sun and storm. In 1872 he also received the first shipments of milk to St. Louis by rail, and the same year inaugurated in this city the use of ice in handling and delivering milk. In 1876 he introduced the iron-clad milk-cans, now in general use, into St. Louis; in 1878 erected the first creamery for the supply of the trade; in 1880 delivered the first milk in bottles; operated the first separator, and delivered the first separator cream in the city in 1884; introduced parchment paper for wrapping butter in 1887; sold the first bulk condensed milk in 1889, and in 1896 inaugurated the system of filtering milk, which has enhanced in no small degree its purity. He married, in 1868, Miss Susan P. Mitchell, a great-granddaughter of Major William C. Christy, who became a resident of St. Louis in 1804, and who was one of the most noted men among the pioneers of that period.

Cabanné Place.—This is one of the most fashionable and handsomely built-up portions of the West End, and was originally, or as late as 1877, a piece of uncultivated meadow land, owned and occupied by Dr. J. S. Cabanne, comprising the eastern portion of a strip running from Union Avenue, on the east, to De Hodiamont, on the west, and containing about seventy-five acres, more or less. There being no cross-roads or streets from north to south between these two mentioned roads in the year above named, the owner found it necessary, in order to reach the western portion of his property, to project a road sixty feet wide through the middle of the tract, which he did, calling it Cabanne Avenue. As this strip had a width of five hundred and fifty-odd feet, the division furnished two tiers of lots of an average depth of two hundred feet, more or less. Having graded, macadamized and graveled this street, and ornamented it with a double row of shade and evergreen trees, and having also sewered the property—a pioneer enterprise in those days—the undertaking was dedicated to the public by a recorded plat, provision being made in said plat for intersecting or cross streets, named respectively Belt, Clara, Goodfellow and Hamilton. Facilities for reaching the property from the city having been provided by a little steam railroad, known as the Narrow Gauge Railroad, an extension of the Olive Street horse line, a nucleus was thus begun in that district which has grown into what is known now under the collective name of "Cabanne." This, however, is a very comprehensive title, and embraces all that portion of the city bounded on the east by King's Highway, on the west by the city limits, on the north by Page Avenue, and on the south by Delmar Boulevard. This locality has surpassed all other portions of the city in the last few years in rapid development, for a greater number of uniformly pretty residences have been built there than are to be found elsewhere. Improvements are going on now at the same rate as at any time in its history. Among the buildings that have sprung up within the last year or two may be mentioned quite a number for business purposes. A theater, numerous family groceries, drug stores, and shops of all kinds have been erected. Values have also kept pace with the growth of this section, for, while in the beginning $7.50 per foot was considered an unreasonable price, ten times that figure is readily obtained for unimproved lots, and choice sites command fancy prices. The amazing growth of this and similar enterprises in the suburbs is unquestionably the result of electric rapid transit, which has enabled the citizens to reach all parts of the charming city limits, of which no place can boast more beautiful or extensive.

Cabaret Island is located between the Merchants' Bridge and the Chain of Rocks, opposite the northern part of the city of St. Louis, and is now connected with the Illinois shore, but formerly the river ran on both sides of it. The island was named Cabaret, or Gabaret—both spellings are used—after an early French settler, and was known among the original settlers as the "Isle a Cabaret." From two to three miles in length, it had originally an average breadth of half a mile and contained about 1,400 acres. It was first surveyed by General Rector, in 1817, under the name of Caskaret Island. A story, almost romantic, is connected with its history. The northern half was entered by Surveyor-General Rector, and was occupied by "squatters," who disputed his ownership. Rector then

sold his part to a man named O'Hara, who was on the way to Hot Springs, and died there, leaving an infant daughter as his sole heir. Before this daughter attained her eighteenth year, she married a naval officer, who died on the African Coast. She came back to this country and brought suit in the United States Court of Illinois to recover a piece of land near Hannibal, her husband never having asserted his claim. Under the statute of limitation, it was barred in Illinois for over forty years. She recovered it finally and established, under the same ruling, her right to recover the north half of Cabaret Island. A man named George Kibber, of Boston, her son-in-law, then became the owner. Kibber brought suit against some of the "squatters" and obtained judgment. He then sold a portion to the "squatters," and later conveyed the unsold portion to Professor Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Illinois, in whom the title was vested in 1897. At the north end of the island is the Granite City Waterworks, which supply Granite City and Venice with water. The bulk of the former island is now owned by the St. Louis Stamping Company.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Cabell, Edward Carrington, eminent at the bar and in public life, was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 5, 1816, and died in St. Louis, February 28, 1896. He came of one of the most illustrious of Virginia families, founded in the Old Dominion in 1723, when Dr. William Cabell came to this country from England. This immigrant ancestor of the Virginia Cabells was the grandson of William Cabell, who lived at Warminster, England, in 1664, and son of Nicholas Cabell, an English gentleman belonging to the Cabells of Devon and Somersetshire, whose estates were confiscated either wholly or in part on account of their allegiance to Cromwell. Appleton's "Encyclopedia of American Biography" says that: "One of the finest specimens of mediaeval glass that has survived the iconoclasm of the Roundheads is in the Church of St. John of Frome Selwood, which preserves the Cabell arms in the four panels of a chapel window." Dr. William Cabell, who was a surgeon in the British Navy, being captivated by the Virginia climate, resigned his commission and procured extensive grants of land along James River, in the present counties of Buckingham, Nelson, Appomattox, and Amherst, of which estates he took possession, as already stated, in the year 1723. After coming to Virginia, in addition to superintending his landed interests and filling many local offices acceptably, he distinguished himself in the practice of his profession, for which he had a genuine enthusiasm. He married Elizabeth Burks, and one of their sons was Nicholas Cabell, who married Hannah Carrington. One of the sons of Nicholas and Hannah (Carrington) Cabell was William H. Cabell, who was Governor of Virginia from 1805 to 1808, and who became judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals in 1811, serving as a member of that court until his retirement in 1851, and as president of the court from 1842 until 1851. He died in Richmond, Virginia, January 12, 1853. Colonel Edward Carrington Cabell was one of the sons of Governor Cabell, by his second wife, who prior to her marriage was Agnes S. B. Gamble, a daughter of Colonel Robert Gamble of Richmond. Colonel Cabell received a classical education at Washington College—now Washington and Lee University—and at the University of Virginia, completing courses in both civil engineering and law. In 1837 he removed from Richmond, Virginia, to Florida—which was then a Territory—and almost immediately became conspicuous in public life. In 1838 he served as a delegate in the Constitutional Convention of Florida. After the admission of that State to the Union, in 1845, David L. Yulee was chosen its first representative in Congress, but soon afterward elected to the United States Senate. Colonel Cabell was thereupon elected as a Whig to succeed Yulee, but was unseated as the result of the contest instituted by his Democratic opponent. In 1846, however, he was elected to Congress and served as a member of that body until 1853. In 1852 he delivered a speech in Congress on the fortification of Key West and the Tortugas, which is said to have secured the appropriation for the protection of that important point. In 1855 he built the first railroad in Florida, and was identified in many ways with the early development of that State. His marriage to a St. Louis lady, in 1850, caused him ultimately to remove his home to this city, and he became a member of the St. Louis bar in 1860. During the Civil War he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and from 1862 to 1865 served at different times on the staffs of Generals Sterling Price and Kirby Smith. After the war he

continued the practice of law in this city until his death, only once accepting public office. That was in 1878, when he was elected to the Missouri Senate, in which body he served with distinction. In addition to being an able lawyer and a versatile and accomplished public man, he was an entertaining writer, and at one time wrote an elaborate account of Florida, which was published first in "The National Intelligencer," and afterward in "De Bow's Review." His political affiliations in early life were with the Whig party, but he became a Democrat later and was prominent in the councils of that party. He was reared an Episcopalian, and died in that faith. He married, in 1850, Anna Maria Wilcox, daughter of Dr. Daniel P. Wilcox, of Columbia, Missouri, who died while serving as a senator in the Missouri Legislature. The children born of this marriage were Carrington Cabell, Ashley Cabell, Elise C. Cabell, now the wife of B. F. Gray, Jr., of St. Louis; Mary H. Cabell, and Crittenden Cabell, deceased. Mrs. Cabell's mother was born Elizabeth Moss, and after her first husband's death, married General William H. Ashley, and subsequent to the death of General Ashley, became the wife of Senator John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. Colonel Edward C. Cabell's son, ASHLEY CABELL, lawyer, was born in Washington, D. C., December 27, 1851. He spent his early boyhood in Tallahassee, Florida, going from thence to Richmond, Virginia, in 1860. From 1860 to 1863 he was in school at Richmond, and from 1863 to 1866, at Frankfort, Kentucky. During the next three years his education was continued in New York City. In 1869 he went to Lexington, Virginia, and matriculated at Washington and Lee University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1874. Soon after his graduation from the university he went to Europe, and for one year thereafter continued his studies in the Polytechnic College, of Carlsruhe, Germany. Returning then to St. Louis, which had been his father's home for many years prior to that time, he was appointed jury commissioner of the city of St. Louis in 1878, and served in that capacity until 1882. From 1883 to 1887 he was president of the American School Book Company, and since the last named date has been engaged in the practice of his profession as a member of the St. Louis bar. He is prominently identified with numerous fraternal organizations, and was Chancellor of Bonaparte Council, Legion of Honor, and a member of the Supreme Council of that order. He was also Commander of De Soto Council of the American Legion of Honor, a member of the Grand Council of that organization and chairman of its committee on law. He married, in 1881, Margaret Hodges Stretch, daughter of Dr. A. Stretch, of Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Cabell's mother was Frances Gowdey, daughter of Thomas Gowdey, a lieutenant in the British army, who was badly wounded at the battle of Corunna, fought in 1809, in which 14,000 British troops, under Sir John Moore, on the retreat from Madrid, during the Peninsular War, defeated 20,000 French troops under Soult. Resigning his commission in the British army, Thomas Gowdey settled in later years at Nashville. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cabell are Margaret and Carrington Cabell.

Cabet, Etienne, French communist, was born in Dijon, France, January 1, 1788, and died in St. Louis, November 8, 1856. He was an advocate by profession; was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1831; founded "Le Populaire" in 1833, and fled to England in 1834, in order to escape punishment on account of an article which he had published in that journal. He returned to France in consequence of the amnesty of 1839. He wrote "Histoire Populaire de la Revolution Francaise de 1789 a 1830," "Voyage en Icarie, Roman Philosophique et Social" (1840). He established a communistic settlement, called Icarie, in Texas, in 1848, which was removed to Nauvoo, in Illinois, in 1850. He also established, in 1855, an Icarian settlement at Cheltenham, in St. Louis County, which see.

Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar Nunez, supposed to have been the first European who traversed Texas and New Mexico, was born in Estremadura, Spain, in 1507, and died in 1559. He landed with Narvaez on the coast of Florida, in 1527, and accompanied him in his march westward, and in the voyage along the coast, in boats constructed by the men attached to the expedition, with tools forged from their stirrups and spurs. These boats were wrecked by the swift current of the Mississippi River pouring into the Gulf, and of the three hundred persons belonging to the expedition, Cabeza de Vaca, and three others, were the only ones who escaped death by drowning

or at the hands of the savages on shore. They were cast ashore at some point west of Matagorda Bay and captured by a band of Indians, among whom Cabeza remained as a captive six years. At the end of that time he met by accident the three other survivors of the Narvaez expedition, and together they made their escape from the Indians. Traveling westward in the hope of falling in with some Spanish expedition on the Rio Panuco or the Pacific Coast, they traversed what is now Texas and New Mexico, and the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and on the 12th of May, 1536, reached the town of San Miguel, in Sinaloa. The account which they gave of nations dwelling in permanent houses in the region which they had traversed prompted Coronado and De Soto to set out on the expeditions which resulted in very important discoveries. Cabeza de Vaca soon afterward returned to Spain, and in 1542 a narrative of his adventures was published. In 1537 he was appointed administrator of La Plata, and, sailing for that colony, was shipwrecked and cast ashore on the coast of Paraguay, becoming the first explorer of that country. He remained in Paraguay until 1544, in which year, on the accusation of one of his lieutenants, he was taken to Spain and condemned by the council of the Indies to banishment to Africa. Eight years later he was pardoned and recalled by the king, who made him judge of the Supreme Court of Seville, where he resided until his death.

Cadillac, Antoine de la Mothe, Governor of the Province of Louisiana, was born in Gascony, France, about the year 1660, and died some time after 1717. He became a captain in the French army and was ordered to Canada in 1680. In 1694 Frontenac appointed him commander of Michilimackinac, next to Montreal and Quebec the largest place in Canada at that time. In 1701 he laid the foundations of the present city of Detroit. He visited the Illinois country some years later and reported the discovery of a silver mine, afterward called La Mothe mine. He was made Governor of Louisiana soon after Anthony Crozat obtained his grant of trade privileges in the Province from the French government, and while serving in that capacity established a French post among the Indians of Alabama, and also sent out the expedition that built Fort Rosalie, in the country of the Natchez tribe. His term of service as Governor ended in 1717, and he returned to France.

Cahokia.—The old town of Cahokia, Illinois, was one of the French settlements which sprang up soon after LaSalle's exploration of the Mississippi River. Situated at the mouth of Cahokia Creek, five miles below the site of St. Louis, on the opposite side of the river, its name was derived from the tribe of Indians known as the Cahokias, and the French village grew up on the site of the pre-existent Indian village. After St. Louis came into existence it had an intimate relationship with Cahokia, and when Illinois passed under British domination, many of its inhabitants moved over to the new town founded by Laclede, which they thought at the time would continue under French jurisdiction. After the Louisiana purchase had been consummated, the American troops, under command of Captain Amos Stoddard, who took formal possession of Upper Louisiana, were marched over from Cahokia, where they had been cantoned for several days previous to that event, which occurred March 9, 1804. In the earlier years of its history it was an important meeting place for the fur traders and trappers, and the center of the commerce of that period. The first ferry connecting Illinois with St. Louis was established between Cahokia and the opposite side of the river, and for some years Cahokia farmers supplied the St. Louis market with a considerable volume of farm products. Overshadowed in importance, however, by rival towns and suffering severely from frequent inundations by the Mississippi River, it began to go backward, and in a few years a straggling hamlet was all that was left to mark the site of what had been a prosperous town of the pioneer period.

Cairns, Anna Sneed, educator, is a daughter of Rev. Samuel K. Sneed, of Louisville, Kentucky, and Rachel Crosby, of Milford, New Hampshire. Her father was for fifty-four years a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and a pillar in the New School branch, which his influence held firmly to abolition sentiment, as he had freed his own slaves long before the birth of this daughter. Though a Whig, he voted for James G. Birney, the Free Soil candidate, then the third party. Being thus firm in his convictions, he was one of the

Sincerely yours,
Anna Speed Cairns,

early founders and voters of the Republican party. Mrs. Cairns' mother was educated by Mary Lyon and Miss Grant, in their school at Ipswich, from which she graduated the year that Mary Lyon was founding Mt. Holyoke. Her mother earned her own education by teaching school between different terms, and from her mother's early struggles for education came Mrs. Cairns' sympathy for young girls who desire education as a vital necessity, and have not the means to attain it by their own unaided efforts. Her mother was the great-grandchild of Captain Josiah Crosby, who fought at Bunker Hill, with his four sons, and Mrs. Cairns is a member of the society of Daughters of the Revolution. As she came of the noted Crosby family, she was descended from a race of teachers, being connected with such men as Alpheus Crosby, author of the first Greek grammar; Dr. Dixey Crosby and Chancellor Crosby, of New York.

With such an ancestry, she inherits from her father the fiery warm blood of Kentucky, and from her mother the granite rock of New Hampshire, and she dwells upon this ancestry with loving pride. Born in 1841, she was an omnivorous reader at five, at an age when, fortunately for her, children's books were not. Curled up in her little crib, or perched in one of her favorite seats, way up in the trees, she read Goldsmith's History of Rome, Bunyon's Pilgrim's Progress, Milton's Paradise Lost, D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, and Robinson Crusoe, until Martin Luther, and Brutus, Christian and Christiana, Adam and Eve, and the affable Archangel Raphael, and her beloved Robinson Crusoe were as dear to her as Santa Claus and Jack the Giant Killer are to others.

Her father's theological and historical library was strong meat for babes, and well can she remember pulling down two large volumes named so attractively Tom I and Tom II, only to find, alas! that they were written in Hebrew, and were not delightful records of boys of that name.

At seventeen she began her life work of teaching. In 1861, the first year of the war, in troublous times, she founded Kirkwood Seminary, without a dollar in money, without a foot of ground, without a stick of school furniture, and with seven scholars. It grew for thirty years, until it was transferred, in 1891, to St. Louis, and was then reincorporated as Forest Park University for Women, a school which is the outgrowth of all her life and thought, and is the true exponent of herself.

Besides her school, Mrs. Cairns has had a deep interest in many other directions. Missionary work has always had a warm place in her heart.

After the Centennial of 1876 she resumed her long-neglected study of painting and drawing. She became deeply interested in the effort that Mrs. John B. Henderson made to establish a school of design in St. Louis, attended its sessions on Saturday, and studied so faithfully that she filled her sideboards and mantelpieces with beautiful dishes and plaques, the work of her own hands. Then she became interested in wood carving, and carved the beautiful mantel in black walnut which is in her private parlor, and which has so many suggestive scenes from the life of her ancestors, and is so rich in precious memories of the past. This mantel has attracted so much attention that it has been many times written of in the papers. After giving her leisure time for several years to painting and drawing, the hand of Providence led her into total-abstinence and prohibition work. She united with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and was instrumental, with Mrs. H. H. Waggoner, the first president of the St. Louis W. C. T. U., in reviving this work very greatly in the city. Mrs. Governor Thomas C. Fletcher was elected its efficient president, and very much was accomplished. Gospel temperance meetings were held in all the churches, presided over by the leading ministers of St. Louis. The prohibitionists were making an effort to secure the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people of Missouri, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of all intoxicants, including beer and cider. Miss Frances Willard, the great national president of the W. C. T. U., was invited to address the Legislature on the subject. Dr. Eliot, the distinguished chancellor of Washington University, and pastor of the Church of the Messiah, was a very active prohibitionist, having been made so by his efforts to suppress Uhrig's Cave and drive it away from the vicinity of Mary Institute and the resident portion of the city. Dr. Eliot was determined to find some one in the W. C. T. U. of St. Louis who would go up to Jefferson City and plead for the amendment with Miss Willard. Mrs. Cairns readily offered to find some one, but Dr. Eliot insisted that it was

her duty. Mrs. Cairns steadily declined, on the plea that she had never spoken in public. She searched St. Louis and Kirkwood thoroughly, but could find no woman brave enough to take her stand by Miss Willard's side. Dr. Eliot laid it before her that it was her own duty to go, and on her again refusing, he said: "What, must a woman from Illinois be the only one to plead for prohibition in Missouri? Is there no Missouri woman that will stand by her side and plead for her own State?" Then Mrs. Cairns gave a reluctant consent. It was found that the Legislature had not had the grace to wait to hear the ladies argue the point, but had decided it against them before they came. Dr. Eliot insisted that the ladies should then work to have another amendment for prohibition introduced. When they arrived in Jefferson City the Rev. Dr. Palmore, now of the St. Louis "Christian Advocate," was the only minister in Jefferson City brave enough to meet them at the depot and escort these advocates of an unpopular cause to the Legislature. When they arrived they urged the minority, who had so boldly made the fight for prohibition, to renew it by introducing another constitutional amendment, but not a man would dare to do it. Under these dispiriting circumstances they went to the House of Representatives that night. They found it crowded to its utmost capacity. Mrs. Cairns was to make the opening speech, which she had written laboriously and faithfully to defend an amendment now already dead and buried. Never was a more embarrassing position for a maiden speech. To relieve her embarrassment she told them a little story of a young minister, with his first sermon to be delivered in June, and he thought the beauty of a summer day, fresh from the hand of God, would be a delightful subject for his first sermon. The day came, a pelting, cheerless, windy and terrible day, but the minister had but one sermon, and he preached it anyhow, no matter how much the eastern wind and rain might pour down. "So," said Mrs. Cairns, "we have but one sermon, and that is prohibition. We have nailed the flag to the mast, and we will never pull it down." She was followed by Miss Willard, that silver-tongued orator, whose persuasive, wondrous power no one that has heard her can ever forget, and as the result of that evening, they rallied the dispirited forces of prohibition, and another constitutional amendment was introduced the next morning by those who had utterly declined to do so the evening before. She was appointed legislative superintendent of the Missouri State W. C. T. U., an office which she filled for seven years. Her sister, Mrs. Harriet Worthington, was made superintendent of scientific instruction, and under the heroic leadership of these two sisters the Scientific Temperance Law of Missouri was gained. Then came the six years' struggle for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the people of Missouri.

Year after year she gathered petitions, only to go to the Legislature and be defeated. In the meantime, through the kindness of the late Wm. C. Wilson, prohibition literature and submission petitions were scattered all over the State. The W. C. T. U. in every county were instructed to interview every candidate for the Legislature, to secure from him a written pledge that he would vote for the submission of the prohibition amendment to the people of Missouri, and to concentrate the religious and temperance people on the candidate who would thus pledge himself. As a result of these labors, when the Legislature of 1887 convened there was a clear majority in both houses for submission. Then the great fight began. Mrs. Cairns went up on the opening day, and put in her amendment as the first bill of the session. Every morning, after the morning prayer, the petitions were presented in both Senate and House from every county in the State. The work of gathering petitions was continued ceaselessly in every county. If a member seemed to be faltering, his friends at home were written to, great meetings were held, resolutions adopted and sent to him. Committees were sent to Jefferson City from every city. The fight lasted five weeks, and all the time the petitions fell in the Senate and House every morning. On Friday night, when school closed, Mrs. Cairns would slip up to Jefferson City, and find the stalwart, brave, unflinching farmers, ministers, lawyers and judges that were pledged to prohibition. She would hold caucuses with the noble band of eighty-two men who were standing by their guns so firmly. Then Saturday they would push the cause along a step or two. Sunday there would be held a great meeting in the Hall of Representatives, and, perhaps, Saturday evening she would address members of the Legislature, and speak to crowded houses. The position was an invincible one, that the people

of Missouri had a right to have anything submitted to them for their decision, that the people were the source and fountain of all power, and that, as thirty-five thousand of her best citizens had publicly petitioned the Legislature to submit the question of prohibition to their decision, the Legislature should undoubtedly do so. Finally came the decisive day in the House; after many great skirmishes, all the forces were gathered, the numbers were counted and one man was missing. He was found in a drunken sleep in his hotel, but the messenger that was sent for him assured him that Mrs. Cairns said he was to bring him, alive or dead. Not one of her forces was to stay in the grip of the enemy, but all were mustered. The battle raged all day, substitutes, amendments, resolutions to table, were all voted down; impassioned speeches were made by the liquor men, but the submissionists followed the plan ably laid down by Mrs. Cairns, to say nothing and vote solidly. Mrs. Cairns tallied every vote of the eleven different times that the votes were taken that day, and when the last vote was taken there were the eighty-two votes solid for submitting prohibition to the choice of the people of Missouri. Mrs. Cairns, generaling the submission forces to this victory, had accomplished what no man or woman before, nor, alas! since, has done. She had persuaded the Missouri House of Representatives to vote, by an overwhelming majority for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the people. But the Senate defeated the proposed amendment and prevented it from going before the people.

With this deep interest in politics, civics, and with her business interests, it goes without saying, that Mrs. Cairns has favored equal suffrage for women. Herself a tax-payer, she has felt the injustice of having no voice as to what should be done with her money, and who should represent her in both the State Legislature and in Congress.

In the winter of 1897 she introduced a constitutional amendment into the Legislature to strike out the word male from the constitution, and made an impassioned appeal in the Senate Chamber at Jefferson City in its favor. She has also been interested in having women as school directors and superintendents throughout Missouri. She, with her sister, Mrs. Harriet Worthington, represented the Forest Park University Alumnae Association at the Biennial Conference of Women's Clubs in Denver, in June, 1898, where she spoke in one of the churches on the Sabbath, and more recently has been interested in temperance work among the soldiers of Jefferson Barracks. But all of this is but the play of a mind and heart whose life work is found in Forest Park University. As long as this building, and the university within its walls, remains the pride of St. Louis, it will be her monument, as it is her life-work.

In the first eight years after she planted it in St. Louis she took no salary whatever from the proceeds of the school.

When she went down into the business part of St. Louis, for these years, she would not spend upon herself even the amount of a meager lunch, because the university, with all its great needs has tugged at her heart strings, and her purse strings as well, and she has always seen ten places where she could put each particular cent. She has looked upon herself as simply a steward for Christ, and has hoped that the labor and economy and business management of her whole life might build up a lasting university for women in the Empire City of the great Southwest.

Caledonian Society.—This society was organized in St. Louis, in 1852, by Ebenezer McNeil, who at the present time—1898—is living in retirement on Delmar Boulevard. He, with twelve others, instituted the society at Tee-Total Hall, on Second Street. He was the first president of the society in St. Louis, and continued to serve as such five successive years, with Alexander Piper as vice-president, and Robert Chain, secretary. The objects of the society were to keep alive memories of Scotland, the home of romance, poetry and song; to promote the study of its history and literature; to strengthen the bonds of friendship between those of like birth and antecedents; and to make provision for the relief of the indigent Scotch people of St. Louis. While it has been to some extent a benevolent society, it has been mainly a social and patriotic organization, and its St. Andrew's Day banquets, enlivened by toasts, speeches and song, have been notable occasions in St. Louis. In 1898 the officers of the society were: Dugald Crawford, president; John W. Dick, vice-president, and John McLaggan, secretary.

Cale, George William, railway manager, was born in St. Louis, in 1844, son of

William and Evelyn (Dutro) Cale. He grew up in St. Louis and was educated in the public schools and at Jones' Commercial College. He entered the railway service as a messenger boy in the office of the Blue Line Fast Freight Company, leaving this office after a time to accept a position with the Star Union Line, managed in St. Louis at that time by the well-known Nathan Stevens. He was promoted from one position to another until he became chief clerk of the Star Union Line office, and retained that connection for several years. He then became chief clerk of the general freight department of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, and held that position until this corporation leased its line to the Atlantic & Pacific Company. Withdrawing from the service of this new corporation, he then conducted an agency of pooled Eastern freight lines for several months and until the pool was dissolved. Immediately afterward, he became head of the firm of Cale & Hudson, which conducted a general freight agency at the corner of Second and Olive Streets, and did a prosperous business for two or three years. The position thus created was a unique one. Mr. Cale represented the interests of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, while Mr. E. O. Hudson looked after the interest of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, afterward called the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. Thus were the freight interests of two strongly competing lines looked after by two joint agents in one office, by the same corps of assistants.

When the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway and the Missouri Pacific Railroad were consolidated by Mr. Jay Gould, Mr. Cale was made assistant general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, and held that position until he was offered the general freight agency of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. He accepted this position December 5, 1882, and later became freight traffic manager of this road, which position he retained until he was appointed by his company to represent its interests as member of the board of administration of the Southwestern Freight Association, with headquarters in the city of St. Louis. Later he was elected member of the conference committee of the Southwestern Bureau, which was successor to the last-named association.

Although still a comparatively young man, he is numbered among the railway men of St. Louis who have been longest in the service, and he is known throughout the country, and especially in the West, as an exceptionally capable traffic manager. His knowledge of railway matters is broad, his acquaintance with the railway managers of the country extensive, and his standing is high among those who have these great transportation interests in charge. He married, in 1866, Miss Matilda L. Cravell, of St. Louis. Mrs. Cale's father came from London, England, to this country, and lived for a time in New York State, where Mrs. Cale was born. Mr. and Mrs. Cale have a family of five sons and four daughters, and their eldest son is a surgeon and physician, well known in St. Louis.

California Railroad.—The discovery of gold in California and the overland immigration to the Pacific Coast, which began immediately afterward, caused St. Louis to become, to a large extent, an "outfitting" point for the gold hunters. The wagon-trains sent out suggested railroad trains, and a trans-continental railway project took form in the minds of St. Louis people. In response to invitations sent out from this city, a convention met here, October 15, 1849, which held its session in the court-house and was presided over by Judge A. T. Ellis, of Indiana. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States, soliciting co-operation in the matter of urging Congress to take action looking to the construction of the railway, but nothing of importance appears to have been done by the committee. St. Louis is, however, entitled to the credit of having first suggested the building of a railroad to the Pacific Coast.

Camden, Peter G., was born in Amherst County, Virginia, May 23, 1811. He was educated at Washington College, Virginia, and after studying law removed to Missouri, in 1827. After two years he removed to Kentucky, where he lived until 1837, when he returned to Missouri and settled in St. Louis, and engaged in merchandising. In 1846 he was chosen mayor of the city, and it was during his administration that the city issued bonds to the amount of $25,000 for protective work on the Illinois shore to prevent a deflection of the current of the river to the injury of the harbor.

Wm Campbell

Camera Club.—The St. Louis Camera Club was organized in 1885, by Rev. C. M. Charop, R. E. M. Bain and James A. Sherrard. Its first meetings were held in St. Louis University building, at the corner of Ninth Street and Washington Avenue, and later meetings at the present university building, at the corner of Grand Avenue and Pine Street. Still later it occupied rooms at the Pastime Club until 1895, when it ceased to exist.

Campbell, Given, lawyer, was born December 1, 1835, at Salem, Livingston County, Kentucky, son of James and Mary (Given) Campbell, both of whom resided for many years at Paducah, Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was James Campbell, born in the Parish Breadalbane, in the western part of Perthshire, Scotland, and a member of the Ardkinglas branch of the Campbell family. This James Campbell, who was the only member of the family to come to the United States, settled at Petersburg, Virginia, where he was engaged in milling operations and in foreign commerce. He served his adopted country in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and was a citizen of high repute and much influence in the "Old Dominion." He married Marie Jeane Victoire De La Porte, a French lady (and the daughter of General De La Porte), who became a refugee from France during "the reign of terror." The mother of Given Campbell was a daughter of Dickson Given, who came from South Carolina to Kentucky at an early day, and her mother was Nancy Davis, who belonged to the old Kentucky family of that name. Reared in Kentucky, Mr. Campbell obtained his early education there, and finished his scholastic and law studies at the University of Virginia, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws. Soon after leaving the university he came to St. Louis to begin the practice of his profession, and for a short time was in the office of Charles D. Drake, later a United States Senator from Missouri. He was then examined by Judge James R. Lackland and admitted to the bar in 1858. After that he practiced in the St. Louis courts until the spring of 1861, when he temporarily abandoned civil for military life. When the State troops assembled at Camp Jackson in May, of 1861, he was in command of Company G of Colonel Bowen's regiment, and was captured with the other troops under General D. M. Frost at the surrender of the camp to the Federal forces under General Lyon. Early in August following he was released and at once entered the Confederate Army, in which he served four years, passing through several gradations of rank. After the final surrender of the Confederate forces he was paroled, June 8, 1865, at Columbus, Mississippi, and at once returned to St. Louis. The rigid enforcement of the "test oath" provision of what was known as the "Drake Constitution," at that time made it impossible for him to resume the practice of his profession in this city, and he went from here to New Orleans, where he practiced successfully until 1873. In that year he came back to St. Louis, and since then has occupied a commanding position at the bar of this city, achieving distinction alike for his erudition, his high-minded and honorable methods of conducting litigation, the judicial bent of his mind, and his ability as a trial lawyer. He has at different times taken a dignified and honorable part in political campaigns, as a member of the Democratic party, with which he has always affiliated, but has had no fondness for official preferment. He was elected a member of the first city council organized under the "Scheme and Charter," in 1878, but resigned shortly afterward, and, so far as the writer of this sketch is informed, has held no other office. He has, however, been prominent in the councils of his party, and sat as a delegate in the National Democratic Conventions of 1872 and 1880. He is an exemplary churchman of the Presbyterian faith, and a Master Mason, affiliating with George Washington Lodge No. 9, of St. Louis. January 26, 1865, he married Miss Susan Elizabeth Woods, daughter of Robert K. and Susan Woods, of St. Louis. Through her mother, whose maiden name was Susan Berry, Mrs. Campbell is descended from an old Massachusetts family, several representatives of which served as officers in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are Dr. Given Campbell, of St. Louis; Mrs. Susan C. Armoux, wife of Anthony Armoux, of New York City; and James C. Campbell.

Campbell, Robert, pioneer merchant and trader, was born in the North of Ireland in 1804, and died in St. Louis in 1879. Few names are linked with the history of Missouri which the State has reason to be prouder of

than that of Robert Campbell, trader, explorer, merchant, patriot and capitalist. Those who knew him in the latter half of his life, a steady, quiet, modest, unobtrusive merchant and citizen, carefully avoiding public positions and places, and limiting his intercourse to a few personal friends, would never have suspected that beneath that grave, matter-of-fact exterior were qualities and capacities that could hold their own in any enterprise of daring and adventure. He came of the famous Clan Campbell, of Scotland, had an admixture of Irish with his Scotch blood, and had the high courage, fortitude, patience and self-possession which have distinguished that strain on battlefield, in forum, in politics, and in the pulpit. As soon as he was a grown man, he came to the United States, and in 1824 made his way to St. Louis. He had hardly embarked in business when his health began to show signs of failing, and, in something like a desperate effort to re-establish it, and perhaps impelled by that adventure which was working in many of the daring spirits of that day, he resolved to make a trip to the Rocky Mountains. There was a mystery over that region which attracted him, youth though he was, as it attracted Lisa, the Chouteaus, Ashley, Sublette, Bonneville, before and after; and there were fortunes to be made out there, too—for the plains were covered with buffalo, antelope and deer, and the streams abounded in beaver and other choice fur-bearing animals, and the Chouteaus, Gratiots, Pratte, Lisa, and others, had, for years, been growing rich in this trade. A trip to the mountains would be attended with danger, indeed, but to a man of Campbell's bravery and spirit this was an additional attraction. He was only twenty-one when he went out, in 1825. His enterprise was satisfactory in its results, and he determined to remain and identify himself with the fur trade. He was fortunate enough to become associated with General William Ashley, at that time one of the great fur trade leaders, a chivalrous, high-spirited man, and a true friend. Ashley recognized the admirable qualities of the young man and took to him at once, entrusting him with difficult and responsible trusts, and taking him with him on his expeditions; and it was in the companionship of this powerful and steadfast friend among the Indians, and dealing with hunters and trappers of the mountains, that Campbell acquired that thorough knowledge which afterward brought him such a large measure of success. When Ashley retired from the trade with an ample fortune in 1830, Campbell and Mr. Sublette—who had also been associated with Ashley—made up the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, these two being the most prominent partners in it. The American Fur Company was already in the field, with its forts in the upper Missouri region, and the Hudson Bay Company was asserting its claims in the Columbia River country, and as far down as the region now embraced in the Territory of Utah. Nevertheless, Campbell and Sublette managed the affairs of their company with such skill and energy that they forced a division of territory with the American Fur Company, the former securing possession of all the domain south and west of a line drawn from the Platte to the Arkansas. His friend and partner, Sublette, was a man of the West, of fearless, indomitable spirit, brave to rashness, ready for any enterprise that involved danger and privation, and, withal, thoughtful and discreet in counsel, and it was perfectly natural that between them there sprang up a warm and steadfast attachment which lasted for life. They remained together in the West, engaged in the pursuit of their operations until 1835, and on their return to St. Louis continued the partnership in the house of Sublette & Campbell, devoted to the trade in Indian and army goods for many years afterward. In the prosecution of their enterprise in the mountains they were accustomed to go together in exploring or trading expeditions, because they could trust and rely upon one another absolutely in danger, difficulty and business, and if it was an encounter with Indians that confronted them, they did not stop to count the odds if they were short of overwhelming. In July, 1832, the two friends, while conducting a party of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, with goods and supplies, from St. Louis to the annual rendezvous at Pierre's Hole—a beautiful valley, thirty miles in length and fifteen in width, in what is now the southwestern part of Wyoming—became involved in a difficulty with the Blackfeet Indians, which revealed the stuff of which the two men were made. The Blackfeet were, at that time, the most warlike and unmanageable tribe in the West, and two years before this they had killed an Iroquois hunter, whose son, a half-breed, named Antoine Godin, was a trapper accompanying the party. After the annual meeting was over, the supplies disposed

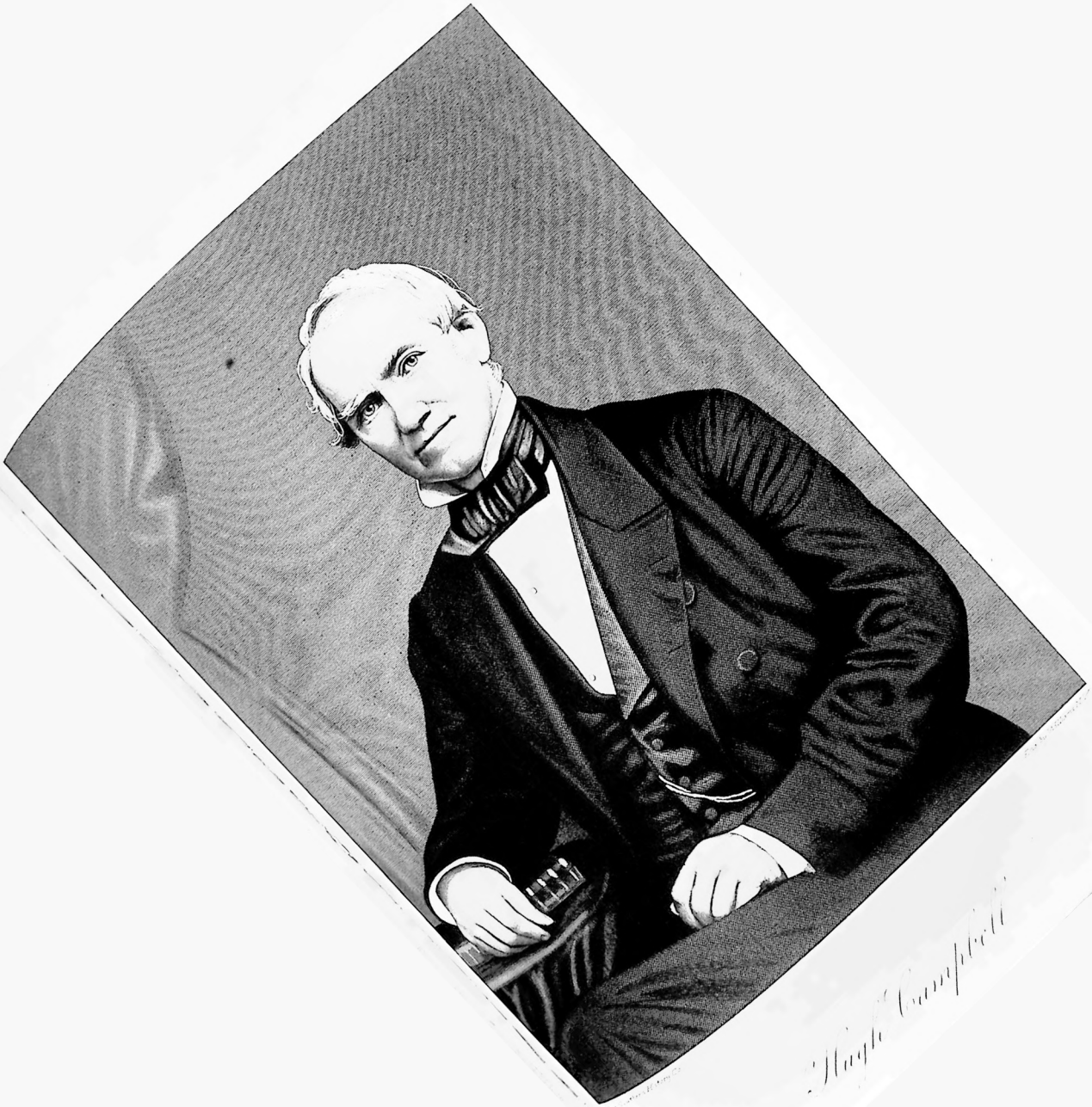
of, and the traders and Indians had dispersed to go to their several destinations, a brigade of fourteen trappers, led by Milton Sublette, brother of Captain Sublette, set out toward the South. Along with them were a party of fifteen free trappers, under Sinclair, a gallant leader from Arkansas, and a party of eleven New England beaver hunters and salmon fishers, under Nathaniel J. Wyeth. The day after the separation, and while still in the Pierre's Hole valley, this company fell in with a body of Blackfeet, who seemed to be inclined to be friendly, and the meeting might have passed off without trouble had not Godin, in a spirit of revenge for the murder of his father, instigated a friendly Flathead to shoot the Blackfoot chief. This precipitated a conflict, and there was nothing to do but to fight it out. Campbell and Sublette were still at the rendezvous, eight miles off, but a messenger dispatched in haste soon reached them, and they promptly responded to the call. Throwing off their coats and rolling up their sleeves, and arming themselves with rifle and pistols, they mounted their horses and dashed off to the scene of action. They knew they might not come out of the fight alive, and as they galloped along each made his will, indicating how his possessions should be disposed of and appointing the other his executor. When they reached the spot, they found the Blackfeet sheltered in a dense thicket with a sort of breastworks of logs in front of them. Campbell in front, Sublette and Sinclair, the brave Arkansas trapper, with a few others, following, boldly advanced through the thicket to attack the breastwork. It was a perilous enterprise, and, first Sinclair and then Sublette were shot. Campbell, forgetting Indians and everything else in affection for his friend, took the wounded man on his shoulder and bore him back to a place of safety, and then returned to the fight, which was kept up all day, the Blackfeet retreating as soon as it was dark, with a loss of twenty-six warriors and thirty-two horses. The Campbell and Sublette party lost five white men and seven friendly Indians killed, and had a number wounded. Sublette's wound was in the shoulder and not mortal; he recovered and lived to take part in other expeditions of difficulty and peril. During his five years' sojourn in the mountains, conducting the trading operation of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, Mr. Campbell made himself well acquainted with a large portion of the country embraced within the company's domain, and with the habits and qualities of the various tribes. The traders and trappers had for years regarded the North Platte River as unnavigable with their boats, until Campbell demonstrated the contrary by safely descending it in skin canoes from Laramie Fork—where he had built a fort and established a trading port, calling the place Fort William, after his friend, Sublette. His trading operations in the West were as successful as those of his friend and patron, Ashley, had been before, and when he withdrew and came back to St. Louis, in 1835, he was still a young man, with an ample fortune at his command. This he partly invested in Indian goods, in which, with his friend and partner, Sublette, he carried on a profitable business for nearly thirty years afterward, augmenting his fortune until he came to be classed as one of the wealthiest men of St. Louis. He was president of the old Bank of the State of Missouri, and afterward of the Merchants' Bank, and was owner of the Southern Hotel. Mr. Campbell's accurate knowledge of the far West country, and his familiarity with the Indian tribes, made him a valuable counselor on those subjects, and army officers and government officials had frequent occasion to seek his advice and solicit his opinion in their expeditions and their dealings with the tribes. He knew many of the Indian chiefs and maintained friendly relations with them after his retirement from the fur trade—for he was always upright and faithful in his dealings with red men as well as white, and they held his word, as well as his courage, in the highest esteem. In 1851 he was sent by the government, along with Father De Smet—also noted for his influence with the tribes, to take part in the great council held at Horse Creek, in the far West, with ten thousand Indians. When the Mexican War came on, his advice and assistance were of great value in the preparation of the Kearney expedition to Santa Fe. He was appointed to the position of inspector-general on the staff of Governor Edwards, and was active in seeing that the Missouri troops in that expedition were provided with whatever the necessities of the case called for, and that General Kearney's army was thoroughly equipped for the business upon which it was sent. After the death of his friend and partner, William Sublette, Mr. Campbell continued to carry on the business in Indian goods

and sutler's supplies, his house being the leading one in that trade. He always retained an Irishman's affection for his native land, and when that country was afflicted with famine, following the failure of the potato crop in 1846, he was active and conspicuous in sending supplies for the relief of his distressed former countrymen, and when, some years afterward, he revisited his native town of Plumbridge, he was accorded a reception with the honors due to a friend and benefactor. He died in St. Louis in 1879.

Campbell, Hugh, one of the most distinguished of the old merchants of St. Louis, was born January 1, 1797, in the County Tyrone, Ireland, and died in St. Louis December 4, 1879. He was educated at Edinburgh, Scotland, for the medical profession, and came to this country an accomplished and scholarly young man, to seek his fortune in what seemed to him a land of abundant opportunities. After his arrival in this country he never practiced his profession, but went to North Carolina, where he embarked in business, and eventually married. Later he removed to Richmond, Virginia, where he became well known as an enterprising and sagacious merchant and a business man of sound judgment and the strictest integrity. From Richmond he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and for twenty-six years thereafter was engaged in the dry goods business in that city, where he established an enviable reputation as a merchant. In 1859 he came from there to St. Louis and associated himself in business in this city with his brother, Colonel Robert Campbell, widely known throughout the West in his day as a merchant and fur trader. This association continued until a few years before the death of Robert Campbell, when he retired from mercantile pursuits and gave himself up to the enjoyment of the handsome fortune which he had accumulated. He was a man of great prominence in social and political circles, as well as in commercial affairs, and during the early years of the Civil War was associated with Judge David Davis, of Illinois, and Judge Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, on a commission appointed by President Lincoln to adjust claims brought against the military department of the West. The sessions of this important commission were held in St. Louis, and the sound judgment and quick perceptions of Mr. Campbell, combined with his economic training and knowledge of values, made him an exceedingly useful member of that body. For nearly sixty years he was engaged in the management of very extensive commercial affairs, and few men identified with such affairs in St. Louis have shown broader capacity or more thorough fitness for that field of enterprise. He was noted alike for his urbane manner and the strict integrity of all his dealings. Though thoroughly occupied with the cares of business during the greater part of his life, he was always fond of social pleasures, and had a very wide circle of close personal friends, whose esteem he retained on account of the genuine nobility of his character, and who remembered to the ends of their lives his open-hearted generosity and charming courtesy.

Camp Jackson.—April 22, 1861, Governor Claiborne F. Jackson issued an order directing the militia of the State of Missouri to assemble in the respective districts into which the State was divided on May 3d following, and to go into camp for six days thereafter, in accordance with the State law and military regulations. In obedience to this order, the military companies of the first district—which embraced the city and county of St. Louis—assembled for their annual encampment and pitched their tents in Lindell Grove, a wooded valley near the intersection of Olive Street and Grand Avenue. The camp was named Camp Jackson, in honor of the Governor of the State, and continued in existence, under command of Brigadier-General D. M. Frost, until May 10th, when it was captured by General Nathaniel Lyon, in command of a force of regular and volunteer United States troops, who regarded the encampment as hostile to the government in intent. The action of General Lyon broke up the encampment, and, although Camp Jackson has occupied an important place in history, because of the momentous consequences which followed upon the heels of its establishment, it had an actual existence of only one week. See "War Between the States."

Camp Lucas.—The name given to the camping-ground of the St. Louis Legion in 1846, and occupied for some time before the departure of the Legion on the steamer "Convoy" for New Orleans on the way to Mexico. The name was given by the first three com-



Hugh Campbell

panies of the Legion that occupied the ground, the Native American Rangers, the Montgomery Guards, and the Montgomery Riflemen. Camp Lucas was near the intersection of Olive and Twelfth Streets, at that time a shady grove.

Capen, George D., was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, July 18, 1838, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—to which city he had gone for medical treatment—May 1, 1893. He was the son of William and Eliza (Dunn) Capen, and came of an old New England family, of which Elmer Hewitt Capen, president of Tuft's College, and Nahum Capen, author and publisher, of Boston, were distinguished members. He was a descendant also of the Lawrence family, to which belonged the noted brothers, Amos and Abbott Lawrence, who, during the first half of the present century, were among the most famous of New England merchants and manufacturers, and who were pioneers in establishing cotton and woolen manufactories at Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester, Massachusetts. To these men New England owes a lasting debt of gratitude for inaugurating enterprises which contributed millions of dollars to the wealth of that region, and as philanthropists they were no less conspicuous among the men of their time. In the National Whig Convention of 1848 Abbott Lawrence came within six votes of being nominated for the vice-presidency of the United States, and after his election to the presidency General Taylor offered him a place in his cabinet, which was declined. He accepted from President Taylor, however, the appointment of minister to Great Britain, and rendered important services to his country in that capacity, serving until the fall of 1852, when he was recalled at his own request.

Inheriting from ancestors of sterling worth and high character many of those qualities which have made the representatives of New England potent factors in the development of Western civilization, George D. Capen may be said to have begun life under favorable auspices, although he was not a child of fortune in the sense of being born to the enjoyment of wealth. He was educated at Eliot High School, of Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts, quitting school at the age of fourteen to enter upon a course of training for commercial pursuits as a clerk in a wholesale hat store in Boston. At twenty years of age he was well equipped for a business career, energetic and ambitious, knew something of the world and looked to the West as a country of boundless resources and great opportunities for young men. The assurance that he could advance himself here more rapidly than in the East brought him to St. Louis in 1858, and, being without sufficient capital to establish himself in business, he first found employment in this city as clerk in a hide and leather store. In 1863 he established a fire and marine insurance and brokerage business in St. Louis, and rapidly advanced thereafter to a leading place among the financiers and capitalists of the city. In 1866 he was the organizer of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, a corporation which placed on the river a line of towboats and barges for the purpose of carrying grain in bulk to New Orleans, and thence exporting it to Europe by steamers. In 1887 he assisted in organizing the Missouri Safe Deposit Company, and became president of that corporation. In 1888 he purchased a large body of land in West St. Louis, known as the "Griswold tract," and organized a syndicate which entered upon the improvement of this property on a scale which had hardly been dreamed of in St. Louis prior to that time. The purchase price of this property was something more than a million dollars, and in its improvement the corporation, of which Mr. Capen became president and manager, expended within a few years one million seven hundred thousand dollars. The result was Forest Park Terrace, Westmoreland Place and Portland Place, a residence district hardly equaled in any other American city in beauty and attractiveness. Failure was predicted by many well informed and sagacious business men when this enterprise was inaugurated, but results attested the fact that Mr. Capen and his associates had made a shrewd forecast of the future and had not overestimated the capacity of St. Louis people to appreciate or their ability to purchase beautiful homes. His large outlying realty investments caused him to become interested in the matter of promoting rapid transit from the business district of the city to its suburbs, and he applied himself to the solution of the problems incident with his accustomed vigor and energy. In company with other gentlemen, whom he interested in the project, he acquired the Lindell Street Railway, which was then a horse-car line of limited capacity and usefulness. Under the

new management which he inaugurated the electric motive power was put in operation on this line, and within a few years it had been developed into a system of street railway which is the pride of St. Louis, and one of the most perfect and complete in its equipment, accommodations and service in the world. To his genius and to his zealous effort the city is largely indebted for the rapid expansion and perfection of its intra-mural railway service. While interested in these important enterprises and identified also with the Laclede Gas Light Company as a director, and acting manager of the Equitable Building, he retained his interests in the insurance business, which had constituted the basis of his fortune, to the end of his life. In 1892 he associated with himself in this business his two eldest sons, Samuel D. and George H. Capen, under the firm name of George D. Capen & Co. After Mr. Capen's death, the sons associated with themselves Joseph H. Walker, and the business is still conducted under the old firm name of George D. Capen & Co. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Fire Underwriters of St. Louis, and wielded a large influence in insurance circles. He was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the St. Louis Club, and during the first three years of the existence of that now famous social organization was a director and chairman of the executive committee of the club. He was also a member for some years of the governing board of the St. Louis Jockey Club, and, all in all, was one of those active, energetic spirits whose services are in constant demand to aid in forwarding enterprises of interest to the general public of St. Louis. He married, in 1862, Miss Frances Isabella Pond, daughter of Charles H. Pond, a native of Massachusetts, who was for some years well known as an architect and builder in St. Louis. Mrs. Capen's mother belonged to the noted Wentworth family, of New England, and was a descendant of Benning Wentworth, first Governor of the Province of New Hampshire.

Capital Removal Convention.—Ever since it became apparent that the "course of empire" is taking its way westward with great rapidity—if one may be allowed the liberty of changing somewhat Bishop Berkeley's famous line of verse—there have been persons, not inconsiderable in number, who believed that the capital of the United States must in time also take its way westward to a location more central to the empire. Inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley have especially found it pleasing to cherish this illusion, and at times there has been active agitation of the question of capital removal. The climax of activity in this direction was reached in 1869, when, in response to invitations sent out by some of the warmest advocates of the project, a convention assembled in St. Louis to inaugurate a capital removal crusade. It was called to order in the hall of the Mercantile Library, October 20, 1869, and a roll-call of States showed that Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Utah were represented. Missouri was represented by a delegation of prominent citizens, headed by Governor J. W. McClurg, and the distinguished jurist, John D. Caton, of the Illinois Supreme Court, and Joseph Medill, of the "Chicago Tribune," were among the delegates from Illinois. Mr. Medill was the author of the resolutions adopted by the convention, which set forth: That the present site of the national capital was selected when the people of this republic were only a few millions in number and inhabited only a narrow strip of country along the Atlantic Coast; that the population of the Republic had since increased thirteenfold and spread over a vast continent, of which the States in existence when the seat of government was located formed only the eastern edge; that the present location of the capital is notoriously inconvenient in times of peace, and in times of war so dangerously exposed as to require vast armaments and untold millions of money for its especial defense, and that all the reasons which caused the location of the seat of government where it now is have become utterly obsolete. By reason of these changed conditions, the resolutions following averred that it was absurd to say that the handful of inhabitants in 1789 possessed the authority or desired to exercise the power of fixing the site of the capital forever on the banks of the Potomac; that the people had endured the present illy-located capital for three-quarters of a century, and that the time had come for the selection of a permanent place of residence for the government; that the center of the continent was the proper place for the national capital; that the Mississippi Valley must, for

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all time, be the seat of empire for this continent; that the natural, convenient and inevitable place for the capital of the republic was in the heart of the valley, to which the center of population, wealth and power is irresistibly gravitating; that, while advocating the removal of the seat of government to the Mississippi Valley, it was not the intention of the convention to serve the interests of any particular locality, but to urge Congress to appoint a commission to select a site for the capital: and that, the removal of the national capital being only a question of time, the convention was emphatically opposed to all expenditures of money for the enlargement of old government buildings, or the erection of new ones at the present seat of government. The convention further declared that its representatives were in earnest in seeking to bring about a removal of the capital to the Mississippi Valley, and that they would not cease their efforts until that end was accomplished. A standing committee, composed of one member from each of the States and Territories represented in the convention, was appointed to continue the agitation in favor of capital removal and to urge the necessary legislation upon Congress, and the convention then adjourned, many of those present being firmly convinced that at no very distant date the proposed change would be made, and the St. Louis delegates fondly cherishing the hope that, when such change should be made, St. Louis, by reason of its central location, would become the national capital. It was a pleasant dream, but one which subsequent events have made it reasonably certain will never be realized.

Carpenter, James M., a leading representative of the real estate interests of St. Louis, was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, October 15, 1832. He was reared in that state and educated at old Centre College, of Danville. Coming to St. Louis, a youth seventeen years of age, in 1850, he began his business career here as collector for the Phoenix Insurance Company, at a salary of ten dollars a month. That his work was satisfactory to his employers is attested by the fact that within a year he was recommended by them for a much more lucrative and responsible position, and became book-keeper and cashier for the executors of the estate of Judge Bryan Mullanphy. This position he filled until the Mullanphy Relief Board was organized, when he was elected its first secretary. While filling this position he studied law for a time, but, becoming interested in real estate operations and finding this business to his liking, he turned his attention in this direction and has devoted his time and talents, for many years, to the development of the real estate interests of the city. He had no inheritance of money to begin life with and no relatives whom he could call upon for assistance, but relying upon his own judgment and depending entirely upon his own resources, he made the best of his opportunities, and in the course of a few years had built up one of the leading real estate agencies of the city, and had bcome himself the owner of considerable real estate. Since then he has devoted all his time and energies to this business, and the measure of success which he has achieved is the best evidence of the fact that he was remarkably well adapted by nature and training to a calling whose followers have contributed largely to the upbuilding of St. Louis. Many of the wealthy real estate owners of the city are numbered among his clients, and he is the representative of one of the largest loaning agencies of the country, the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of New Jersey. He is president of the Rex Realty Company, and vice-president of the Rex Mining Company, with mines at Joplin, Missouri, and operating one of the most important mining enterprises in that portion of the State. He is also vice-president and next to the largest shareholder in the Lindell Real Estate Company; has been president of the Jefferson Bank, and is now a member of the board of directors of that bank, and is president of the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company. For many years he has been a prominent layman of the Presbyterian Church, and is president of the board of trustees and deacons of Compton Avenue Church of that denomination. January 11, 1859, Mr. Carpenter married Miss Caroline Clarkson, daughter of Dr. H. M. Clarkson, a native of Virginia, but for many years a resident of Columbia, Missouri.

Carson, Gibbon William, physician, was born July 8, 1854, in Washington County, Missouri, son of James A. and Mary (Wingo) Carson. His grandfather, William Carson, who was one of the pioneer settlers in Washington County, came West from Virginia, and his father was born in that State. His mother,

who was also born in Virginia, and who was married in Washington County, Missouri, is still living, her home being in St. Louis. Dr. Carson comes of Revolutionary ancestry, his Grandfather Carson having been a participant in both the first and second war with Great Britain. Dr. Carson was educated in the public schools, at Belview College, of Caledonia, and at Westminster College, of Fulton, Missouri. After completing his academic studies he came to St. Louis and began the study of medicine in 1876, and two years later was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine from Missouri Medical College. His earliest experience as a practitioner was gained while holding a position in the city health department, and for ten years thereafter he was connected successively with the city insane asylum, the female hospital, the poor house, city hospital, city dispensary and secretary board of health. He severed his connection with these city institutions to engage in private practice, and since then has been a general practitioner of medicine. He occupies an enviable position among the family physicians of the city, and is exceedingly popular with his professional brethren. Studious, thoroughly conscientious, and indefatigable in his labors in behalf of his patients, he has been to them friend and adviser, as well as physician, and is equally esteemed socially and professionally. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church, and his political affiliations with the Democratic party. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, and of the Alumni Association of Missouri Medical College, having been president of the last named organization. He is also a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights Templar rank, and belongs to other fraternal organizations. He married, in 1879, at Fulton, Missouri, Miss Bettie M. King, daughter of William King, well known as a merchant and banker.

Carl, Philip Oscar, manufacturer, was born in the city of Berlin, Germany, November 8, 1832, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, February 12, 1897. He was liberally educated, and after graduating from one of the institutions of learning, for which the city of Berlin is famous, he came to the United States, arriving in this country in 1850. He was an accomplished musician, and, during the earlier years of his residence in this country, turned his knowledge of this art to good account by giving instructions in vocal and instrumental music in various towns and cities, this vocation affording him the means of livelihood and enabling him, at the same time, to travel somewhat extensively, and to familiarize himself with the language and customs of the American people. Coming to St. Louis in this capacity, he soon gained access to the best German social circles, and formed the acquaintance also of the more prominent business men among his countrymen. His love of music did not blunt the keen commercial instincts with which he was endowed, and, preferring a business to an artistic career, he became connected with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, in the capacity of book-keeper, thus forming an association which lasted several years, and friendships which continued to the end of his life. He quit this employ at the end of a term of faithful and efficient service to become interested in the firm of Charles Ehlermann & Co., maltsters. This business was conducted with gratifying success under the management of the capable and enterprising men identified with it during a period of twelve years, at the end of which time Mr. Carl severed his connection with the firm and became a stockholder in the Joseph Schneider Brewing Company, with the management of which he was connected as book-keeper. At a later date he engaged in merchandising, and for a year and a half was junior member of the Rosenthal & Carl Carpet Company. In 1890 he retired from mercantile pursuits, and a little later went to San Antonio, Texas, where, as an associate of Adolphus Busch, he established the Lone Star Brewing Company, of which he became vice-president, and of which he was general manager for four years. Failing health prompted him to sever his official connection with the enterprise, and he returned to St. Louis to fall a victim to the ailment, which had fastened itself upon him, less than a year afterward. He was a man of large business capacity, richly endowed with the spirit of enterprise, and, as a consequence, was an active member of the Merchants' Exchange, the Brewers' Association, and other commercial and trade organizations. He was well known as a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Polar Star Lodge No. 79, Ascalon Commandery of Knights Templar and the Order of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of many German social

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and other organizations, among them being the Germania Club, the Dreibund, the Liederkranz Society, and the Benton Park Swimming School. He was thoroughly identified with educational and charitable work, to the advancement of which he contributed liberally, both of his time and money. His artistic tastes were evidenced in the furnishings of his beautiful home, and in the domestic circle he found the sweetest pleasures of life. He was twice married, first to Miss Annie Fleischmann, of New York City, who died in 1881. His second wife was Mrs. Frances Richter, widow of Theodore Richter, of St. Louis, who survives him. Two charming daughters also survive their father, named respectively Annie and Lilly Carl.

Chase, Edward, banker and financier, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, March 5, 1824, and died in St. Louis March 1, 1897. Until he was fourteen years of age he attended the public schools of Massachusetts, and then obtained employment in a bank at Fall River, his father's death having made it necessary for him to contribute to the support of the family. That he had a genius for financial affairs was demonstrated by the fact that he progressed from one position to another in this institution, until in his young manhood he became its manager. While connected with this bank he became intimately acquainted with Mr. Dodge, a prominent New York banker of that day, and, in 1847, he was invited to come to St. Louis and take charge of a branch of the New York banking house of Clark, Dodge & Co., which it was proposed to establish in this city. This proposition was accepted, and Mr. Chase, coming to this city the same year, established and took charge of what afterward became the banking house of E. W. Clark & Bro., located at the corner of Main and Olive Streets. When the Messrs. Clark suspended their Western connections, Mr. Chase engaged in the insurance business, and his time was thus occupied until 1871, when he was made manager of the St. Louis Clearing House. This position he held until his death, twenty-six years later, and during all this time he was one of the most prominent figures in the financial and commercial life of the city. Becoming recognized as an authority in financial matters, he commanded the confidence and admiration of the business men of the city, and his opinions and counsel were sought by local financiers. Throughout the years of his management of the clearing house, Mr. Chase was remarkable for his punctuality and devotion to duty. During his twenty-six years of uninterrupted service he never asked for a vacation and would not take one, although the managing board often suggested it to him. During the first twenty years of his service he never missed a day from his desk. His relaxation from business cares was found largely in the indulgence of his love of music, and for several years he had charge of the choir of the Church of the Messiah, of which his warm friend, the late Rev. Dr. Eliot, was then pastor. He was also a student of literature and art, read widely and was a man of broad general information. At his death the banking interests of the city paid glowing tributes to his virtues and ability, and he is remembered not only as one of the most capable of the city's financiers, but as a courteous and polished gentleman. Mr. Chase married Miss Lydia W. Alden, of Fall River, Massachusetts, a descendant of the Puritan, John Alden, who has been immortalized in Longfellow's verse. Mrs. Chase died a few months earlier than her husband. Their surviving children are one son and four daughters.

Chancellor, Eustathius, was born at Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania County, Virginia, August 29, 1854, both his parents, Dr. Edgar J. and D. Josephine Chancellor, being descendants and representatives of some of the oldest families of the Old Dominion. He owes to his father not only a name of renown, but the mental qualities and aptitudes that are bearing him to eminence and usefulness in his profession. His father, born also at Chancellorsville, June 26, 1824, and tracing his family history in England back to the fourteenth century, was a surgeon in the Confederate army, in the Civil War. After the close of that war he was chosen to the chair of anatomy in the University of Virginia, filling that high position in the noble old institution for seven years, from 1865 to 1872. His learning, skill and experience were recognized in the medical world, and besides being a member of several societies, he was called upon to deliver a number of addresses before them. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the private schools of his native country and at Charlottesville, Virginia, and, in 1870, went to Columbus, Georgia, where for a time he

served as assistant cashier and book-keeper in a Southern railroad office. He was forced to give up the position on account of ill health, and returned to his native State and devoted himself again to study, pursuing civil engineering along with classical studies for the purpose of preparing himself for dealing with the practical aspects of the times. Medicine, however, was the purpose of his life, and after two years' close application he graduated with honor in the medical department of the University of Virginia, receiving his diploma June 29, 1876. He then went to Philadelphia and attended the clinics at the University of Pennsylvania, until he was appointed prosector in anatomy in the University of Maryland (school of medicine) and clinical assistant in the hospital. In 1877 he received a second diploma from that institution with a certificate of proficiency from the university hospital. In 1878 he was appointed assistant resident physician in the university hospital, holding the position for a year, and acting, the greater part of the time, as chief physician. In 1879 he resigned, and, returning to the University of Virginia, entered into co-partnership with his father, in the practice of medicine and surgery. But the ambition for a wider field of usefulness had begun to stir within him, and, in 1880, he came to St. Louis, preceded by the beginnings of a reputation which his articles in medical journals had given him—and entered at once with promising prospects upon his new career. Dr. Chancellor's manners are genial and cordial and, reinforced as they are, by high abilities and studious habits, it is not strange that he became medical examiner for some twenty of the most popular secret societies of St. Louis. He grew to be an active Master Mason, a Knight of Pythias, Knight Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and Scottish Rite Mason. He was one of the founders of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, in 1885, and filled the chair of cutaneous and venereal diseases until 1890, when he resigned by reason of his growing practice. He was elected Supreme Medical Director of the Legion of Honor in 1886, and filled the position efficiently and satisfactorily for three years, and declined re-election in 1889. He was afterward appointed supervising medical examiner of the Royal Arcanum of Missouri. As a ready medical writer, a fluent and lucid lecturer, and an energetic worker in national, state and local medical societies, he achieved deserved popularity, and while enjoying social amenities, he lost no opportunity to improve himself in science. In 1884 the degree of master of arts was conferred upon him by the St. Louis University. No one has done more than he to advance the high standard of life insurance examinations, and characterized this field as a distinct specialty. He has the good fortune to be medical examiner of many of the best life and accident insurance companies in the land, and represents several traveling men's mutual associations. He was appointed by Governor Francis, in 1891, medical director of the State National Guard, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which position he has filled with credit to himself and honor to the State of his adoption. It was through his efforts that St. Louis secured the National Association of Military Surgeons in 1892, and at its second annual meeting he was unanimously elected permanent secretary.

Personally, he is one of the most genial of men, possessed of a vast amount of personal magnetism, and as a gentleman, civilian-soldier, and a physician, his word is as good as his bond.

Carlisle, James L., lawyer and ex-postmaster of St. Louis, was born in this city, January 13, 1851, in a house numbered 312 North Eleventh Street. His parents were David Carlisle, born in Philadelphia, and Mary Ann Court, born in England. As a child he went to the private school of Miss Jane Lewis —"Aunt Jane"—on Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth; then to Eliot Public School, Fifteenth and Pine; then to Benton Public School, and afterward to the high school, where he graduated in June, 1868. Following this he attended Washington University one year, and after an intermission of twelve months he entered a collegiate course of Latin, Greek, mathematics, etc., at Central College, Fayette, Missouri. He then spent two years at the St. Louis Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1873, and was soon afterward admitted to the bar. For three years he was in the law office of Glover & Shepley, and after leaving this firm formed a partnership with Robert E. Collins, with whom he was associated for two years thereafter. Later he became head of the firm of Carlisle & Ottofy, which was dissolved after his appointment to the postmastership. From

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May, 1883, to January, 1891, he held, by appointment of the circuit court, the responsible position of jury commissioner. Mr. Carlisle very early developed a predilection and aptitude for politics. He was reared in the Democratic faith. For four years he was chairman of the city Democratic committee, and was the first man ever elected to that post by a convention of the party. This innovation in party usages in St. Louis resulted from the declination of Mr. Carlisle to represent his ward on the committee, and at the same time to act as its chairman, he feeling that one man could not do full justice to both positions. At his suggestion the custom of making a ward representative chairman of the committee was changed, and since then the chairmen of the city Democratic committees have been regularly selected in open conventions of the party. While holding the position of chairman of this committee, Governor Francis tendered him the office of recorder of voters for St. Louis, and he was urged by those having the best interests of the party at heart to accept the appointment, it being claimed that no other man would be so entirely satisfactory to all classes of Democratic voters and party workers. He accepted the appointment reluctantly, inasmuch as he had some political ambition, and knew full well that the experience of his predecessors in this office had, without exception, blighted their hopes of political preferment. He was, however, more fortunate than his predecessors in his administration of the affairs of the office, engendered few antagonisms, and, while still holding the office, was appointed postmaster of St. Louis. He was frequently a delegate to nominating conventions and was conspicuous at all caucauses and assemblages of the Democracy, being entirely familiar with the machinery of politics and possessing desirable qualities as an adviser and counselor. As recorder of voters, at the time of the introduction of the Australian ballot system, he was brought in contact with all classes of politicians, and his rulings did not always suit the most zealous partisans, but he was unswerving in his interpretations of the law, and administered the office to the general satisfaction of the public. In 1894 he was, by President Cleveland, appointed postmaster of St. Louis, serving from April 1st, of that year, to August 15, 1898. As postmaster he perfected the system of street car transportation of the local mails to and from outlying stations on several of the city railroad lines; established a considerable number of new sub-stations, personally superintending the re-arrangement of the carrier routes, with the view of utilizing to the furthest extent an inadequate force of men, in point of numbers, in a service that had largely outgrown the provisions made for it. His demeanor in office, both to the public and to employes, was marked by courtesy, and in the case of the latter, by a considerate kindness, for which he is held in the highest esteem.

December 30, 1880, Mr. Carlisle was married, at her home on Dardenne Prairie, St. Charles, Missouri, to Katharine Otey Johnson, daughter of George Steptoe Johnson and Eliza Johnson. Her parents were natives of Virginia. Through her father, she traces her genealogy to Sir Isaac Newton; on her mother's side, she is a descendant of Colonel John Otey, of the Revolution. They have one daughter, Mary Katharine Carlisle.

Mr. Carlisle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was baptized and raised in the Centenary Church. In 1886 he assisted in the organization of Immanuel Church. Seven times, successively, he was elected lay delegate to the St. Louis Annual Conference, and twice elected delegate from the St. Louis to the General Conference. He has been conspicuously active in Sunday School work. He is a Mason, also an Odd Fellow, member of the local Legion of Honor —which he aided in organizing and of which he was the first Supreme Recorder; of the A. O. U. W., the Royal Arcanum, and other secret and benevolent societies. He has been Junior Warden in the Benton Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; has filled all the chairs in Coral Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has been Chancellor in the St. Louis and Grove Councils, Legion or Honor. He is also a member of the Mercantile Club and the Noonday Club. Mr. Carlisle's personal attachments are strong and constant. He possesses a warm and sympathetic nature, and is universally esteemed as an upright and useful citizen.

Carpenter, George Oliver, who has been for some years at the head of one of the great industries of St. Louis, and whose activities have covered a wide and varied field of usefulness, was born February 17, 1852, in Wakefield, formerly known as South Reading, a town ten miles from Boston, Massachusetts. His father was George O. Carpenter, of the

firm of George O. Carpenter & Son, and also for many years president of the Carpenter-Morton Company, of Boston, who died December 25, 1896. His mother, who was born Maria J. Emerson, and who is still living in Boston, was the daughter of Thomas Emerson, of South Reading, and her grandfather and great-grandfather, bearing the same name, were among the "minute men" who participated in the earliest conflicts of the Revolution at Concord and Lexington. Mr. Carpenter's middle name, Oliver, is a family name handed down to him as one of the descendants of Nathaniel Oliver, who was born in Boston in 1652. When Mr. Carpenter was ten years old the elder Carpenter removed his family to Boston, and the son grew to manhood and completed his education in that city. He attended the Park Latin School and English High School, and had the distinction of being what is known as a "Franklin Medal Scholar" at the last named institution. It should be explained, in this connection, that the philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin, always a patron and friend of education, made provision in his will for the setting aside of a fund of five hundred dollars, the interest from which should be used, from time to time, for the purchase of medals to be awarded to pupils of the Boston schools who should earn the honors by their studiousness and proficiency. The medals thus provided for are awarded each year to a few members of the graduating classes of the Boston high schools, and Mr. Carpenter was one of the members of his class who earned this distinction. After graduating from the high school, he took a special course in chemistry at the Massachusetts School of Technology, and then came West to enter upon a business career in St. Louis. He arrived here in September of 1870, and was first employed as an entry clerk in the office of the St. Louis Lead & Oil Company. He filled successively all the office positions in connection with that establishment, and finally became secretary of the company. In 1877 he was made vice-president of the corporation, and in 1890 succeeded to the presidency. In 1891 this company, together with the Southern and Collier Lead & Oil Companies, of St. Louis, amalgamated their interests with those of the National Lead Company, and Mr. Carpenter was then placed in charge of all the interests of this great corporation in St. Louis. A man of broad business capacity and superior executive ability, his activities during the later years of his life have covered a wide field of enterprise, and besides giving attention to the affairs of the National Lead Company, he is at the present time interested in and officially identified with the National Bank of Commerce, of St. Louis, the Tudor Iron Works, the St. Louis Safe Deposit & Savings Bank, the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company, the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway, and the Madison Coal Company, corporations representing, in the aggregate, large commercial, industrial and financial interests. Inheriting the tact, sagacity and energy characteristic of New England people, and trained for the affairs of life in what may be termed the New England school of economics, he has adapted himself readily to Western trade conditions and business methods, and while advancing his own fortunes, has been a factor in developing numerous enterprises which have contributed largely to the commercial prosperity of St. Louis. He has been equally active in aiding and encouraging movements designed to promote culture and education, and to improve social and moral conditions. This disposition on his part and his earnestness and forcefulness in all his undertakings, have brought to him numerous honors and responsibilities, and at the present time—1898—he is chairman of the board of trustees of the Unitarian "Church of the Unity," a commissioner of Tower Grove Park, a director of Washington University, president of the Commercial Club of St. Louis, treasurer of the St. Louis Training School for Nurses, and president of the New England Society of St. Louis. During the earlier years of his residence in this city he took a warm interest in local military affairs and served at different times as adjutant of the National Guard Battalion, captain of Company C of the First Regiment, and colonel of the same regiment. April 7, 1880, he married Miss Caroline G. Greeley, daughter of A. G. Greeley, of Boston, and has two sons, George Oliver Carpenter, Jr., and Kenneth Greeley Carpenter. Mrs. Carpenter is well known as an active participant in the work of the leading literary and benevolent organizations of women in St. Louis.

Carnahan, Thomas Lee, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, November 17, 1838, and died in St. Louis, June 22, 1898. His parents were John and Martha (Henderson) Carnahan, and

T. L. Carnahan

his father was born in Cadiz Township, in 1806. At the time of his death, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, the elder Carnahan was probably the oldest native resident of the township in which he was born, and throughout his life he was an influential man in the community, enjoying the esteem of all who came within his sphere of action. Thomas L. Carnahan received a thorough classical education and was an accomplished Greek and Latin scholar when he completed his collegiate course. Soon after leaving college he began the study of law in the town in which he was brought up, but the breaking out of the Civil War interrupted his studies and changed the course of his life. Soon after the beginning of hostilities he enlisted as a private soldier in Company I of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which subsequently became a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, of the Twenty-first Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee. His gallantry and soldierly qualities gained for him promotion to a lieutenancy in a short time, and later he became captain of his company. Still later he was appointed paymaster in the army, with the rank of major, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, paying off many of the troops when they were finally mustered out of the service. He returned to Ohio after the war, and went from there, in 1868, to Mendota, Illinois, where he engaged in the agricultural implement trade. He was in business at Mendota fifteen years, and came from there to St. Louis, in 1881, to become the representative in this city of the famous Plano Manufacturing Company, one of the great agricultural implement manufacturing concerns of the West. He was general manager of the business of that corporation in St. Louis for seventeen years, resigning that position in 1897, and retiring from active business. A thoroughly capable man of affairs, he was also a public-spirited and useful citizen, and those who knew him most intimately esteemed him especially for his sterling virtues and his many lovable traits of character. His chivalrous nature was evidenced by the service which he gave to his country in the hour of national peril, and throughout his life his patriotic impulses were made manifest in many ways. He was a member of Frank P. Blair Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and had a host of friends among the survivors of the great conflict of 1861-1864. Members of the Loyal Legion bore his remains to the grave, and his obsequies were attended by Grand Army men in a body, and by the representatives of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association, of which he was a member. Although never a politician, he was a Republican of very decided views, loving his party as he loved his country. In religion he was reared a Presbyterian but died a Roman Catholic. Major Carnahan was twice married, first, in 1867, to Miss Sarah J. Emerson, of Mendota, Illinois, who died in 1883. The children born of this marriage, who survive their father, are Lucius Watkins Carnahan, May Bell Carnahan, Selden Emerson Carnahan and Carrie Lee Carnahan. August 12, 1888, Major Carnahan married, for his second wife, Miss Harriet Haynes, daughter of Thomas Haynes, a retired manufacturer of St. Louis.

Carondelet.—The first settlement at Carondelet was made in 1767, when Clement de Treget Delor, a native of France, who came of good family, and had served as an officer in the French army, built a stone house at the foot of the rock bluff about five and a half miles south of the site of the St. Louis court house. Gradually other settlers gathered around him, and, in 1804, the village, which thus came into existence, had a population of 250 souls. Its inhabitants were much more inclined to agriculture than the inhabitants of the neighboring village of St. Louis—who were mostly traders—and at that time their occupation was by no means a remunerative one. The fact that they were less prosperous than their neighbors gave rise to the appellation "Vide Poche"—"Empty pocket"—by which name the place was frequently called by the early settlers of St. Louis. It was first named Prairie a Catalan, after one Louis Catalan. Later the name was changed to Louisbourg, and, in 1794, to Carondelet, the latter name being given it in honor of Baron de Carondelet, at that time Governor-General of Louisiana. The village of Carondelet was incoporated by the county court of St. Louis County in 1832, and the first plat of the town was made by Laurentius M. Eiler soon afterward. It was incorporated as a city by legislative enactment, March 1, 1851, and divided into three wards. James B. Walsh was first mayor of the city. It was annexed to and became a part of St. Louis in 1870.

Carondelet Land Claim.—The property now known as Jefferson Barracks, embracing 1,702 acres of land, was conveyed to the United States by the city of Carondelet on the 25th of October, 1854. In 1859 the city of Carondelet instituted a suit in the Court of Claims at Washington for the recovery of this property, and Carondelet having, by an act of the Legislature, become merged into the city of St. Louis, the latter city was afterward substituted as plaintiff. In this suit the deed of Carondelet to the United States was claimed to be invalid on the ground that it was without consideration and that it was improperly coerced from the authorities of Carondelet by the officers of the government, who had charge of the department of public lands, by an unjust and illegal exercise of authority in refusing to confirm and threatening to set aside the survey of the Carondelet Commons. The history of events leading up to the filing of this suit may be summarized as follows: The origin of the claim of Carondelet was a concession of six thousand arpents of land by Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana, made in 1796. The first attempt to give location to this concession was made by Soulard in 1797, but the first actual survey was made in 1818 by Elias Rector, who was deputy surveyor under William Rector, the Surveyor of Public Lands in the Territories of Illinois and Missouri. This survey was never approved by the Surveyor General. In 1834 Elias T. Langham, the Surveyor General, caused J. C. Brown to retrace and re-establish Rector's survey, and he duly approved it. The survey contains 9,904 acres of land, according to the metes and bounds as described in the field notes, and the Court of Claims found that after the deduction of the 1,700 acres included in the Jefferson Barracks tract, there still remained nearly 1,000 acres more than the 6,000 arpents. This was not brought to the attention of the land department at Washington until 1839. An investigation was then made of the whole matter, the result of which was an order made in 1841 by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on Surveyor General Millburn, directing a new survey of the Commons, reserving 1,702 acres for military purposes—the barracks having been previously located at its present site in 1826—upon the ground that it was public land—allowing six thousand arpents to Carondelet for her commons, and restoring the remainder not covered by private claims, to sale as public lands. But this order was never carried out. Finally the authorities of Carondelet, conceiving that if the title of the United States to the reservation was made good, the main difficulty in the way of this settlement would be removed, made the deed of October, 1854, and on the 8th of October, 1855, another survey, on the basis of Brown's, but marking the barracks property as reserved, was made and confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office as the true survey of the Carondelet Commons. Dissatisfied with this adjudication of the matter, the Carondelet authorities afterward brought suit, as already stated. This suit was carried to the court of last resort, and it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that the deed to the barracks property was valid, as based upon an equitable compromise of a long pending and doubtful question of title. (See City of St. Louis v. United States, 92 U. S., p. 462.)

JAMES O. BROADHEAD.

Carondelet Park contains one hundred and eighty acres, and is situated between Loughborough and Kansas Avenues, extending northwest from Ninth Street nearly to Morgan Ford Road. It was established by an act of the Legislature in 1874, about the same time that Forest and O'Fallon Parks were created. In May of the same year the county court, which then had jurisdiction, appointed as commissioners M. I. Brennan, B. Guion, Jr., H. J. Hinsman, E. J. Shores and P. A. Bamberger. Mr. Brennan was constituted president, Mr. Guion vice-president, and F. J. Young secretary. The cost of the ground was $140,570.10. Since then, up to the close of the fiscal year 1896, the sum of $156,910.96 has been expended for improvement and maintenance. The tract of land included in the park is undulating and much of it is still covered by native forest trees. Drives and footpaths have been constructed, and lawns and flower-beds serve to diversify the scenery. Lying farther away from the center of population than other city parks, it is frequented by a smaller number of people, but promises in time to take a prominent place among the pleasure resorts of the city. Musical concerts were given in the park on alternate Saturdays and Sundays during the summer season of 1897. What was known as old Carondelet Park was a tract of about three acres of land,

located on Michigan Avenue, and originally a part of the "Commons." Some improvements were made on this plat of ground, but it was long since abandoned, and few persons remember it as a part of the park system of St. Louis.

Carr, Alfred W., was born in Kentucky, in 1804, and educated at Transylvania University, at Lexington, in that State. In 1821 he came to Missouri and entered on the practice of law in the St. Charles Circuit. He gave great promise of usefulness and eminence, for he was the descendant of a family that had achieved high positions at the bar and in the field in Kentucky, but he died at an early age. His descendants are still living in St. Louis.

Carr, Robert E., manufacturer, banker and railroad president, was born August 8, 1827, in Lexington, Kentucky, and received a common school education. In 1847 he came to St. Louis and began life here as clerk in an iron foundry, at a salary of four hundred dollars a year. His genius for the conduct of affairs gained for him rapid promotion, and in the course of a few years he became a partner in the business, which was conducted with great success under the firm name of Dowdell, Carr & Co., until 1856. He retired from this business in that year, on account of ill health, but later became cashier of the Exchange Bank, and still later president of that institution. In 1868 he made a tour of Europe with his family, and soon after his return took a contract for building the Denver Pacific Railroad, which he completed in 1870. He was elected president of the Kansas City Railroad Company in 1871 and later he was also president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company. A man of the highest administrative ability and fine social qualities, he was one of the most popular as well as one of the most widely known business men of St. Louis during the years of his active life.

Carr Square, containing 2 30 acres, situated on Wash and Carr, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, was presented to the city in 1842 by William C. Carr, "to be forever used as a square." Its cost to the city for improvement and maintenance had been $52,533 53 up to the year 1897.

Carr, William C., was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, April 15, 1783, and after studying law came to St. Louis in 1804. After remaining here a short time, he went to Ste. Genevieve, which seemed to be a more promising place, and there located; but, after practicing his profession for a year, he returned to St. Louis, and made it his permanent home. His abilities and learning soon brought him into prominence, and in 1826 he was appointed by Governor Miller judge of the circuit court, a position which he held for eight years, retiring to private life in 1834. His circuit embraced five counties and extended to the Arkansas line, and was a favorite field of practice for young St. Louis lawyers—among them Hamilton R. Gamble, afterward Governor of the State; John F. Darby, afterward member of Congress and Mayor of the city; Edward Bates, afterward Attorney-General in President Lincoln's first cabinet, and Henry S. Geyer, afterward United States Senator. In 1832 charges of neglect of duty, incapacity and favoritism were brought against him, and articles of impeachment were adopted by the Legislature, but on the protracted trial that followed he was acquitted. On his death there was a meeting of the bar, at which resolutions of respect were adopted. In 1834 he resigned his judgeship and retired to private life, and died in 1851, at the age of sixty-eight years. His first wife was Miss Ann Elliot, daughter of Aaron Elliot, and his second, Miss Dorcas Bent, daughter of Silas Bent, Sr. One of his daughters, Eliza B. Carr, became the wife of General Wm. H. Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor of the State and member of Congress; another the wife of Captain James Deane, of the United States Army, and a third the wife of Dr. Bathurst Smith.

Carriages of the Pioneers.—The primitive carriage of the pioneer was not unlike the modern dray. The side pieces were twelve feet long and four inches square. The front ends were rounded and tapered so as to form shafts. The body was six feet long and three feet wide, with wicker sides, two feet high. This frame-work was firmly bolted to the axle. In those days no springs relieved the jolts of travel. Sometimes the wheels were merely wooden trucks, made of several pieces fastened together with wooden pins. The wheels were solid, three or four inches thick and without tires, but often strengthened by

strips of wood attached to the inside. Many of these carts were made exclusively of wood. Not a particle of iron—not even a nail—was used in their construction.

Such was the fashionable conveyance of our ancestors. It was in just such a rude cart as this that, in 1764, Laclede brought Mrs. Chouteau and her four children from Kaskaskia to St. Louis. This kind of vehicle was still in common use in 1818. For ordinary travel, one pony was sufficient; for light draft, two were employed, one before the other: while for heavy loads, three were required, one in the shafts and two, side by side, in front. At a somewhat later day, "cabriolets" were imported from France by way of New Orleans. The cabriolet was a one-horse chaise, large enough for two persons, but so heavy that the carriage itself was almost a full load for the little native pony. These were the only vehicles used in St. Louis during the period of French and Spanish rule.

PROF. S. WATERHOUSE.

Carroll, Charles Cecilius, lawyer, was born October 10, 1810, in Somerset County, Maryland, son of Colonel Henry James Carroll and Elizabeth Barnes (King) Carroll. The house in which he was born was the ancestral home of the King family, built by Sir Thomas King, Baronet, of Ireland, in the year 1683. This Irish nobleman came to America to escape religious persecutions, and was one of the founders of Presbyterianism in the colony of Maryland. Rev. John Henry and Rev. John Hampton, both descendants of the King family, were among the founders of the first Presbytery in Philadelphia, in 1716. From Sir Thomas King sprang several of the most distinguished families of Virginia and Maryland. Colonel Thomas King, of Revolutionary fame, was one of these, and his daughter, who became the wife Colonel Henry James Carroll, was sole heiress to his estate. Colonel Carroll, the father of Charles Cecilius Carroll, belonged to the family of Carrolls, of Carrollton, and Charles Carroll, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was his cousin. After his marriage, Colonel Henry James Carroll continued to reside at Kingston Hall, the name which had been given to the King homestead, and there his children were born and reared. Charles Collins Carroll lived there until his marriage, after which he settled in Snow Hill, Worcester County, Maryland. Having been educated for the law, he practiced his profession there until 1834, when he removed to Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. During his residence there he served two terms in the State Legislature and gained prominence, both as a public man and as a lawyer. His brother, Thomas King Carroll, was for many years a distinguished citizen of Maryland, and was at one time Governor of that State. In 1837 Charles C. Carroll removed to St. Louis and engaged in the practice of his profession in this city. He was long a prominent member of the bar, and was an honored resident of the city until his death, which occurred June 16, 1882. He was twice married, first, in 1829, to Ann Olivia Smith, and after her death, to Sarah Elizabeth Belt, who became his wife in 1848.

Carson, James O., merchant, was born in Somerset, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1819. His father, James Carson, was a leading attorney and member of a prominent Philadelphia family, and his mother was Miss Ann Graham before her marriage, daughter of John Graham, Esq., of Bedford County, and a member of one of the old and influential families of that region. George Graham, a brother of Mrs. Carson's father, was one of the commissioners who located the great turnpike road extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and one of his sons, George Graham, Jr., built the first waterworks in Cincinnati, Ohio, which he afterward sold to the city for $300,000. The present president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Frank Thomson, also belongs to this family, he being a grandson of the elder George Graham. When Mr. Carson was four years of age his father died, and his mother died when he was fourteen years old. Soon after the death of his mother he was taken into the family of his cousin, John Graham, and was trained to the business of merchandising under his direction. This Mr. Graham, besides being a merchant, operated a stage-line, which ran between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and it is worthy of note in this connection that during the earlier years of Mr. Carson's experience in merchandising in Pennsylvania, all the merchandise purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore for the States of the far West was carried over the Alleghany Mountains on wagon-trains, each wagon usually being drawn by six horses. All the travel from East to West was

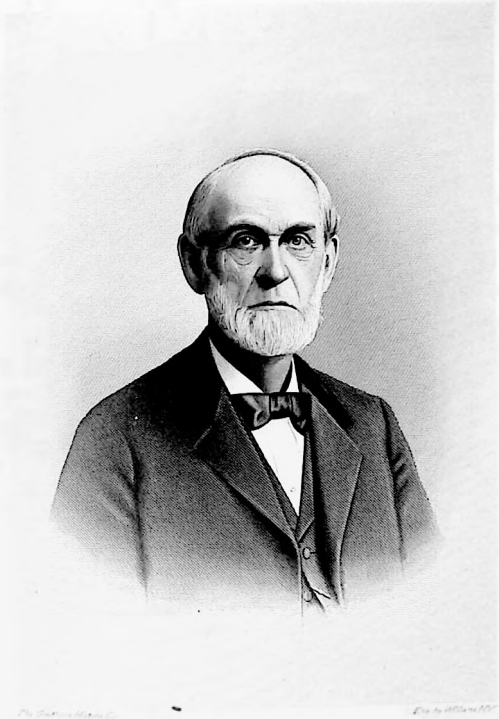
on horseback or by stage-coach, and Mr. Carson made a number of trips of this kind over the mountains. When he was seventeen years old his cousin and employer died, and the business with which he had been connected was practically left in young Carson's charge. He continued to manage it until an interest in the store was sold, and for several years thereafter he represented the widow's interest in the establishment. Afterward he conducted a business in which he was interested as a partner, in the same town, until 1847, when he came to St. Louis. Here he established a boat supply store, and also engaged in the ice business, in company with John E. Brooks, under the firm name of Carson & Brooks. Afterward the business thus established was divided, Mr. Carson retaining the boat store and conducting it under the name of James O. Carson & Co. Subsequent changes in partners caused the firm name to be changed to Carson, Springer & Walnell, and later to Carson & Springer. After conducting this business for some years Mr. Carson formed a partnership with his brother, John B. Carson, and engaged in the general commission business. This business was gradually changed into a dry goods commission business, the house with which Mr. Carson was identified being the first exclusive dry goods commission house established west of the Alleghany Mountains. Their enterprise brought them into very close relations with Eastern cotton manufacturers, and during the Civil War they were large purchasers of cotton for Eastern mills, and also for speculators in New York and Boston. In 1866, shortly before the death of J. B. Carson, the firm met with a heavy loss by reason of the failure of a Pittsburg house with which it had extensive trade relations. After the death of his brother Mr. Carson continued the business alone until 1872, when he became head of the firm of James O. Carson & Co., in the cotton business. In connection with this business and the sale of some large landed interest in Texas and Old Mexico, he crossed the Atlantic Ocean fourteen times and visited England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Belgium, Germany and Holland, as well as almost every State in the Union, and Canada and Old Mexico. He had a long and interesting experience as a business man in St. Louis, was regarded by all who knew him as a man of sterling honor and business integrity, and in his old age retains the esteem and kindly regard of all his contemporaries who are still living. He was orginally an old line Whig in politics and cast his first presidential vote for General William Henry Harrison in 1840. In later years he became a Democrat and still affiliates with that party. In his young manhood, and while still living in Pennsylvania, he connected himself with the Christian Church and was a personal friend and warm admirer of Alexander Campbell, the founder of that denomination, who, in later years, was a guest at his home in St. Louis. Since he became a resident of this city he has been a useful and influential member of the church of his choice and has held various official positions in that connection. He married, in 1843, Miss Barbara Bruce, youngest daughter of Dr. Norman M. Bruce, who was a lineal descendant of the royal family of Scotland bearing that name. Nine children were born of this union, five of whom were living in 1898, and the eldest of whom, Dr. Norman Bruce Carson, is a well known surgeon of St. Louis.

Cartabona, Don Silvio de, who was acting Lieutenant-Governor at St. Louis for a period of three months in the latter part of the year 1780, was born in Spain, entered the Spanish military service and had attained the rank of lieutenant in the "Stationary Regiment of Louisiana." He was stationed at Ste. Genevieve when summoned to St. Louis by Governor Leyba, then on his death-bed. He witnessed Leyba's will, received from him instructions relative to the conduct of public affairs, and was vested with authority to act as Lieutenant-Governor until the office should be regularly filled by appointment. He resigned his authority to Lieutenant-Governor Cruzat, when the latter returned to St. Louis commissioned to enter upon a second term of service.

Carter, Frank, was born July 25, 1838, in St. Louis, and died in this city April 28, 1896. His parents were Walker R. and Rebecca (Shreve) Carter, both of whom came of old American families. His paternal ancestors were among the early colonists of Virginia, and the Carter family has left a marked impress upon the annals of the "Old Dominion." In the maternal line, he is descended from Quaker ancestors, and the founder of the family was Caleb Shreve, one of the earliest colonists of Western New Jersey. This immi-

grant ancestor of the Shreve family was a thrifty and sagacious Englishman, who purchased a farm in the Quaker colony established by John Fenwick, one of the purchasers of a large tract of land from Lord John Berkley. About the year 1688, or soon afterward, Caleb Shreve built on this farm a brick house —which is still pointed to with pride by his descendants as a cherished family possession —and from what is known of his history, it can be said that he had many sterling traits of character which have been handed down to his posterity. The father of Frank Carter went from Fredericksburg, Virginia, to Kentucky, in 1817, and he was a resident of Kentucky until 1836, when he came to St. Louis. He was engaged in business for many years thereafter in this city, being identified with both the steamboating and merchandising interests. The son obtained his early education in the private schools of St. Louis, later attended St. Paul's College, of Palmyra, Missouri, and was a student at the University of Virginia when the Civil War began. He left college before he had completed his academic course to enlist in a regiment of Virginia State troops mustered into the Confederate States Army. Some time after his enlistment he was assigned to duty on the staff of General John S. Bowen, and followed the fortunes of that brilliant and distinguished officer until his death, which occurred at Raymond, Mississippi, in 1863. He was among the Confederate troops who surrendered to General Grant at Vicksburg, but was soon afterward returned to the Confederate service through an exchange of prisoners. He was then ordered to Virginia, where he served under General Robert E. Lee until the close of the war, participating in many of the great battles which determined the issue of the controversy between the North and the South, and bearing himself under all circumstances like a brave and chivalrous soldier. When the cause for which he had fought with conspicuous gallantry was lost, and peace had been restored, he returned to St. Louis, and, in 1865, entered the employ of the firm of Carter & Conn, merchants and steamboat agents, of which his father was senior member. Not finding this business entirely suited to his tastes, he severed his connection with it after a few years, and, forming a co-partnership with C. M. Seaman, under the firm name of Carter & Seaman, he established a real estate agency, which was conducted with flattering success for some years thereafter. After the death of Colonel John O'Fallon, Mr. Carter took charge of and managed his large estate until 1884, when he was elected president of the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of St. Louis. In the building up of the business of this corporation, now known as one of the oldest and soundest fire insurance companies in the city, he was associated with such men as Thomas E. Tutt, A. F. Shapleigh, Sullivan Blood, G. B. Allen, R. J. Lackland, and other distinguished business men, who, at one time or another, were officially identified with it. To this enterprise Mr. Carter devoted his attention up to the time of his death, and the growth and progress of the company's business is the highest testimonial to his executive ability, the integrity of his management of its affairs and his sagacity as a business man. Although always known as a staunch Democrat, he took no active part in politics, and the official positions which he held were in connection with business enterprises, although semi-public in character. An Episcopalian churchman, he was a lover of the church and its institutions, and a devout believer in the truths of Christianity. He was one of the founders of the Church of the Holy Communion, and also helped to found St. Peter's Episcopal Church, held the office of vestryman for many years and gave liberally of his time and money to advance the interests of the church. He had many engaging traits of character and in his conduct of the affairs of every-day life, constantly widened the circle of his friends through his genial courtesy and good-fellowship. Mr. Carter was twice married, first, in 1865, to Miss Fannie S. Scott, who died in 1893, and at a later date to Miss Minnie Scott. Two children were born of his first marriage, of whom one, John S. Carter, of St. Louis, survives.

Cartter, Milo S., bridge builder and engineer, was born May 31, 1828, in the town of Blandford, Hampden County, Massachusetts, son of Waterman and Lucy (Frisby) Cartter. He obtained a rudimentary education in the public schools of Blandford, and at an early age began his apprenticeship to the business in which he has since engaged under the preceptorship of his father, who was a practical bridge builder, and who had been identified with the building of railroad bridges almost from its inception, having begun the



Wm S Carter

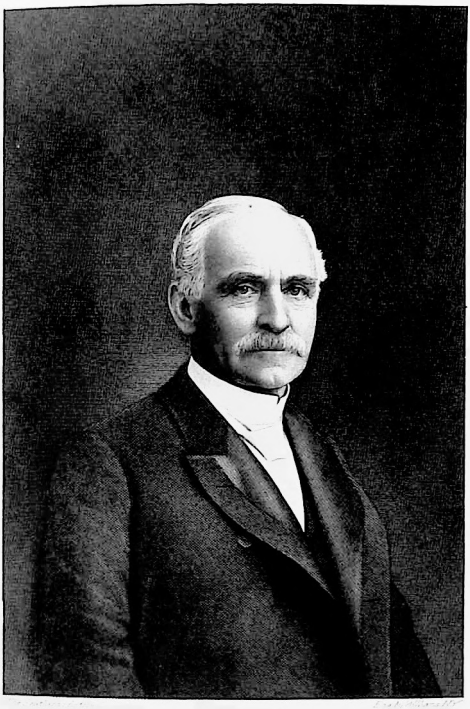
business on the Boston & Albany Railroad, which was the second railroad constructed in the United States. At the time he associated his son with him he was employed on what was then called the Springfield & Hartford Railroad, now a part of the New York, New Haven & Boston line. He continued in charge of the construction of bridges on this line until his death, in 1847, when his son, the subject of this sketch, succeeded to the responsible position, although at the time only nineteen years old. The bridge building firm which gave him his first employment under his father's superintendence was that of Howe & Stone, Howe being the patentee of the famous Howe truss-bridge. He continued with this firm and its successors until 1849, when he came West as far as Ohio to prosecute the business in that State. As a bridge builder he assisted in the construction of the first railroad in Ohio to use the "T" rail, the primitive "strap" rail having been used in the construction of the Little Miami Railroad, running from Cincinnati to Springfield; the Mad River Railroad, running from Springfield to Sandusky; and the Sandusky & Mansfield Railroad—the only three lines that had been previously built in the State. From 1849 to 1854 he was engaged in the construction and reconstruction of bridges in connection with railroad work in Ohio and Kentucky, and during this period he accomplished what, at the time, 1852-4, were considered remarkable feats of skill, in renewing a bridge on the railway between Frankfort and Lexington, near Midway, Kentucky, without the detention of any scheduled train, and afterward doing the like work on a bridge on the Little Miami Railroad near Miamiville, Ohio. In March, 1855, he came to St. Louis to continue his business on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, then in process of construction between St. Louis and Jefferson City, and it was he who built the permanent bridge across the Gasconade River to replace the structure that went down in what has passed into history as the Gasconade bridge disaster. During the years 1857 and 1858 he was connected with the construction department of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad as a builder of bridges, and from 1859 to 1863 was employed in the same capacity on the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, now a part of the Wabash system. In October, 1863, he was employed by A. M. Richardson, a citizen of Knoxville, Tennessee, to build a bridge across the Clinch River, the construction of which had been ordered by General A. E. Burnside, then in command of the Union Army in the Department of the Ohio. Soon after his arrival in Knoxville he was assigned to the Quartermaster's Department of the army and commissioned general superintendent of military bridges of the Department of the Ohio, a position which he filled in connection with the military operations of that period until May, 1864, when the shifting of the Union forces brought about a change in the Quartermaster's Department at Knoxville, and Mr. Cartter was relieved from further military duty. At the close of the war he returned to Missouri, where he resumed his bridge-building work and engaged also in the manufacture of lumber. From 1868 to 1873 his brother, H. B. Cartter, was associated with him in business under the firm name of M. S. Cartter & Co. The firm was dissolved in 1873, when the financial panic caused a cessation of railroad building, and from that time until the year 1880, Milo S. Cartter continued the business alone. In the latter year he associated with himself A. W. Hubbard, and his son, W. S. Cartter, and organized the present firm of M. S. Cartter & Co., of which he continues to be the head. Since then he has been extensively engaged in railroad construction work, operating in Colorado, Texas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Maryland and the Middle and Western States. During all this time the general offices of the firm have been located in St. Louis, and Mr. Cartter has been a well-known resident of the city, although his numerous bridge-building enterprises have kept him much of the time in other portions of the country. There are few men in the United States who have become better known in connection with one of the most important branches of railroad construction than Mr. Cartter. His operations have brought him into close contact with many of the leading railway men of the country, many of the most important public works in the West have been built under his direction, and it may be said that he has contributed in no small degree to that material development in the Mississippi Valley that has been witnessed in the last half of this century. An evidence of his professional skill and his moral worth is afforded in the high esteem in which he is held by his professional brethren. Mr. H. S. Hopkins, who is himself a well-

known bridge builder, commenced his work under Mr. Cartter in 1852, and he speaks of Mr. Cartter's career as remarkable, in view of its extension over a range of half a century, and the great amount of work he has accomplished in that period. Mr. Cartter was married, in 1851, to Miss Isabella McNeil, who was reared in Ohio, and whose parents were among the early settlers of that State, to which he migrated from Pennsylvania. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cartter have been one son, William S. Cartter, and one daughter, Mary E. Cartter—now the wife of Oliver G. Shands—both of whom reside in St. Louis.

Carter, William Francis, lawyer, was born October 30, 1867, in Farmington, Missouri. His parents were William and Maria (McIlvaine) Carter, both of whom were also born in Missouri. The elder Carter was born in Ripley—now Carter—County, this State, and was the son of a pioneer settler, who came from South Carolina to Missouri in 1807. Originally of Virginia and closely related to the Carters of "Carter Hall," this branch of the Carter family was established in North Carolina during the Revolutionary period, and to the same branch of the family belonged John Carter, the Tennessee pioneer, who sat with John Sevier, Charles Robertson and others, in the convention which framed a constitution for the State of Frankland—now Tennessee—in 1785. In the maternal line Mr. Carter is also descended from an old and well-known family, his mother having been a daughter of Colonel Jesse H. McIlvaine, of Missouri. He received his academic education at Washington University, of St. Louis, and studied law at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating from the law department of that institution, with the degree of bachelor of laws, in June of 1890. Returning then to his old home, he practiced law two years at Farmington, Missouri, and then became a member of the bar of St. Louis. A careful, painstaking and thoroughly well informed lawyer, he has grown steadily into popular favor in this city and has taken rank among the able young men of the bar. In 1897 he formed a partnership with Arthur N. Sager, formerly of Arkansas, and they have since practiced together under the firm name of Carter & Sager. In politics he is a Democrat, but has been too much absorbed in his profession to take any active part in political campaigns. He is identified with fraternal organizations as a member of the Masonic order and the Order of Odd Fellows. November 15, 1893, he married Miss Grace Thoroughman, daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Thoroughman, a leading member of the Missouri bar.

Carson, Norman R., surgeon, was born November 9, 1844, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, son of James O. and Barbara (Bruce) Carson. His paternal grandfather, James Carson, was the leading member of the bar of Philadelphia, and the Carson family is one of the old families of the "City of Brotherly Love." Dr. Carson received his academic education in private schools and at Washington University, of St. Louis. He then studied medicine and was graduated from St. Louis Medical College in 1868. Immediately afterward, he began the practice of his profession in this city, giving his attention, like most young physicians, to general practice during the earlier years of his professional life. He had, however, a natural fondness for surgery, and gradually drifted into this branch of professional work, to which he now devotes his entire time and attention. He was complimented by his *"alma mater"* in being appointed to the chair of clinical surgery in that institution only a few years after he had gone out of it with his doctor's degree. As a surgeon he has attained an enviable reputation, and his modest bearing under all circumstances has served to further commend him, both to his professional brethren and to the general public. For many years he took an active interest in military affairs and he has served as surgeon of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Missouri, with the rank of major. He married, in 1888, Miss Susie R. Glasgow, daughter of William Glasgow, Jr., of St. Louis.

Case, James B., manufacturer and financier, was born March 6, 1843, in the town of Sodus, Wayne County, New York, son of Gamaliel and Roxanna (Gardner) Case. His Grandfather Case, who was a native of Connecticut, was one of the pioneer settlers in Western New York, and his grandmother, who, before her marriage, was Hannah Granger, came of the old Granger family (originally from Connecticut and later of Western New York), which furnished Gideon Granger and Francis Granger, father and son, who were re-



J. B. Case

spectively members of Jefferson's and Jackson's cabinets. In the maternal line Mr. Case descended from Thomas Gardner, an English immigrant who settled at Fort Ann, Massachusetts, in the year 1624, and also Colonel Thomas Gardner, one of the American officers who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Case was reared on his father's farm in the town of his birth, and obtained his early education in the public schools and in the academies of Sodus and Red Creek, and assisted in the expense of his education by teaching country schools. His eighteenth year found him a student in Genesee College, at Lima, New York, which institution he left in the midst of his collegiate course in 1861 to enlist in the Civil War as a private soldier in the ranks of the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, popularly known as the Ellsworth Zouaves. This regiment was attached to the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Aside from many minor engagements he participated in the notable battles of Hanover Junction, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, and Second Bull Run; in the latter of which battles, on August 31, 1862, he was severely wounded in the right arm, and as a result of his wounds was discharged from the service on November 25, 1862. For a short time after his discharge from the service he again engaged in school teaching. From the autumn of 1863 to the spring of 1865 he was engaged in cotton planting on the Sea Islands, near the city of Beaufort in South Carolina. In the spring of 1865 he removed to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and was there engaged in the oil and mercantile business until 1868, when he removed to the city of St. Louis. His first employment in the city of St. Louis was in the office of city comptroller, where he was soon advanced to the position of deputy comptroller; for a period thereafter he was employed in the building of the city waterworks, at Bissell's Point. Soon after the completion of the waterworks he became associated in the interests which led to the formation of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, and as an officer and director of that corporation was prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of the city of St. Louis for many years. He withdrew from this company to organize The Lincoln Trust Company, now one of the most important financial institutions of St. Louis, of which he has been president since its formation in 1894. Through his purchase, in 1890, of a summer home at Webster Groves, he became interested in the affairs of that charming suburb, and has become one of the chief promoters of its development. He was one of the organizers, and has been for several years the president of the Webster Real Estate Company, which corporation brought into existence the beautiful residence suburb known as Webster Park; and in connection with these interests he secured the building of the St. Louis & Meramec River Electric Railroad, which was opened to travel to Webster Groves June 1, 1896. Mr. Case is identified with many other corporations, principal among which are the Third National Bank of St. Louis, The St. Louis & Suburban Railroad Company, and the St. Louis & Meramec River Railroad Company.

He has always been a Republican, and is influential in his party, although not an active politician, and uniformly declines the honors or the emoluments of political office. He is a member of Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was president of the Mercantile Club from 1889 to 1893, during which time the present club building was erected, and was again elected its president in 1898.

In his religious belief he is classed as a Unitarian, and is one of the patrons of the Church of the Unity.

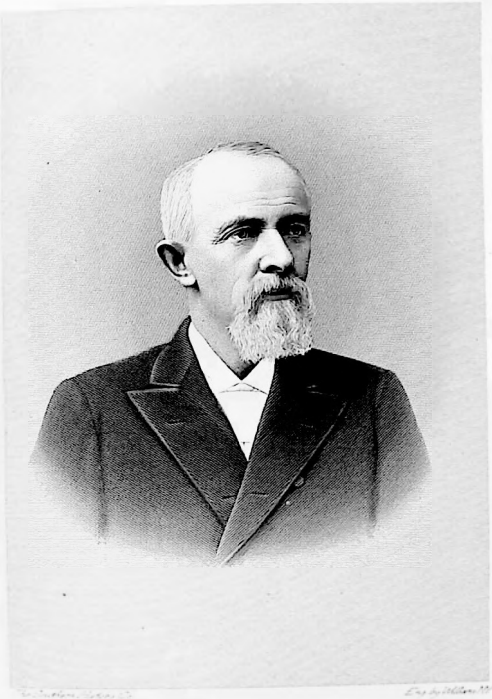
On Christmas day, 1865, in the city of St. Louis, he married Miss Emma L. Kroeger. Their only child is now Mrs. Kent Jarvis. Mr. Case's wife, Emma Kroeger Case, was born January 23, 1840, in Denmark, daughter of Rev. Jacob and Julia (Meyer) Kroeger; her father being a Lutheran clergyman and a graduate of Berlin University. The family came to this country in the year 1848 and settled first at Davenport, Iowa, later her father became minister of a Lutheran church in Wheeling, West Virginia, where the family removed, the mother having meantime died in Davenport. After a few years the family again returned to Davenport where the father died in 1858. Being thrown upon her own resources as the result of the crisis of 1857, she turned to good account a musical education, which was well supplemented by a literary schooling from early childhood, especially in history, philosophy and art under the scholarly tutelage of her father. This early education, undertaken as accomplishments, proved to be equipment for a successful career as

a teacher; her last engagement previous to her marriage being at Morgantown, West Virginia. Mrs. Case's early studies with her father doubtless laid the foundation and stimulated the zest which has marked her work in behalf of women and womanly interests in St. Louis. She is a member of the Wednesday Club, of St. Louis, and has been active in the development of woman's clubs from a time when that popular organization, now so favorably known, was looked upon with disfavor and as unwomanly by the majority of women in the community. She has an especial aptitude for stimulating study and thought in others, especially the young, and many women owe to her "Study Groups" a love for the best in literature and an ability to analyze, dissect and classify the contents of a book with system and thoroughness. Like her husband, she is a patron of the Church of the Unity, and for years was one of the directors of the noted Unity Study Club of that church. She and her daughter, Mrs. Kent Jarvis, have been very influential in stimulating the present great interest in physical culture for women and children, not as a fad, but as a carefully studied and habitually followed order of daily life.

Mrs. Case was one of the influential members of the Women's Suffrage Association of Missouri, and was associated in this work with such women as Mrs. Beverly Allen, Mrs. Rebecca Hazard, Mrs. Fanny Holy, Mrs. John B. Henderson and other women who have accomplished great results in reducing the public prejudice as first manifested towards the woman's suffrage movement.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Case has been the meeting place of a cultivated and social circle, and their entertainments at different times, delightfully unique in character, have been among the most enjoyable given in St. Louis.

Cash, James Greenville, was born November 10, 1837, in Morgan County, Kentucky, and died April 3, 1891, in St. Louis, Missouri. He was the second son of James and Sallie Cash. Born on a farm, he was reared, until his early manhood, amid the pure surroundings of a farm life and a Christian fireside, and here laid the foundation of an honest Christian character. His education was obtained in the common country school and a private institution at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. He was the able assistant of his father in all the duties of the farm, and there began gaining his knowledge of the live stock trade, which he made a life business. His family came to Missouri in 1858, and settled in Boone County, crossing the river at Hannibal, Missouri, on his twenty-first birthday. He followed farming until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. In the early part of the war he entered the Confederate service, under General Price, but after six months' service he was discharged on account of sickness. In 1863 he went to Illinois and taught school for one year, near Springfield, coming to St. Louis at the end of this year's employment as school teacher. In 1864 he became identified with the live stock trade, and in 1865 became associated with the firm of Matson & Rogers, doing business at the Broadway Yards. On the 23d of November, 1865, he married Miss Isabella Scobee, of St. Louis, who came of an old Kentucky family. Eight children were born of their union, namely, Lillian, Maude, Curtis, Oscar Stanley, Edna Carter, Belle, Robert Carroll and James Greenville, Jr. In February of 1868, Mr. Cash and the Ashbrook brothers bought the North Missouri Stock Yards at Gamble Station, where they carried on an extensive business for several years. In 1875 he was the prime mover in organizing the Union Stock Yards Company, and personally superintended their construction. He was at once appointed superintendent of that corporation. In six months' time, the business paid a dividend, showing the success of the enterprise. Notwithstanding this, a year later he disposed of his interest in the Union Yards to take the superintendency of the National Stock Yards, of East St. Louis, Illinois, which, through his superior ability and unflagging energy, was changed from a losing venture to an immediate success. His general knowledge of the stock business made him an enviable reputation all over the South and West where live stock was to be bought or sold, and no man in this branch of business had a larger circle of friends. His Christian character asserted itself in his every-day life, and he was especially noted for his honest dealings with all men. His motto seemed to be: "Do unto others as you would that they should do to you." In 1880 he formed a partnership with Robert Stewart and E. B. Overstreet, and thus came into existence the live stock commission firm of Cash, Stewart & Overstreet, which continued in business under this name until the



J. G. Cash

death of Mr. Cash. He was the senior member and was also considered the moneyed man of the firm, in all respects an honorable, public-spirited citizen and a Christian man. He was a member of the Christian Church and was one of the founders of the Fourth Church of that denomination in St. Louis, and served as one of its elders up to the time of his death. From the date of its founding to the date of his death he was one of the mainstays of this church, was one of the most generous contributors to its building fund, the chief overseer and director of the work of building the church edifice, and thereafter one of its most liberal supporters. His fidelity to the cause of religion was unwavering, and all the various charitable and benevolent enterprises which appeal to the followers of the Savior of mankind received his support and encouragement, while his private acts of beneficence were legion. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Beacon Lodge of Master Masons, and with St. Aldemar Commandery of Knights Templar, of which he was at the time of his death Past Eminent Commander, having been also one of the charter members of this commandery. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Royal Arcanum, in which he held the highest offices. Politically he was allied with the Democratic party, but was never an active partisan and took little interest in political affairs beyond casting his vote in favor of acceptable candidates for office and good government.

Castleman, George A., lawyer and jurist, was born October 4, 1847, in Lexington, Kentucky, and died at Leon Ranch, near San Antonio, Texas, October 12, 1896. He was of honorable lineage, and closely related to families whose representatives have been famous at the bar, in the field and in legislative councils, in Virginia and Kentucky. The founder of the Castleman family in this country was Lewis Castleman, who came from England to Virginia in 1740. Judge Castleman's mother was a Harrison and came of the family of that name, whose ancestral seat was on the James River, below Richmond, and which has furnished two Presidents of the United States. In Kentucky the Harrisons became united by marriage with the Breckinridges, distinguished in Kentucky and the West for a full century. The estate of the Harrisons in Kentucky was known as "Elk Hill," and that of the Breckinridges as "Cabellsdale." Judge Castleman was reared and educated in Kentucky and fitted for the law. At the beginning of the Civil War he espoused the cause of the South, and, enlisting in the army of the Confederate States, he served valiantly until the close of that momentous struggle. In 1866 he came to St. Louis and became a member of the bar of this city. He possessed in a high degree the legal acumen and the close habits of reasoning that distinguished both the Breckinridges and the Harrisons, and soon rose to a commanding position in his profession. The St. Louis bar had at that time numerous advocates and pleaders, whose learning, eloquence and skill in the conduct of litigation, made them famous throughout the land, but notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Castleman soon gained an established position at the bar, his attainments commanding the respect and admiration of both his professional associates and the public. He was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives in 1885, and served in that body until 1887, exhibiting unusual capacity for dealing with public questions and live issues. In 1887 he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, but resigned the Senatorship in 1889. In the fall of 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth Missouri District, but failed of election. In 1891 Governor David R. Francis appointed him judge of the criminal court of St. Louis to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Normile, who had died in office. He filled this position until 1893, and came to be recognized as an able jurist with a thorough appreciation of the duties and responsibilities attaching to his office, and firm convictions as to right and wrong. The instructions which he gave to the grand jury on one occasion attracted much attention on account of their departure from established custom The practice had been for the circuit attorney to instruct the grand jury what witnesses they might call, with the understanding that they had no authority to go beyond these instructions. Judge Castleman, however, impressively informed the grand jury that the circuit attorney was not their master, but their servant, and that they might call and examine witnesses at their discretion, without restrictions from the attorney, and that they had authority even to send him out of the room, when examining

witnesses, if they saw fit to do so. This theory of the supremacy of the grand jury was recognized as resting upon the solid basis of common law, and a precedent was thus established which has governed the action of grand juries in this State ever since. St. Louis never had a member of the bar who was more warmly esteemed by his professional contemporaries than was Judge Castleman, and at his death the formal resolutions adopted by the Bar Association bore testimony to their appreciation of his uprightness as a man, his attainments as a lawyer, his abilities as a legislator and his capability and integrity as a judge. He married, in 1878, Miss Lucy Cable, daughter of P. L. Cable, Esq., of Rock Island, Illinois. Mrs. Castleman survives her husband, and is still a resident of St. Louis.

"Castle Thunder."—A large tenement house, on an alley running north and south from Carr to Biddle Streets, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets. During the Civil War great numbers of negroes gathered in St. Louis, and many of them were domiciled in this building, to which they gave the name "Castle Thunder," which stuck to it for many years.

Cathedral.—The first Catholic Cathedral in St. Louis occupied the site of the old log church which had been erected by Father Gibault in the primitive trading post, and which was dedicated on the 24th of June, 1770. The erection of the Cathedral was begun in 1818 by Right Reverend Louis Dubourg, Bishop of New Orleans, whose Episcopal residence was then at St. Louis. This church, which was undoubtedly the finest in the West in its day, was a brick edifice forty feet by one hundred and thirty-five feet in dimensions. Its most prominent feature was a chime of bells cast in France. In 1830 Bishop Rosati commenced the erection of the present Cathedral on Walnut Street, between Second and Third Streets. When completed it was considered a structure of rare architectural beauty. Its dimensions are one hundred and thirty-six by eighty-four feet, and four Doric columns adorn its front. The spire rests upon a stone tower which rises from the foundation to a height of forty feet above the pediment. The Cathedral was consecrated on the 26th of October, 1834, four bishops, among whom were Bishops Flaget, Purcell and Brute, who came here by stage from Cincinnati to be present on the occasion, taking part in the ceremony, and the militia from the government barracks participating in the demonstration in full uniform.

Catholic Church in St. Louis, The. In the history of the Louisianas, as, indeed, in the history of this entire continent, we find the Catholic missionary not only keeping pace with the commissioned explorer and military adventurer, but often in advance of them. The first Christian missionary who is known to have visited our shores was a Spanish priest named Cabrera de Vaca, who accompanied the expedition to Florida in 1523. In the expedition of De Soto, 1539, several Indians were found in possession of crucifixes and other religious objects. Just a century before the Laclede colony had migrated to Upper Louisiana, Father Jacques Marquette, S. J., with his companions, sailed down the Mississippi, which he had discovered, in their birch-bark canoe, passing this site until they reached the mouth of the Arkansas River. The early names given to rivers and valleys and towns indicate at once the faith and piety of the first settlers. The present Indian-named Mississippi was known to the early French as the "Immaculate Conception," or "St Louis River," and to the Spanish as "Rio del Espiritu Sancto." The neighboring town of Cahokia was known as "Notre Dame des Kahokias." The town of Ste. Genevieve was named after the saintly patroness of Paris, and St. Louis in honor of that great saint and hero, King Louis IX, of France. This city owes its name and origin to French adventure and patriotism. While under French domination, Louisiana was under the spiritual jurisdiction of the See of Quebec. When Laclede and his companions settled here, forming the "new village of St Louis," there were but two priests in this vast district, the Recollect Father, Luke Collet, and the Jesuit Father, Sebastian Louis Meurin. In September of 1765, Father Collet died, leaving Father Meurin the one solitary priest to minister to the faithful of Ste. Genevieve, Kaskaskia, Fort Chartres, Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and St. Louis. Writing to the Bishop of Quebec in 1766, this grand old Jesuit missionary says: "Ste. Genevieve is my residence. Thence I go every spring and visit the other villages. I return again in the autumn, and whenever I am summoned on sick calls. I am only sixty-one years old, but

I am exhausted, broken by twenty-five years of mission work in this country, and of these, nearly twenty years of malady and disease show me the gates of death. I am incapable, therefore, of long application or bodily fatigue. I can not accordingly supply the spiritual necessities of this country, where even the stoutest man could not endure. It would need four priests. If you can give me only one, he should be appointed to Cahokia, and with the powers of Vicar General." Accordingly, in 1768, he was joined by Rev. Pierre Gibault, Vicar General of the Diocese of Quebec, who was assigned to Kaskaskia. Father Gibault was not only a zealous missionary, but a true patriot. Darcy McGee, speaking of Catholics and the Revolution, says: "We find Father Gibault, Vicar General of the Bishop of Quebec, blessing the arms of French volunteers in the American cause, administering the oath of allegiance to the Congress in his own church, and enlisting the Christian Indians upon the same side." Great were the labors and trials of this untiring missionary, as we learn from a letter to his bishop: "To all the pains and hardships that I have undergone in my different journeys to most distant points, winter and summer; attending villages in Illinois, distant from each other, in all weather, night and day, snow or rain, windstorm or fog on the Mississippi, so that I never sleep four nights in a year in my own bed, never hesitating to start at a moment's notice, whether sick or well, and always illfed." With the transfer of authority to the Spanish Governor in 1770 came a change in ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The Bishop of Havana now held jurisdiction over the new Province. Father Meurin was forced to change his residence to Cahokia, and to cease his administrations in Spanish dominions. Father Gibault, however, continued his visits to St. Louis and other missions on this side of the river. The infant village was not yet able to boast of a church edifice. The earliest record in the old Catholic register is dated 1766, and states that a tent was used for a church. Father Gibault, therefore, set to work to erect a modest structure of upright logs, which he dedicated on the 24th of June, 1770. In 1772 the Capuchins came from New Orleans to the country of the Illinois to labor in the missions of Upper Louisiana. Father Valentine, a Capuchin, became the first resident priest of the village of St. Louis, where he remained until 1775. The last of the Capuchin fathers who administered the Parish of St. Louis was Fra Bernard, who was formally installed as "Cure of the Parochial Church of St. Louis, post of Paincourt," under the governorship of Don Francisco Cruzat. His ministry of thirteen years was most fruitful. From this center he organized the parishes of St. Charles, St. Ferdinand, and other neighboring points. The annalists agree in the statement that Fra. Bernard was a man of great zeal and apostolic courage, which he displayed during the stormy period of the Revolution. We find a Rev. Mr. F. Le Dru in charge of the Parish of St. Louis from 1789 to 1793. The next incumbent was Dom. Pierre Joseph Didier, a monk of the Order of St. Benedict, who remained in charge until toward the close of 1799. After him came Father Pierre Janin, who held the pastorship from 1800 to 1804. At the time of the cession of this territory to the United States, there were but twenty-six priests in the Province; of these, twenty-two followed the standard of Spain. The consequence to the church was most deplorable. The Diocese of New Orleans, which had been organized in 1793, at this time included the whole of Louisiana. The Bishop of New Orleans, therefore, appointed Rev. James Maxwell Vicar General of the Province of Louisiana over the English and American settlers, as resident pastor here. He is represented as a man of much persuasive eloquence. Fathers Maxwell, of St. Louis, and Olivier, of Prairie du Rocher, were the only priests on the mission within this vast province. Father Olivier is described by Archbishop Spalding as "among the most pious, zealous and efficacious priests who labored in the Mississippi Valley." He was for many years Vicar General of the Bishop of Baltimore for all the missions extending over the present States of Indiana and Illinois. He died in 1841 at the Seminary of the Barrens, in Missouri, at the advanced age of ninety-five. Rev. Thomas Flynn appears the next parish priest of St. Louis. He remained here but two years, from 1806 to 1808, when he retired to Ste. Genevieve. There was no permanent priest in St. Louis until the advent of Father Savigne, in 1811, who continued to reside here up to 1817. This good priest endeared himself very much to the inhabitants of the town. His patriotism must have been as ardent as his religious zeal, as we read that at the close of the War of 1812, when General Jackson obtained the victory over the English at New

Orleans, the town of St. Louis was illuminated and a solemn mass and Te Deum were chanted in the Catholic church, and a patriotic discourse was delivered by Father Savigne.

In the meantime, mighty changes were accomplished in the political world. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso, in 1800, the Louisiana Province was ceded to the French Republic. But scarcely had this decree been carried into effect when Napoleon Bonaparte entered into negotiations with President Jefferson for its cession to the United States. This was accomplished in 1803. The colony being almost entirely French, the people were much attached to the political traditions of the old country, and hence was this announcement received at first with disfavor. It was the dawn of a new era to the inhabitants of the Territory. The United States flag had replaced those of France and Spain, which they had so long held in veneration. Many of the old families were of the best patrician stock, "aristocratic scions of noble houses, who had come to better their fortune in Louisiana." Ford, in his "History of Illinois," has this to say of the old French settlers: "They were the descendants of those French people who had first settled the country who formed all that remained of the once proud empire which Louis XIV had intended to plant here. Notwithstanding this people had been so long separated by an immense wilderness from civilized society, they still retained all the suavity and politeness of their race." All historians speak of their beautiful and primitive simplicity of manners, a warm and princely hospitality, punctuality and honesty in all dealings, politeness and courtesy, friendship and cordiality, gentle kindness and affection in the domestic relations, reverence and respect to elders; a religious adherence to truth and justice to all, are the characteristics recorded of them by impartial American observers. Captain Stoddard pays an eloquent tribute to their religious character and urbanity of manners. The Frenchman treated the Indian justly and kindly, and hence the most amicable relations were preserved among them. The speech of the Shawnee Chief to General Harrison corroborates this: "You call us your children; why do you not make us happy as our fathers, the French, did? They never took from us our lands; indeed, they were in common between us. They planted where they pleased, and cut wood where they pleased. So did we. But, now, if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man and threatens to shoot him, claiming the tree as his own." Lambing, in his "Historical Researches in Pennsylvania," holds that "of all the nations entering the New World, the French treated the aborigines in the truest Christian spirit." The government, both under French and Spanish rule, was most paternal. The priest and the commandant were looked upon as spiritual and temporal fathers, and, though Catholic in every respect, no favoritism was shown Catholics as against Protestants, and the King gave orders that the people were not to be disturbed in the exercise of their religion (See Rader's "History of Missouri," p. 20.) Sometimes there were personal wrongs which demanded redress, but this never savored of aught that was sordid or covetous. The early days of St. Louis abound with instances presenting a social picture, the simple beauty of which it is difficult to improve. In our days of social refinement, when the wounds inflicted upon reputation are soothed and healed through the intervention of legal tribunals and by the liberal application of a golden salve, the case which is here cited will prove refreshing to the right minded. On the 3d of December, 1778, Mrs. Therese Charon, wife of John B. Petit, presented her petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, in which she stated that one Baptiste Menard had grossly defamed her character, in presence of Miss Delor and Mrs. Ladouceur. She asked that he be required to prove his assertions, and in default thereof that he be imprisoned until he made public reparation at the church door on a Sunday, for her honor which he had tarnished. On that same day the Lieutenant-Governor issued an order requiring Menard to prove what he had said against the complainant, or to make retraction, under such penalties as may be adjudged. On the following day Menard presented his answer, in which he said inasmuch as the Lieutenant-Governor gave him choice of punishment, he accepted that of public reparation, and he declared also that what he said of Mrs. Petit was said maliciously and wrongfully, while under the influence of drink; that she was a woman whose character was above reproach, and that he asked pardon of God, of the king, and of Mrs. Petit, beseeching her to forgive him, promising to respect her on all occasions, and praying the Lieuten-

ant-Governor to receive the declaration which he offered to make to the lady where it may be deemed proper. On the same day the Lieutenant-Governor adjudged that his declaration was not sufficient unless made publicly. He ordered, moreover, that the defendant be led, on the Sunday following, to the church door of the parish, and after the termination of high mass, then that he should make the reparation offered in his answer and in the same terms. It was ordered, also, that he should be imprisoned fifteen days, likewise, by way of example, and should pay the cost of the proceeding against him. Furthermore, Jean Baptiste Lachapelle, a police officer, certified that on the 5th of December, 1778, the above sentence was published, having been executed in his presence, and before the public of St. Louis.*

About the year 1809 Abbot Urban, of the Trappists, obtained from Bishop Carroll the pastoral care of the Catholics of Upper Mississippi. On their arrival at Florissant, John Mullanphy generously granted them his own residence, but after one year they selected for the site of their conventual establishment the great mound near Cahokia, since known as Monk's Mound. After three years they retired to France, in 1813. Fr. Marie Joseph Dunaud, the prior of this wandering community, remained upon the missionary field, laboring with extraordinary zeal and ministering to the wants of the faithful in Missouri and Illinois. Bishop Flaget, of Bardstown, Kentucky, was the one recommended as the first Bishop of St. Louis. In a letter written in 1815 to Mr. Gratiot, of St. Louis, Bishop Flaget expressed his pleasure over the contemplated transfer to this city. He was the first bishop to visit this place. He administered confirmation throughout the district in 1814 and did much to preserve religion in the neglected portion of the church. On the occasion of this visit the ladies of St. Louis presented him with a fine cross and mitre. He was invited by Governor Clark to his house, and requested to baptize three of his children, for whom the Bishop stood godfather and Mrs. Hunt godmother.

The Catholic Church in St. Louis, hitherto of slow growth, is now about to be singularly favored. After the formal transfer of Louisiana to the United States, this country came under the spiritual jurisdiction of Archbishop Carroll, of the primateal See of Baltimore. The See of New Orleans was vacant since 1802. Much disorganization prevailed in consequence. The Rev. Louis Dubourg was named the third Bishop of New Orleans, in 1812, but through the imprisonment of Pius VII, the Bulls were delayed. Having been previously appointed administrator of the Diocese, he was urged to go at once to New Orleans and assume the duties of that office. He remained in that capacity for two years and a half, when he repaired to Rome to lay before the Holy Father the sad condition of the church in Louisiana. He recommended to the Holy See a division of the Diocese, Upper Louisiana to be a new See, with St. Louis as its center. This plan did not mature. Bishop Dubourg was consecrated in Rome, September 28, 1815, but remained two years in Europe, engaged in raising funds and to procure missionaries for his Diocese. Though consecrated Bishop of New Orleans, Bishop Dubourg resolved to fix his residence in St. Louis. He accordingly wrote to his friend, Bishop Flaget, to prepare the way before him. Bishop Flaget paid a second visit to St. Louis in October, 1817, to make the necessary preparations for the reception of Bishop Dubourg. It was not a fruitless mission. Bishop Flaget was waited on by its most influential citizens, among others by Colonel Benton, the afterward famous Senator from Missouri. Mr. Jeremiah Connor started a subscription list, giving the princely sum of one thousand dollars, which had a most beneficial effect on those who followed. Bishop Dubourg arrived from Europe on the 4th of September, 1817, landing at Annapolis. He was accompanied from Europe by five priests and twenty-six Levites, some of whom on their arrival were royally entertained by the immortal Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. The party set out on their journey by stage, arriving here on the 5th of January, 1818. While in Europe, Bishop Dubourg appealed to the Superior General of the Vincentians, or Lazarists Fathers, for missionaries to labor in this portion of his Diocese. Fathers Andreis and Rosati, and others, arrived here in October, 1817. Bishop Dubourg came to reside here in 1818, and, with this noble band of apostolic priests, he set to work to bring up the church in St.

* Witnesses were sworn with uplifted hand, making the sign of the cross and promising in God's name and in that of the King to speak the truth. Superior officers were not required to swear. He simply placed his hand upon the hilt of his sword and declared the truth upon his honor. — "Reminiscences of a Missionary Priest," p. 41

Louis to a spirit of progress. He appointed the Very Rev. Felix de Andreis, C. M., pastor of the mission and Vicar General of the Diocese. Father Andreis having died after a brief period of two years, one of his saintly companions, the Rev. Joseph Rosati, succeeded him in the pastoral charge. Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubourg commenced at once the erection of a fine Cathedral on the spot where stood the old log church. It was a brick edifice, forty feet by one hundred and thirty-five in depth. It was provided with several large bells, cast in France. He also erected the St. Louis College, a two-story brick building. The lot on which the church, college and other buildings were erected embraced a complete square, a part of which was used as a burial ground. Speaking of this first Cathedral building, Mr. Paxton, the editor of the first directory (1821) says: "It is a truly delightful sight to an American of taste to find in one of the remotest towns in the Union a church decorated with original paintings of Rubens, Raphael, Guido, Paul Veronese, and a number of others by the first modern masters of the Italian, French and Flemish schools. The ancient and precious gold embroideries, which the St. Louis Cathedral possesses, would certainly decorate any museum in the world. The bishop possesses, besides a very elegant and valuable library containing about 8,000 volumes, and which is without doubt the most complete scientific and literary repertory of the Western country, if not of the Western world." Under the direction of this energetic bishop, the Vincentian Fathers opened an ecclesiastical seminary at the Barrens, in Perry County, in 1818, where divinity, philosophy and the oriental languages were taught. The Catholic Church owes to him the origin of the Sisters of Charity and the Ladies of the Sacred Heart in America, and the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. Bishop Dubourg* is described as a man "at once endowed with the elegance and politeness of the courtier, the piety and zeal of the apostle, and the learning of a father of the church." The biographer of the saintly Father Andreis thus speaks of Bishop Dubourg: "It is just that we should acknowledge the source whence, after God, so much good was derived in behalf of the United States; or, rather, that we should gratefully recognize the principal instrument of which God vouchsafed to make use to renew the face of this land, so sterile at the beginning of the present century. The first instrument of the mercy of God was Rev. William Dubourg." "It must render glory to God," writes Father Andreis, "and bear witness to the truth. . . . I must confess that after God, the merit of all that has been, or will be done, is due to the rare talents, industry, experience, activity, ability, prudence, vigilance, patience, zeal—in a word, to the indefatigable perseverance of this extraordinary man, Bishop Dubourg. . . . He preaches continually in both languages, English and French. The numerous conversions that take place should be attributed to him. He is not only at the helm, but at the sails and oars: he is everywhere; he preaches, hears confessions, baptizes, marries, assists the sick, is general, captain, sergeant, and foot-soldier."

In 1823 Father Rosati was appointed Coadjutor to Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubourg, of New Orleans, and he was consecrated Bishop of Tenagre in 1824. Two years later, Bishop Dubourg resigned the bishopric of Louisiana and returned to Europe on account of his health. He was made Archbishop of Besancon in 1833. St. Louis was established as a distinct See, and Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosati was appointed as its first bishop by Pope Leo XII. in 1827. Bishop Rosati was born at Sora, in the Kingdom of Naples, on January 30, 1789. To great learning and piety he joined a rare sweetness of character. St. Louis was then an incorporated town of over 4,000 inhabitants, and making rapid strides in material progress. Bishop Rosati was a man of great zeal and judgment. His first thought was to promote the cause of Christian education in his Diocese. With this view, he founded an academy here in 1827, under the direction of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. It was situated in what was called Frenchtown, on a tract of land donated for that purpose by Judge Mullanphy. These noble daughters of France are thus the pioneers of Catholic education in the West. Great were their hardships and privations in their humble home in St. Charles—living martyrs in a divine cause. The names of these Christian heroines shall go down in the history of the church in America to inspire future generations with the same missionary zeal. By invitation of Bishop Rosati four Sisters of Charity left Emmetsburg, Maryland, for St. Louis, in 1828. Mr. John Mullanphy—a name

*Rt. Rev. Louis William V. Dubourg was born in San Domingo and was consecrated third Bishop of New Orleans September 24, 1826.

linked with everything Catholic in the history of this city—donated ground for a hospital. He also gave houses and other property yielding a large yearly revenue. He even defrayed the traveling expenses of the Sisters and gave them sufficient money to furnish the hospital. This building, which was on Fourth and Spruce Streets, passed away in 1874, and the noble structure on Grand Avenue takes its place. It was the first Catholic institution of the kind in the United States. The Sisters of Charity were also placed in charge of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, in a building near the Cathedral. In later years they opened the St. Vincent's Insane Asylum, the St. Philomena's Industrial School, the St. Vincent's Seminary for Young Ladies, and the St. Anne's Widows' Home. In 1830 Bishop Rosati commenced the erection of the present Cathedral on Walnut, between Second and Third Streets, in St. Louis. It was then considered a structure of rare architectural beauty. Its dimensions were one hundred and thirty-six by eighty-four feet, fronted with four Doric columns. The spire rests upon a stone tower, which rises from the foundation to a height of forty feet above the pediment It was consecrated on the 26th of October, 1834, four bishops—among whom were Bishops Flaget, Purcell and Brute, who came here by stage from Cincinnati to be present on the occasion—taking part in the ceremony, and the militia from the government barracks assisting in full uniform. There was an occurrence in 1833 which is worthy of record In that year Bishop Rosati sent Father St. Cyr to Chicago to found a parish there in the humble village consisting of about one hundred Catholic families.

At the invitation of Bishop Rosati a colony of six Sisters of St. Joseph came from Lyons, France, to St. Louis, arriving here March 24, 1836. They at once opened a school in Carondelet, and one in Cahokia, Illinois. The institution in Carondelet consisted of an humble log cabin, occupying the site of the present St. Joseph's Academy and Mother House. In August of the next year the village established a free school and placed it under the management of the Sisters, who continued in charge until the introduction of the public school system. The Sisters were given charge of the Male Orphan Asylum in 1845. The Deaf and Dumb Institute owes its origin to the zeal of these good Sisters. The Sisters of St. Joseph are among the most highly esteemed of our religious communities. They have grown to be the most numerous sisterhood in the Diocese, being chiefly employed as teachers of very many of our parochial schools in the city. Bishop Rosati had for his auxiliaries a body of able and zealous missionaries, some of whom became distinguished dignitaries of the church in America. Among the priests especially distinguished during this missionary period were the Rev. Fathers Neckere, Dakmen, Pratte, Saulnier, Niel, Deutveligue, Odin, Timon, Parodi, St. Cyr—remembered in the history of the church as the first resident priest in Chicago; Bouillier, Tucker and Donnelly.

In 1842 Very Rev. John Timon, Superior General of the Vincentians in the United States, and son of one of the earliest Irish settlers in the United States, purchased a site for a seminary near the Soulard mansion, and on the spot where the St. Vincent's Insane Asylum stood. Mons. Soulard was one of the early benefactors of the church in St. Louis. He generously presented a large square of ground to the Vincentian Community for the erection of a new Catholic church, and sold to them on reasonable terms his brick mansion to be used for a seminary. Bishop Rosati, while in Rome, in 1841, earnestly requested Pope Gregory XVI to appoint the Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick as his coadjutor, with right of succession. Having obtained his wish he left for America at once, accompanied by the young bishop-elect. They came to Philadelphia, where the Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick received his consecration in the procathedral of that city, on November 30, 1814, Bishop Rosati acting as consecrating prelate, and Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick and Rt. Rev. Peter Paul Lefevre being the assistants. The eloquent Bishop England, of Charleston, South Carolina, preached the consecration sermon. After the consecration of his coadjutor Bishop Rosati was called to Hayti on a diplomatic mission. From Hayti he proceeded to Rome to report to the Holy See. He was commissioned to return to Hayti, but his health having failed he departed this life on the 25th of September, 1843. When Bishop Rosati arrived here in 1818 he found in Upper Louisiana but seven small wooden churches, four priests, and only seven or eight thousand Catholics. There were neither religious houses, colleges, Catholic schools, nor seminaries, and the city of St. Louis had not over

three thousand inhabitants. In a memoir, written by Bishop Rosati and published in 1840, we find the following cheerful description of the condition of the church at that period: "The Diocese of St. Louis in the United States was erected in 1826, being detached from that of New Orleans. This Diocese, properly speaking, comprises Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Dakota, Nebraska, Utah, Oregon, Washington, the Indian Territory and two-thirds of Illinois. The total population is about half a million, seventy thousand of which are Catholics. It is peopled by a vast number of savage tribes, some of whom have embraced the Catholic religion, and are attended by missionaries from the Diocese of St. Louis, and especially by the Jesuit Fathers, who, through the mercy of God, continue to gain many souls to the faith. At the present time there are seventy-seven priests, twenty-five of whom belong to the congregation of the mission, twenty-three are Jesuits, and the rest secular clergymen of different nations, French, Italians, Germans, Belgians and Irish. There are likewise twenty-one clerical students, three of the mission and nineteen Jesuits. The priests of the mission have a college for the education of secular students, a seminary for the Diocese, a novitiate, and five houses or missions. The Jesuits have a college, a novitiate, five residences or missions, and three missions among the Indians. Besides this there are in the Diocese of St. Louis twelve houses for religious females, in which reside about one hundred and twenty nuns. Of these twelve houses three belong to the Order of the Sacred Heart, two to the Sisters of Charity, two to the nuns of Loretto, two to the nuns of St. Joseph, and one is a Convent of the Visitation. All these are devoted to the education of girls, and, in their houses, there are two hundred and forty-one boarders, seventy orphans, three hundred and seventy-nine day scholars—in all six hundred and ninety girls. In the colleges and schools for boys there are two hundred and forty-five students, sixty-nine orphans and two hundred and twenty-six day scholars, making a total of five hundred and forty—the whole number of boys and girls receiving education being one thousand two hundred and thirty. We have also an orphan asylum and a hospital, kept by the Sisters of Charity; nearly twelve hundred patients are received there annually. There is also a school for deaf and dumb female children. In the course of the year 1839 two hundred and eighty-nine Protestants embraced the Catholic religion at St. Louis, and during the following years the number must have been still more considerable. There are now in the Diocese of St. Louis fifty-five churches and twenty in course of construction, and twenty more would be commenced if the requisite funds were at hand."

On the death of Bishop Rosati, Rt. Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick became Bishop of St. Louis. Peter Richard Kenrick was born of pious parents in Dublin, Ireland, on the 18th day of August, 1806. He made his theological studies in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, and was ordained on March 6, 1832, by Archbishop Murray, of Dublin. After exercising the ministry for one year in his native city, he accepted the invitation of his Right Reverend brother to come to Philadelphia, arriving there in October, 1833. He was appointed president of the diocesan seminary, rector of the Cathedral, and Vicar General of the Diocese. During a visit to Rome in 1840 he met Bishop Rosati, who was much impressed by the young Irish clergyman, for Father Kenrick had even then a reputation for learning and piety. Bishop Rosati, having before endeavored to procure a coadjutor, again asked the Holy See, naming Father Kenrick as his choice. He was a man of great strength of character, a deep student of the sciences, sacred and profane, a polemical writer of note, and a most convincing and persuasive preacher. He was especially a Paleistic scholar, probably the greatest in the American church. He was a linguist of no ordinary ability. Besides possessing a knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin, he could write and converse not only in the copious English, but in the French, German and Italian. When he entered upon his duties as Bishop of St. Louis, the population of the city was about twenty-five thousand, chiefly French and Irish. Though Catholic in the main, there then arose a spirit of Protestant propagandism which tended to awaken a strong anti-Catholic feeling. The young bishop was alive to the religious needs of the hour. He began the publication of the "Catholic Cabinet," a monthly magazine of great promise, and preached often on the fundamental doctrines of the church. The establishment of the Visitation Nuns in this city, in 1844, was a memorable event. After a residence in Kaskaskia for a term of fourteen

years, a flood arose in that locality which threatened their destruction. Bishop Kenrick and Very Rev. J. Timon risked their lives in going to the rescue. A steamboat was chartered to bring the Sisters and their effects to St. Louis, where a house was prepared for their reception. Their convent in St. Louis was near St. Vincent's Church, but, in 1856, they removed to their more commodious building on Cass Avenue. In 1893 they entered their grand convent in Cabanne Place—one of the finest educational establishments in the country. A very notable event in the history of St. Louis was the laying of the cornerstone of St. Vincent's Church, on the 17th of March, 1844. The Irish Montgomery Guards, the Hibernian Benevolent Society, with the children of the various Catholic schools, in grand array, with bands of music, banners and badges displayed, marched to the site, accompanied by a vast concourse of people.*

In 1847 St. Louis was erected into an Archdiocese, and Bishop Kenrick thus became its first archbishop. To meet the wants of the poor in a methodical way, and to cultivate among the people the spirit of practical charity, Archbishop Kenrick established the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He received much aid in this great work from Judge Mullanphy, then mayor of St. Louis, who was rarely absent from its meetings. This lay apostle of charity, with other respectable citizens of St. Louis, founded the Irish Emigrant Society, to aid and direct the sick and poor among the emigrants from famine-stricken Ireland. True to this ruling character of his life, Mr. Mullanphy bequeathed a vast fortune to be exclusively employed in the continuance of this noble work of charity. However, when Irish emigration ceased this fund has been expended in aid of all poor emigrants indiscriminately, the broad-minded testator not wishing to exclude any nation or people from receiving benefits of a fund based upon Christian charity.

In 1848 the seminary was transferred to Carondelet, and given to other professors. The archbishop invited the Rev. Anthony O'Reagan—his fellow student in Maynooth—to accept the presidency of the seminary, and he accordingly arrived here in 1849, and filled this position until his consecration as Bishop of Chicago in the St. Louis Cathedral, 1854. The Jesuits were then established on Ninth and Washington Avenue, near their little chapel of St Aloysius. Father Van de Velde, who was president of the St. Louis University, was appointed to the Bishopric of Chicago, and was consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick in the old College Church, in February, 1849. The brothers of the Christian schools were introduced into the Diocese in 1849. It is unnecessary to speak of the events of that noble community of Christian teachers. Their fame as educators is world-wide. In the year 1850 Archbishop Kenrick held his first Diocesan Synod. Of the fifty-four priests who were present at the Synod only one survives—Rev. F. X. Weis, the venerable pastor of Ste. Genevieve. About a month after the close of the Synod, St. Louis received a distinguished visitor in the person of Father Mathew—the Irish apostle of temperance. He remained the guest of the archbishop. During his stay he received visits from the most distinguished members of society. The man who was honored at the nation's capital was no ordinary personage. The most lasting result of Father Mathew's visit was the establishment of a Catholic Total Abstinence Society, which later developed into the present grand organization known as the Knights of Father Mathew.

From the beginning of his administration, Archbishop Kenrick displayed a rare business ability. Foreseeing the greatness of the city, he invested largely in real estate. Hundreds of depositors trusted him with their money, rather than risk it in wild-cat banks. Besides he received many large bequests, the greatest being that of Mr. Thornton. He was aided also by many munificent offerings or charitable donations from Mesdames Hunt, Biddle, Patterson and Hudson. One of his most judicious investments was his purchase of the Clay farm, in 1853, which was converted into one of the finest cemeteries in the country—the well known Calvary Cemetery.

The first Provincial Council held in St. Louis was in 1855, and a second in 1858. In the meantime the archbishop made application for a coadjutor. His Vicar General, Very Rev. James Duggan, being chosen for that dignity, was consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick in the St. Louis Cathedrel on the 3rd of May, 1857. After a year Bishop Duggan assumed the administratorship of the Diocese of Chicago. This he held until 1859, when he

*St. Patrick's Day had been regarded for many years as one of special devotion and ceremonial in St. Louis. Each return of the feast was attended with public rejoicing and demonstrations. As early as 1820 there was a public procession on this day in which the Erin Benevolent Society was the most prominent figure.

was promoted to that See. He retired through ill health in 1869. The archbishop resumed the full duties of his office, and continued to perform the most arduous tasks throughout the Diocese until the weight of years began to tell upon him. And when the question of selecting another coadjutor was raised, all eyes turned toward the eminent priest and pulpit orator, Very Rev. P. J. Ryan. Rome respected the archbishop's choice, and appointed him coadjutor bishop to the archbishop of St. Louis, with the right of succession. Bishop Ryan is a man of charming manners and cultivated mind. A vacancy occurring in the Archiepiscopal See of Philadelphia, Bishop Ryan was appointed to that important See, in 1884. Archbishop Kenrick was again required to bear the burden of the day, and the heat of Episcopal duties. His agility and endurance were remarkable in one bordering then upon his eightieth year. Finally the archbishops, bishops of the country and clergy of the Diocese turned their attention to the pressing need of a coadjutor to the aged archbishop. Their choice fell upon the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Kain, Bishop of Wheeling, West Virginia, who was appointed coadjutor archbishop of St. Louis in 1893. Two years later he was created Archbishop of St. Louis.

The following is a list of the churches erected in the city of St. Louis, with the date of their erection:

St. Louis' Church, a log edifice, 1770; St. Louis Cathedral, a brick structure, 1818; St. Mary and Joseph's, then named Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, 1824; St. Louis Cathedral, present structure, 1834; St. Francis Xavier's, abandoned in 1888, 1839; St. Mary of Victories, German, 1843; St. Vincent's, 1844; St. Patrick's, 1845; St. Joseph's, German, 1845; St. John, the Apostle and Evangelist, 1847; Sts. Peter and Paul, German, 1848; Holy Trinity, German, 1849; St. Michael's, 1849; St. Bridget's, 1853; The Immaculate Conception, abandoned in 1874, 1853; St. John Nepomne, Bohemian, 1854; St. Lawrence O'Toole, 1855; St. Liborius, German, 1855; St. Malachy, 1858; The Annunciation, 1859; St. Boniface, German, 1860; St. James', 1860; The Assumption, 186—; Holy Cross, German, 1863; St. Antony, German, 1863; St. Teresa's, 1865; St. Nicholas', German, 1866; The Holy Angels, 1866; St. Francis de Sales, German, 1867; The Sacred Heart, 1871; St. Agatha's, German, 1871; St. Bonaventure's, abandoned in 1883, 1871; St. Columbkille's, 1872; Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, 1872; St. Elizabeth's, colored, 1873; Our Lady of Perpetual Succor, German, 1873; The Immaculate Conception, 1874; St. Augustine's, German, 1874; St. Bernard's, German, 1874; St. Kevin's, 1876; The Holy Name, 1876; St. Cronan's, 1879; The Holy Ghost, German, 1879; The Visitation, 1881; St. Stanislaus', Polish, 1882; St. Thomas of Aquin, 1882; St. Rose's, 1882; St. Francis Xavier, commenced, 1884; St. Henry's, German, 1885; St. Lea's, 1888; St. Casimir's, Polish, 1889; St. Engelbert's, German, 1891; Holy Rosary, 1891; St. Agnes', 1891; St. Paul, the Apostle's, abandoned in 1897, 1897; St. Aloysius', German, 1892; St. Mathew's, 1893; St. Mark's, 1893; St. Edward's, 1893; St. Barbara's, German, 1893; The Holy Innocent's, 1893; Our Lady of Good Counsel, 1894; St. Wenceslaus', Bohemian, 1894; New Cathedral Chapel, 1896; St. Anne's, 1897; The Holy Family, 1898; St. Margaret's, Parish founded, 1898.

The following institutions are in charge of religious orders of men:

The Kenrick Seminary, founded in 1818, and transferred from Cape Girardeau in 1893, and opened for studies September 14th of that year.

St. Louis University, founded in 1829.

Franciscan Monastery, introduced into the Diocese in 1862.

St. Alphonsus Convent of Redemptionist Fathers, introduced into this Diocese in 1866.

The Christian Brothers' College, established in 1849.

The Alexian Brothers' Monastery, introduced into this Diocese in 1869.

The Passionist Monastery, introduced into this Diocese in 1884.

The following institutions are in charge of religious orders of women:

Academy of the Sacred Heart, Maryville, introduced into this Diocese in 1818.

Academy of the Sacred Heart and Mullanphy Orphan Asylum.

St. Joseph's Academy, Mother House and Novitiate of the Sisters of St. Joseph, introduced into this Diocese in 1836.

Convent and Academy of the Visitation, Cabanne Place, established here in 1844.

St. De Chautal Academy of the Visitation.

St. Vincent's Seminary.

Loretto Academy, introduced into this Diocese in 1847.

Ursuline Convent and Academy, established here in 1849.

Convent of the Good Shepherd, established here in 1848.

Carmelite Convent.

Convent of the Franciscan Sisters, Mother House and Novitiate, established here in 1872.

Little Sisters of the Poor, Home for the Aged, established here in 1869.

Deaf and Dumb Institute, Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Joseph's Institute for Deaf Mutes, Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, Sisters of Charity, introduced into this Diocese in 1828.

St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital, Sisters of Charity.

St. Philomena's Industrial School, Sisters of Charity.

St. Anne's Widows' Home, Sisters of Charity.

St. Vincent's German Male and Female Orphan Asylum.

Sancta Maria in Ripa, Mother House of the St. Louis Province of the School, Sisters of Notre Dame, Sisters introduced here in 1858.

House of the Guardian Angel, Sisters of Charity.

Oblate Sisters of Providence, established here in 1880.

St. Vincent's Institute for the Insane, Sisters of Charity.

Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital, Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word.

St. Antony's Hospital, Franciscan Sisters.

St. Elizabeth's Institute, Sisters of the Precious Blood, established here in 1882.

St. Mary's Infirmary, Mother House of the Sisters of St. Mary, established here in 1872.

St. John's Hospital, Sisters of Mercy, established in 1856.

The following recapitulation will serve to show the present status of the church in this Diocese:

Archbishop, 1; Diocesan Priests, 234; Priests of Religious Orders, 145; Churches and Chapels in Diocese, 289; Stations without Churches, 30; Seminary for Diocesan Clergy, 1; Seminaries for Religious Orders, 5; Students, 262; Colleges and Academies for Boys, 4; Students, 927; Academies for Young Ladies, 13; Other Institutions of Higher Education for Females, 5; Females educated in higher branches, 1,800; Parochial Schools, 138; Pupils, 24,464; Orphan Asylums, 6; Orphans, 674; House of Good Shepherd, 1; Preservation Class, 196; Deaf Mute Asylums, 2; Pupils, 60; Industrial Schools, 3; Pupils, 150; Asylums, 4; Hospitals and Infirmaries, 13; Patients during the year, 6,000, and Catholic population of Diocese, 300,000.

DAVID S. PHELAN.

Catholic Knights and Ladies of America.—An organization similar in character to the Catholic Knights of America, designed to admit both men and women to membership and composed, as its name indicates, of persons affiliating with the Catholic church. It was organized in Louisvile, Kentucky, in 1890, and in 1897 had four branches in St. Louis.

Catholic Knights of America.—A semi-religious organization of a fraternal character, having an insurance feature and admitting members of the Catholic church, originated at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1878. The founder was John McLaughlin, a layman of the Catholic church, of modest worth, who, since his death, has had a monument erected to his memory in Nashville by the Knights. The organization started with eight members, but its object being approved by Bishop Patrick A. Feehan, now the Archbishop of Chicago, it was chartered by special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, and under this charter has continued its work in that and other States. Within a comparatively short time one thousand members had been enrolled in Tennessee and Kentucky. Since then its membership has been extended to Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and other States. The first branch of the order was organized in St. Louis in 1879, in St. Patrick's Parish, among the original members being Patrick Monahan, John Mertz, John Parkison and John P. Kelley. The order grew rapidly in this city and throughout the State. There were eighty-five branches in Missouri in 1897, including thirty-six in the city of St. Louis. The membership in the whole State was about 4,700, numbering 3,200 in the city. In the United States the membership was estimated at 23,500. A uniformed body connected with the order is known as the Uniformed Rank, Catholic Knights of America.

Catholic Societies.—The Roman Catholic Church, itself a great organization, is fully alive to the advantages that accrue from all phases of organization work. Within itself a complete net-work of organization, it stimulates the activities of its members in all kinds of religious, benevolent and charitable endeavor. A mere enumeration of the various societies and sodalities connected with this powerful church would alone fill columns. These societies are of all sizes and varieties—international, national, and parochial; chartered, interdependent and dependent, etc. One of the noblest and widely diffused of these societies is that of St. Vincent de Paul. Its Council General is at Paris, the international president being Antonin Pages. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is represented not only in Europe, America (both North and South), and Australia, but also in India, China, Africa and in the isles of the seas. Contrary to the general impression, the society was not founded by Vincent de Paul (the order he founded was that of the Congregation of Missions), but by Frederic Ozanam, in honor of that great man. Ozanam was born in Milan, April 13, 1813, of French parents, and from his early youth displayed a profound sympathy for the poor. His father was a distinguished physician. At the age of eighteen he went to Paris to study law; and is said to have been one of the only four Christian students then attending that institution—for those were days when infidelity and various philosophic cults, like the St. Simonians, were all the fashion. In 1833 Frederic Ozanam founded the first conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; it was his answer to the taunt then hurled at professing Christians, "Show us your works." In the month of May, 1833, Frederic and his companions met at the office of the "Tribune Catholique" and formally dedicated themselves "to the service of God in the persons of the poor." Frederic Ozanam accepted an assistant professorship at the Sorbonne, at Paris, and, in 1841, married Mademoiselle Soulacroix. As will be seen he was a layman, his profession the law and teaching; but his life's work and heart's work was charity. He died young, in 1852, but not before the noble order he had founded had extended far and wide, bringing comfort to innumerable homes in many climes. The total number of conferences of the society throughout the world was estimated, in 1896, at about 5,000, the number of active members at about 90,000, and of honorary members at about 100,000. The branch established at St. Louis was the outcome of a meeting held at a little school house attached to the cathedral, in this city, November 14, 1845, when the following officers were elected for one year: Dr. M. L. Linton, president; Bryan Mullanphy, first vice-president; Dennis Galvin, second vice-president; James Maguire, Jr., secretary, and P. F. Ryder, treasurer. Peter Richard Kenrick, then the Bishop of St. Louis, gave the movement his cordial official indorsement. The annual report of the Upper and Particular Council of St. Louis, Missouri, to the General Council in Paris, November, 1897, returns the total active membership as 1,691; persons relieved, 5,960; and receipts, $26,631; number of parishes covered, 50, of which 45 were in St. Louis. The president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Louis, is Honorable Daniel Dillon, and John J. Mauntel, secretary.

Some of the most wide spread societies have been the outcome of the labor of the Order of Jesus, popularly known as the Jesuits. Under charter from the Provincial General at Rome were established the Young Men's Sodality and the Young Women's Sodality, represented in St. Louis by a membership of about 350 and 250, respectively. The Young Men's Sodality consists principally of those who have graduated from the various Jesuit educational establishments. It has its own library and chapel. It meets every Sunday and listens to a special sermon. They have also a series of lectures, etc., and otherwise seek to retain their grip upon the intellectual life of their school days. Another powerful society, flourishing under the auspices of the Jesuits, is what is known as the League of the Sacred Heart. It is international with headquarters in Europe. Its world's membership mounts into the millions, that of North America alone being placed at 680,000. This is, undoubtedly, the most popular league of its kind in the religious world. Somewhat akin in character is the Society of the Children of Mary, composed of graduates of the various academies of the nuns of the Sacred Heart—a religious female order, who look to the Jesuits as their spiritual advisers, though not directly affiliated to them. The Children of Mary sign their letters usually E. D. M.—the initials of "Enfant de Marie."

The Catholic Knights of America is a society that was founded in Tennessee. Its object is largely benevolent. It insures against death, sickness and accident. Being run upon a business basis, its assessments to members vary according to age upon admission. The full rates insure for $2,000 at death; half rates for $1,000. St. Ann's Sodality of Married Women and St. Joseph's Sodality of Married Men are names that speak for themselves. These societies deal with the grave responsibilities of married life, a matter of wide reaching import in these days of easy divorce. Home and family are their watchwords; and how to keep these happy, pure and wholesome their mission. Among other societies might be mentioned the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America, Young Ladies of St. Vincent, Young Men of St. Vincent, the Society of the Holy Angel Guardian, the Altar Society, Junior Knights of Father Mathew, etc. When it is added that each parish in St. Louis has on an average from ten to fifteen sodalities, some of which are of a purely parochial character, the number, extent and sweep of these organizations and societies will be understood. It has been estimated that in an average flourishing parish of St. Louis at least twenty per cent of the entire congregation are affiliated to some one or other of the various societies—religious organization is thus practically brought to every household and family.

Catlin, Daniel, manufacturer, was born in 1837 in Litchfield, Connecticut, son of Dan Catlin, who was one of the pioneer tobacco manufacturers of this city. He was reared and educated in St. Louis, and trained to the business in which he has since been so eminently successful, in early boyhood. His father's tobacco factory was founded in North St. Louis as early as 1840. In his young manhood, Daniel Catlin became the manager of this factory, and at once greatly expanded its operations. Giving special attention to the manufacture of fine-cut chewing and smoking tobaccos, he placed on the market the noted brands, known as "Golden Thread," "Meerschaum," "Old Style" and "Huntress," which have become known everywhere, and have carried the names and fame of the manufacturers to all parts of the country. Expanding trade brought about a proportionate expansion of manufacturing facilities, and the organization of the corporation known as the Catlin Tobacco Company, in 1876. Mr. Catlin became president of this corporation and remained at its head until 1898, when he and his associates sold the splendid property which they had built up to a mammoth corporation, which at that time consolidated many of the leading tobacco manufactories of the country under one management. During the later years of its existence the Catlin Tobacco Company had in its employ more than four hundred persons and was numbered among the leading industrial institutions of St. Louis. The prosperity which has attended Mr. Catlin's manufacturing enterprise, and his accumulation of a fortune in that connection have caused him to become interested largely in real estate, banking and other enterprises, and he is officially identified with some of the strongest financial institutions of the city. A successful manufacturer, he is also known as a sagacious and capable financier and his connection with any enterprise commands for it the confidence of the public. Mr. Catlin married Miss Justina Kayser, daughter of Henry Kayser, at one time city engineer of St. Louis, and a much esteemed citizen.

Catlin, Ephron, merchant, was born in 1840, in Litchfield, Connecticut, son of Dan Catlin, and brother of Daniel Catlin, whose business career in St. Louis has been briefly sketched above. He came with his parents to St. Louis when he was seven years of age, and obtained his education in the public schools of this city. In his early boyhood he was apprenticed to the drug business, and after having thoroughly mastered all the details of that trade engaged in it on his own account, and has since been identified with that branch of commerce and other enterprises in St. Louis, having had a long and successful business career in this city. Mr. Catlin married Miss Camilla Kayser, daughter of Henry and Emilie (Lassen) Kayser. Mrs. Catlin's father, who was officially connected with the city government of St. Louis for many years, holding at different times the positions of city engineer and city comptroller, died in 1884. Her mother is still living and is a resident of St. Louis.

Cemeteries.—The burial grounds of St. Louis have shared the common fate of the burial grounds of all the rapidly growing cities

of the land—broken up, deserted and built over and forgotten. The interests of the living must take precedence of respect for the dead, and if the people of the growing village which expands into an ambitious town, and those of the ambitious town which expands into a city, will bury their dead where they are soon disturbed by the pitiless advance of improvement and the din of traffic, there is no alternative but to remove the remains, take away the monuments, and surrender the grounds to the demands of business. The inhabitants of the trading-post of St. Louis in the last quarter of the eighteenth century could not have foreseen that in the life-time of the children of those who assisted in establishing it, the post would grow into a city of 15,000 population; nor did the inhabitants of the city of 15,000 people foresee the city of 100,000; nor the inhabitants of the city of 100,000 think it worth while to adjust their burying grounds to the wants and conveniences of a population of 600,000. And so it came about that the slumbering population was disturbed again and again by the living; the graveyards were subjected, some of them, to several removals; and it was not till the year 1850 that something like permanent provision for the dead began to be made. At the beginning, and for a long time afterward, the word cemetery was not used; indeed, it was almost unknown; the small enclosures set aside for purposes of sepulture were known by the homely names of graveyards and burying grounds; and it was only when the little lots, an acre in extent, were succeeded by more spacious enclosures several times as large, established and protected by some prosperous church or order, that the more modern and pretentious appellation was adopted. The first settlers in and around the trading-post buried their dead in vacant ground adjacent to the settlement—for land was cheap and convenience was the main thing; and this continued for twelve years. But, in 1776, the first church was erected through the efforts of Catholic fathers from Illinois, who had been visiting the post and holding services in a tent, or in the open air. It was called a log church, but, although built of hewn logs, or rather posts, it was constructed in the French fashion, as a palisade structure, the posts being set upright in the ground. It seems to have been a very respectable and substantial house for that day, and the Catholic fathers, with their usual pious regard for the dead, had a burial ground attached to it. This beginning of cemeteries in St. Louis was a small affair, of course. The church stood near the site of the Cathedral on Walnut Street, and the churchyard stretched back to Market Street on the north, and extended to Second Street on the east, containing about an acre. There is a record showing the interment in this place of 34 persons—19 whites, 10 negroes, and 5 Indians—between October, 1770, and March, 1772. On the 27th of December, 1774, the body of St. Ange, the commandant, was buried there, and another entry on the record gives the burial of 29 white persons, 5 negroes and 2 Indians. In the thirteen years from 1776 to 1789, there were 222 whites, 60 negroes and 54 Indians buried in the grounds. The body of Don Ferdinand Leyba, the actual commander of the post, was buried in the church, in front of the balustrade, on the right, on the 28th of June, 1780. From April 6, 1800, to November 12, 1804, there were 215 interments—138 whites, 58 negroes and 19 Indians. From the 12th of May, 1813, to the 3d of October, 1817, the interments were 178—135 whites, 40 negroes and 3 Indians. These records give us, in the absence of other data, an approximate idea of the proportion of whites, negroes and Indians in the early population of St. Louis. In 1819 the log church, after having stood and served a good purpose for forty-three years, was replaced by a commodious new brick church—the first cathedral in St. Louis—but the burial ground remained attached to it and continued to be the chief place of interment for the community, until it was finally closed in 1824, for the community was composed almost entirely of Catholics, and no other church or church burial place was in the town for nearly forty years after it was established. When it was formally closed the trustees of the Cathedral, J. B. Belcour, M. Murphy, G. Paul and J. McGovern, gave notice that a public graveyard, under the supervision of the Catholic warden and adjoining the closed ground, was opened, and that interments might be made therein on application to the warden and payment of the price—$10 for grown persons and $5 for children under ten years of age. Family lots might be fenced in by a special enclosure, each burial therein to cost $20, half price for children. A new Catholic burial-ground was opened on Franklin Avenue, and in 1831 the bishop had the remains taken from the old

church yard between Market and Walnut and Second Streets, and carefully re-interred at the new. In 1849 this new burial place was so nearly filled and so pressed upon by the growing city, that it, in turn, had to be abandoned also. The remains were then taken up and some were reinterred in Rock Spring Cemetery, on Cerre Street, near the corner of Duncan Avenue, and the rest were carefully deposited in a vault made for the purpose, under St. Bridget's Church.

St. Vincent's Cemetery, on Park Avenue, was opened in 1845, and for twenty years was a favorite burying ground with the Catholic church people, on account of its central location and the rural beauty of its surroundings, and many prominent citizens were buried there. But it, too, in time, was pressed upon by the improvements in that direction, and in 1865 the graves were re-opened and the remains of their slumbering dead borne to Calvary, and there re-interred. A beautiful avenue, now called St. Vincent Avenue, was opened through the ground, and it will probably forever mark the spot hallowed by the temporary sepulture of the beloved dead.

It was fitting that, as the early Catholic burying grounds were, one after another abandoned to the uses of the living, the bodies or bones of those interred in them should be taken to the stately and spacious cemetery called Calvary, as the final earthly resting place. In some cases they did not reach this end of the journey without several stages and several stopping places, for Calvary Cemetery was not established until the city was a hundred years old, and possessed a population of 250,000; and a number of small burying places, each a little further from the existing city than those before it, had been opened, used, and, in turn, given up to make way for business and buildings. But all these successive removals were steps toward the ultimate goal, and all these successive journeys led to that place where the slumbering dead may repose without further removal or disturbance. And Calvary, which is the favorite cemetery with the Catholic population of St. Louis, is not only worthy of the great city named in honor of Saint Louis, but it possesses some properties that give it a strong claim upon the affections of the Catholic church people, and of others who are not Catholics also. It is intimately associated with the name of the distinguished, learned and beloved prelate, Archbishop Peter Richard Kenrick, under whose administration of the archdiocese, and through whose earnest and effective co-operation it was established. Another consideration that commends it to respect is that it was not established, and has never been managed and administered as an enterprise for profit, for it is provided and guaranteed that all profits accruing until such time as the stockholders shall have been paid back the sum they have contributed, and over and above what is necessary to such repayment, shall go to the support of the Roman Catholic orphans in the city, and after that to the maintenance, adornment and extension of the cemetery. The first practical step toward the founding of it was in 1867, when, after there had been a good deal of informal discussion of the matter, Archbishop Kenrick named eleven prominent citizens, who were Catholics, for the purpose of organizing a cemetery association. These citizens were P. A. Berthold, Joseph O'Neil, John Byrne, Jr., H. L. Patterson, H. J. Spaunhorst, P. J. Hurck, J. E. Yore, Charles Slevin, J. C. Bury, Thomas Ferguson and John Withnell. In the following year the preliminary work having been completed, an official incorporation was effected, with Joseph O'Neil, John Byrne, Jr., P. J. Hurck, Thomas Ferguson, H. S. Turner, D. H. Donovan, H. J. Spaunhorst, J. B. Ghio, Charles Slevin, P. A. Berthold, J. C. Bury, John Withnell, and Peter Richard Kenrick as incorporators. Various tracts of land adjoining one another were purchased on the west side of the Bellefontaine Road, and north of Bellefontaine Cemetery, until an unbroken area of four hundred and fifty acres was secured, enclosed, and prepared for the purpose and use of a noble burial place for the dead. Its situation is commanding, it is easily accessible by two main approaches, and it has grown in beauty of adornment and in the favor of the community ever since it was founded. Down to the year 1897 eighty thousand persons had been buried beneath its consecrated soil, and Superintendent Matthew T. Brazill, who had been in charge of the place for a number of years, had spared no pains nor expense in turning the natural advantages of the position and the contour of the ground to the happiest artistic effects, in keeping with the solemn thought of its purpose. Calvary is the largest of St. Louis cemeteries, and ranks fifth in size in the United States; and its noble avenues,

shaded with forest trees, its stately monuments and tombs marking the resting place of many a name illustrious in the history, or once potent in the business of the city, impressively illustrate that idea of disposal of the dead which had a more humble exhibition in the little graveyard on Second Street, between Market and Walnut, in 1776. A short walk from the entrance and office on Florissant Avenue brings the visitor to the monuments, which are seen in clusters in the perspective, or rising singly on an elevated knoll. He passes in this direction the tall shaft to the memory of Charles Slevin, thirty-three feet high and surmounted with a statue of the Immaculate Conception; and further on the vault of Mrs. Ann Hunt and family, made of Italian marble; the marble vault of Thomas Biddle, which cost $40,000; the large Gothic monument of Bryan Mullanphy; and the Edward Walsh monument of Gothic style, also, and made of Italian marble. The sarcophagus of Archbishop Kenrick, made of granite and displaying his coat of arms, is an object of interest, beside which the visitor will linger. The memorial of Mrs. Winnifred Patterson is a fine piece of monumental work, both in design and execution. The pedestal is draped, with a statue on top representing "the widow's mite." There is a monument to Colonel Forsyth, U. S. A., which arrests attention. The General Sherman lot contains the monuments to the general, his wife, and two sons, standing in a row at the head of the graves, side by side. The general's monument is of granite, about ten feet high, Gothic-shaped, with two draped flags covering the face of it. The inscription is simple: "Wm. Tecumseh Sherman, General U. S. A. Born at Lancester, Ohio, February 8, 1820. Died at New York City, February 14, 1891. Faithful and Honorable." The inscription on the monument of the general's wife reads: "Ellanor Boyle Ewing. Born in Lancaster, Ohio, October 24, 1824. Died at New York City, November 28, 1883. In Thee, Oh, Lord, have I hoped." On the opposite side are these words: "She hath opened her hand to many, and stretched out her hand to the poor." A neat monument to the "Little Sergeant Willie," contributed by members of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, represents a muffled drum in the center of the column. The inscription reads: "Wm. T. Sherman. The Little Sergeant Willie. From First Battalion Thirteenth United States Infantry. Born in San Francisco June 8, 1854. Died at Memphis, Tennessee, October 23, 1863." The fourth monument is to the memory of Charles Celestine, a younger son of the general.

But, while the little graveyard attached to the first Catholic church was the first and favorite place of sepulture for the trading-post of St. Louis, it was not the only one. Graves for transient persons dying at the post, for soldiers of the Spanish garrison and for others were found in the vacant grounds adjacent, without much regard for the ownership of the ground—a sort of squatter right of burial governing the matter; and it seems that Colonel Auguste Chouteau's unoccupied property near the present site of the court house was held in favor for these free interments, for, in 1815, after they had been going on for many years, he gave notice that they would no longer be permitted. A piece of ground near the intersection of Warren and Eleventh Streets, which had for many years been used as a sort of free burial place, came into possession of Grace Episcopal Church in 1844, and for a number of years after bore the name of Grace Church graveyard. It was much used by Protestants. In the cholera year, 1849, there were so many interments that the place was full, and had to be closed in 1851, many of the bodies being taken to Bellefontaine. Governor Howard, who commanded a brigade in the War of 1812, was buried in this ground and his remains were among those removed to Bellefontaine. In 1823 the city authorities passed an ordinance prohibiting further burials within the city limits. These limits at that time were Seventh Street on the west, Biddle Street on the north, and Mill Creek on the south; and the prohibition shows that as late as the year named occasional interments were made east of Seventh Street. The O'Fallon burial ground, comprising five acres, belonging to Colonel John O'Fallon, lay between Franklin Avenue and Carr Street, and after having been used a number of years, was abandoned and the bodies removed. Outside the city limits burials on private lots set apart for the purpose were not uncommon. Charles Lucas, killed in the duel with Benton, was buried in his father's family burial lot, on the home place, not far from the intersection of Eighteenth Street and Washington Avenue. Along in the twenties there were graveyards on Franklin Avenue owned by the Catholics.

Methodists and Baptists, and there was one belonging to Rev. Salmon Giddings, used by the Presbyterians, on the corner of Fourth and Walnut. The Masons laid out a large burial place in the area now bounded by Tenth and Eleventh Streets and St. Charles and Wash, but it proved too wet, and after three or four interments were made in it, the ground was sold to Peter Ferguson for $300 an acre. It is stated that the first body buried in the Masonic ground was that of Captain Thomas Ramsay, of the First United States Rifles, killed in a duel by Captain Martin, of the same regiment. When Bellefontaine was established the Masons secured a beautiful plat in it and there the Masonic burials have been made ever since. In 1833 the city authorities set apart a ten-acre tract of the city commons in the southwest and some distance from the city limits, as a burial ground, and one acre of it was enclosed, which was thought sufficient for many years to come. It was freely used for burial for thirty years; in 1856 the city had the remains removed to the Quarantine burial ground, and the place was transformed into what is now beautiful Benton Park.

The rapid growth of the city and the successive removals of burial grounds which it made necessary convinced thoughtful people that some permanent provision ought to be made for the repose of the dead. There was little inducement for ornamenting burial places that might be broken up and forsaken in thirty, or twenty, or even ten years, and all these places had been small, cramped, unsightly and often dilapidated. The want of an ample public cemetery where permanent and tasteful improvements could be made around the resting place of the dead, with the certainty that the graves would never be disturbed had long been felt in the community. Efforts were made in 1843 and renewed in the following year to supply this want by voluntary contribution; but they failed, and, at the last, the matter took the only form that could yield a substantial and satisfactory result. A charter was obtained March 7, 1849, incorporating the Rural Cemetery Association, with John F. Darby, Henry Kayser, Wayman Crow, James E. Yeatman, James Harrison, Charles S. Rannels, Gerard B. Allen, Philander Salisbury, William Bennett, Augustus Brewster and William M. McPherson as corporators. The first purchase of land, one hundred and thirty-eight acres, was made in the following July; a superintendent, A. Hotchkiss, of Brooklyn, New York, a man in every way fitted for the place, was secured, and in the following October the work of clearing and laying out the ground under his direction was begun. The work proceeded rapidly and satisfactorily, and on the 15th day of May, 1850, the place was dedicated as "Bellefontaine Cemetery," and opened for the selection of lots. An amendment to the charter, adopted the following year, changed the name from Rural Cemetery Association to Bellefontaine Cemetery Association, and Bellefontaine it is likely to be called so long as it shall exist. Additional purchases of ground were made, from time to time, until in 1896 the enclosure embraced three hundred and thirty-two and a half acres. It lies on the west side of the Bellefontaine Road, running from the city north, and takes its name—"Beautiful Fountain"—from the old Ft. Bellefontaine that once stood in the northeastern corner of St. Louis County, near the mouth of the Missouri River. Adjoining it on the north is Calvary Cemetery, which was established seventeen years later, the two together containing seven hundred and eighty-two acres and forming a necropolis worthy of the great city of St. Louis. Bellefontaine is the first cemetery in or near St. Louis that possessed the properties usually associated with the name. And it was fortunate for the officers of the association and for the people of St. Louis, as well, that the first superintendent called to take charge of it proved so competent to the task—for the noble ground has been laid out with admirable taste and judgment, and the structures have been made to conform to the idea of a placid resting place for those whose life's fitful fever is over; and the thoughtful citizen who goes out there to stroll through its tranquil avenues and recall the history of burials, disentombments, removals and re-burials that preceded it will experience a feeling of relief at the thought that the long struggle has ended at last in two such noble permanent sleeping grounds as Bellefontaine and Calvary. Bellefontaine contains the bones of many persons connected with the history of St. Louis and Missouri. The grave of Thomas Hart Benton is marked by a small headstone two feet in height. The grave of old General Mason, whose widow married Don Carlos Buell, is also pointed out. The old family lot of Stephen Hempstead,

Missouri's first delegate in Congress, is here. Also the family lots of General William Clark, General Frank P. Blair, Judge Josiah Spaulding and Judge Frederick Dent. A handsome memorial to the latter was placed over the grave a few years ago by his daughter, Mrs. General Grant. Monumental shafts and elaborate tombs and headstones mark the resting places of Colonel John O'Fallon, Dr. Charles A. Pope, Peter Lindell, Jesse Lindell, Captain Walker R. Parker, George R. Taylor, Luther M. Kennett, Judge Phil Lanham, Judge Thomas T. Gantt, William McPherson, Wayman Crow, Colonel Robert Campbell, Hugh Campbell, the Farrar family, the Garrison family, Benjamin Stickney, Nathaniel Paschal, Daniel D. Page, Joseph Charless, and many others, once eminent in the affairs of the city. An imposing monument has been erected to Governor John Miller, who served as Governor of Missouri from 1825 to 1832. A monument to General Sterling Price, also Governor of Missouri, was placed in position March, 1879. It is a grey granite obelisk. The grave of General B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. A., is marked by a monument standing in a row with five others, representing the Bonneville family.

Sts. Peter and Paul's cemetery, comprising about seventy acres, is situated on the Gravois Road south of the city and seven miles from the court house. It is a Catholic burial place, and is controlled by the archbishop. It was established in 1869. It is pleasantly shaded with trees and provided with drives and walks. Water is supplied from two ponds in the enclosure. It was established by the German Catholics of the Sts. Peter and Paul parish for the benefit of the German Catholics. In 1897 the burials averaged about eighty a month from all parts of the city.

The Wesleyan Cemetery Association was incorporated in 1851, and the cemetery established by it was located between Laclede Avenue and Olive Street, west of Grand Avenue, at that time far out in the country. During the war several hundred Union soldiers were buried in it, whose bodies were afterward exhumed and removed to the National Cemetery, near Jefferson Barracks. In 1874 the grounds were abandoned for burial purposes and the cemetery removed further out in the country, at the intersection of Olive Street and the Hanley Road. To this place most of the bodies were taken, some being re-interred at Bellefontaine and other places. The old grounds west of Grand Avenue, between Laclede Avenue and Olive Street, were sold to a syndicate, and in a little while were covered with improvements.

The first Protestant burial ground was at the corner of Fourth and Market Streets, on the ground now occupied by the Granite Building. It did not prove a favorite burial place, and in 1830 it went out of existence. The remains were not entirely removed, and for many years afterward bones were turned up in making excavations on the place. Another favorite burying ground in the forties was the old Methodist graveyard, on Easton Avenue, which also was abandoned and passed out of existence in 1850, the bodies being removed to the Wesleyan Cemetery, on Grand and Laclede Avenues, whence they were again taken for a third interment to the new Wesleyan Cemetery, on the Hanley Road, eight miles out from the court house.

Christ Church Episcopal Cemetery, five blocks deep and two blocks wide, located between Ohio and California Avenues, and Chouteau Avenue and Caroline Street, was, in the forties, a somewhat favorite burial ground with Protestants. When improvements pressed closely upon it the cemetery was abandoned and passed out of existence, some of the bodies, with the monuments, being removed to Calvary, but most of them to Bellefontaine.

The establishment of the two great cemeteries, Bellefontaine and Calvary, several miles outside the city, was an example which the churches and orders were careful to follow, and all the burial places established after 1870 were so located in the country, five to eight miles from the city. The Gravois Road was held to be a desirable region, and a number were opened there.

A favorite burying ground in the southern part of the city, and one which, in 1897, continued to be used, was the old Picker Cemetery, of sixty acres, at Arsenal and Gravois Avenues, belonging to the Holy Ghost Evangelical Church. It was established in 1845, and at that time was far out in the country. It was for many years held in as high esteem as Bellefontaine came to be held afterward. This cemetery contains the grave of Etienne Cabet, renowned at one time as the founder of the Icarian Community, which for several

years was established at Cheltenham. New Picker Cemetery is on the Gravois Road, six miles out from the court house, near the River Des Peres. It contains about twenty acres, and belongs to the Independent Protestants.

St. Marcus' Cemetery, belonging to the German Evangelical congregation, is located on Gravois and Loughborough Avenues, six miles out from the court house. It contains twenty-seven and a half acres and was opened in 1856. The St. Marcus Church is the oldest German church in the city, having been organized in 1836. New St. Marcus' Cemetery is situated on the Gravois Road and the River Des Peres, and contains one hundred and nine acres, part in the city and part in the county.

Bethania Cemetery, belonging to the German Evangelical Church, corner of Twenty-third and Wash Streets, is located on the St. Charles Rock Road seven miles from the court house. It was established in 1870, and contains forty acres.

Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery, on Bates Street, was established in 1856, and contains about twenty acres. It belongs to Trinity German Lutheran Church.

Greenwood Cemetery, situated on Hamburgher Avenue, near Wellston, is devoted to the use of colored people. It was established in 1874.

St. Paul's Cemetery, on the Gravois Road, six miles out, belongs to St. Paul's Evangelical Church. It was established in 1849. The old German graveyard, once known as Westerman's graveyard, has passed into the joint ownership of St. Marcus' and St. Peter's.

St. Matthew's Cemetery, on the Gravois Road, six miles out, belongs to St. Matthew's Evangelical Church.

Old Bethlehem Cemetery, situated on Bittner Avenue, near the Wabash Railroad, is a small place, and in 1897 was nearly abandoned. New Bethlehem Cemetery is in the same neighborhood as the Old Bethlehem.

St. Peter's Cemetery, on the Lucas and Hunt Roads, one mile north of Easton Avenue, belongs to the German Lutheran Church, corner of Fourteenth and Carr Streets, and contains twenty-five acres.

Oak Dale Cemetery is on the old Sigerson farm, below Carondelet, and was presented to the former city of Carondelet by Mr. Sigerson, one-half for Catholics and the other for Protestants. The Catholics greatly improved their half of ten acres and called it Mt. Olive Cemetery; the other half bore the name of Oak Dale.

Odd Fellows' Cemetery is on the main road to Jefferson Barracks, one mile below the River Des Peres, and contains about four acres. It was opened in 1893.

Most Holy Trinity Cemetery, Catholic, is near Florissant Avenue, adjoining O'Fallon Park, chiefly for poor persons.

Central Cemetery, on the Bonhomme Road, nine miles out, is a country burial place, containing two acres around the church.

Mt. Sinai Cemetery, also called New Mt. Sinai, is on the Gravois Road, west of the River Des Peres, eight miles from the court house. It is a Hebrew burying ground, and owned jointly by the B'Nai El, Shaare Emeth, and Temple congregations.

Mt. Olive Cemetery, also Hebrew, is on the Olive Street Road, nine miles out, owned by the United Hebrew congregation.

Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery, also Hebrew, owned by the Chesed Shel Emeth Society, is on the Olive Street Road, eight miles out.

Shearetb Israel Cemetery, Hebrew also, on the Olive Street Road, belongs to B'Nai Amoona congregation.

Black Jack Cemetery and Bissell Cemetery, on the Bissell farm, are small places, the latter used for the burial of colored persons.

Concordia Cemetery, on the Morgan Ford Road, belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Fee Fee Cemetery, on the St. Charles Rock Road, fifteen miles from the city, is the oldest Protestant cemetery in the county of St. Louis. It is connected with the Fee Fee Baptist Church, though used by Presbyterians of the Mizpah Church, and Methodists of the Bridgeton Methodist Church. Fee Fee has been used as a burying ground since 1822.

Frieden's Cemetery, on North Broadway, seven miles from the court house, contains four or five acres.

St. Ann's Cemetery, on the Natural Bridge Road, nine miles out, is named after Mrs. Ann Hunt, who gave the ground and built the church on it.

Salem Cemetery is a small place on the Natural Bridge Road.

Western Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery, on Papin and Marcus Streets, is little used.

Zion Cemetery is a Protestant burial place in the country, north of the city.

Potter's Field is on the city and county farm, on Arsenal Street and Sublette Avenue, and is used as a burial place for poor and friendless persons.

Quarantine Burying Ground, a mile and a quarter below Jefferson Barracks, and twelve miles below the city, is closed. The place was used as a quarantine and small-pox and yellow fever hospital, and during the Civil War as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers.

National Cemetery, a short distance below Jefferson Barracks, is a burial place for Union soldiers of the Civil War. It contains forty-five acres and includes the old post burial ground established there in 1828. Up to the year 1881 there were in it 11,508 graves, including 1,106 of Confederate soldiers—the Union soldiers' graves being marked by the regulation marble headstone, or monument, and those of the Confederates by headboards of cedar. The old post burial lot contains the graves of a number of distinguished officers of the ante-bellum army.

The Jesuit Cemetery of St. Stanislaus Novitiate, near Florissant, twelve miles from the city, contains the remains of nearly all those young Indian missionaries who came to St. Louis in 1823 and founded the Novitiate and the St. Louis University, among them Father De Smet, Father Van de Velde, Bishop of Chicago, and Father Quickenborne.

Oak Hill Cemetery, located a mile east of Kirkwood, in St. Louis County, eleven miles from the city, between the Big Bend Road and the Frisco Railroad, is used chiefly by Kirkwood, Webster Groves and the vicinity, though sometimes persons from the city are buried there. It contains fifty acres, and was established in 1866.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Central Home of Rest Mission.—This Mission, intended as a cheap lodging place for homeless men, was established in 1894, on the northeast corner of Walnut and Commercial Streets. After the cyclone in May, of 1896, it was removed across the way to a three-story building. Here the home remained until April, 1898, when it was removed to the old Star Hotel, a large three-story building at the corner of Seventh and Gratiot Streets, which affords ample accommodations. The upper stories are occupied as dormitories, dining-room, etc., while the hall for religious services, and another for reading and sitting room, are on the ground floor. On the walls of the latter are hung printed placards setting forth that the institution was established to assist the worthy and needy unemployed, to help those who make an endeavor to help themselves, and to provide immediate relief for the hungry and distressed. The applicant, on paying five cents, or on presentation of a ticket already bought from the home by some charitable person, is entitled to a night's shelter and breakfast in the morning, and on Sundays to a supper also.

Century Road Club.—The Century Road Club, of Missouri, was organized in March, of 1895, in rooms at the corner of Bell Avenue and Leonard Street, George Easton, John Hurk and James Maginnis being the founders. Its object is to promote the making of good roads in Missouri, the members of the club being chiefly interested in this improvement as bicycle riders. At the close of the year 1898 the club had about fifty members, and maintained a club house at 3131 Franklin Avenue.

Cerre, Gabriel, one of the early settlers of St. Louis, came from Kaskaskia after the treaty which gave the Northwest Territory to Great Britain, and engaged in the fur business. In the prosecution of it he sent two young men, brothers, Francois and Joseph Lesieur, down the Mississippi to establish a new trading post among the Indian tribes dwelling on the west bank. They halted at a Delaware village that seemed to be eligibly located on high ground, and easily accessible from the back country. The post afterward became the town of New Madrid. One of Gabriel Cerre's daughters, Therese, became, in 1786, the wife of Auguste Chouteau, one of the founders of St. Louis.

Cesko-Slovansky Podporujici Spolek.—A Bohemian benevolent association, organized in St. Louis in 1854. The originator was Joseph Stankoosky, who instituted Missouri Lodge No. 1, with about twenty-five members. When the Civil War began most of the members joined the Union Army and the lodge was suspended. After the war Missouri Lodge No. 2 was organized, and other lodges subsequently came into existence, and at the beginning of the year 1898 there were five in St. Louis, with an aggregate

membership of about five hundred. Three lodges were in existence in Missouri outside of St. Louis at the same time, and two hundred lodges in all in the United States, with 12,000 members. St. Louis was the seat of the Supreme Lodge of the order until 1880, in which year it was removed to Chicago and subsequently to Cleveland, Ohio.

Chain of Rocks.—Above Sawyer's Bend in the Mississippi River, is the chain of Rocks, sometimes called the Grand Chain; but that distinction does not belong to these rocks, the "Grand Chain of Rocks" proper being below Cape Girardeau. The chain commences at the intake tower of the new waterworks, opposite to Chouteau Island. At the head of the chain on the Missouri side there was, in 1837, an island called Wilson's Island, which disappeared a few years since. The Chain of Rocks from its head to the foot was about three miles in length and consisted of a series of flat rocks shoving out from the Missouri side, sloping and extending about half way toward the Illinois side of the river. At a low stage of water they rose above the surface of the river, and were at all times a menace to navigation. In 1868 City Engineer Homer erected a dyke from the Chain of Rocks, extending it out 1,600 feet. He then planned a dyke at an angle from the former one to cross the bend to the head of Cabaret Island, which was designed to throw the channel on the east side of the island. After expending $60,000 the city abandoned the scheme.

Chamberlain, Frederick Bradley, merchant, was born December 27, 1818, in Greenfield, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, and died in St. Louis December 1, 1897. His parents were Abraham B. and Mary (Clark) Chamberlain, prosperous and much esteemed country people, of New England, who devoted their lives to agricultural pursuits. They came to Ohio when their son, Frederick B. Chamberlain, was thirteen years old, and settled on a farm in Medina County, of that State, where the son grew to manhood. He was trained to the farmer's vocation, and his experiences in early life were those of the average farm-boy in a region which was then sparsely settled, and in which his parents were numbered among the pioneers. As a boy he obtained only a common school education, but in his early manhood he, after completing his day's work, attended night schools and thus increased his stock of knowledge. When he was twenty-one years of age he left the Ohio farm and came to Illinois, feeling that in the rapidly growing cities of the West he would find better opportunities for improving his condition in life than were offered in the neighborhood of his Ohio home. After spending a year at Alton he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of Smith Brothers & Co., wholesale grocers, with whom he was connected for three or four years. He soon demonstrated the fact that he had energy and an aptitude for business, and, after mastering the details of trade, he engaged in business on his own account, in 1855, as head of the firm of F. B. Chamberlain & Co. This firm dealt in flour, butter and cheese, and soon became known for the extent of its operations. Mr. Chamberlain remained at the head of the firm until his death. For thirty years he was, in his branch of business, one of the largest dealers in the West. He accumulated a competency, and, having the instincts of a philanthropist, as well as of a merchant, made a generous use of his means in aid of educational and benevolent institutions. He was especially interested in the progress and prosperity of Washington University. He hoped that this institution would become the highest seat of learning in the West, an honor to its founders, to the city of St. Louis and the State of Missouri. Appreciating the fact that the great need of the University was money, he was as liberal a contributor to its resources as his modest fortune permitted. The Provident Association was an institution whose practical beneficence commended itself to Mr. Chamberlain. He was for years one of its most active supporters. He was, indeed, an enthusiast in this work, and it is probable that he collected more money for its maintenance than any other member of the association. He was also a warm friend of the Mercantile Library, and did all in his power to promote its interests and to make it the admirable educational institution which it now is. The financial trusts which Mr. Chamberlain held are proofs of his business sense and unimpeachable integrity. From 1874 to 1878 he was president of the Bank of North America, and at different times was a member of the directorate of other banks. For fifty years he was a member of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, and at the time of his death was one of the fathers of

Unitarianism in St. Louis. He was a Democrat in early life, but later became a member of the Republican party, and was one of those who, throughout the Civil War, upheld the Union with a brave and unswerving loyalty. In 1852 he married Mrs. Laura A. Beach. The offspring of this marriage was a family of six children. Edward and Nellie died in childhood. William F., Eliot H., Harriet E., and Frederick B. Chamberlain are now living and married. Mrs. Laura A. White is the daughter of Mrs. Chamberlain by her first husband.

Chamber of Commerce.—This was the first name given to the body now known as the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. It was organized in 1836, with Edward Tracy as president, Henry Von Phul as vice-president, and John Ford as secretary and treasurer. In 1849 the Merchants' Exchange was formed, and the two bodies, for a time, existed side by side, the Chamber of Commerce being the potent official and governing organization, its members having both the right to vote and to transact business on 'Change, while the members of the Merchants' Exchange possessed the right only of buying and selling on the floor. When the division took place in 1862, growing out of war politics and questions, the withdrawing or bolting members organized the Union Merchants' Exchange. As this body possessed the countenance and support of the Federal government and the local military authorities, it easily became master of the situation; the old Chamber of Commerce was disorganized and the Union Merchants' Exchange succeeded to its business and influence. It retained its name until 1875, when, on taking possession of the new exchange building on Third Street, the word union was dropped, and the name became St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. The Merchants' Exchange building is still sometimes called the Chamber of Commerce. (See also "Merchants' Exchange.")

Chamber of Commerce Association.—When the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis decided, in the year 1871, to have a new building on Third Street, a body called "The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce Association," composed of persons who were members of the Exchange, was organized to erect it. The officers of this association were Rufus J. Lackland, president; George Knapp, and Gerard B. Allen, vice-presidents, and George H. Morgan, secretary. It was this body that had the building erected. (See also "Merchants' Exchange.")

Chambers, Joseph Lamotte, was born March 12, 1852, at the old Chambers homestead, a handsome country place located between what is now the town of Ferguson and the historic village of Florissant. His parents were John Mullanphy Chambers and Sarah Eliza (Walsh) Chambers, both of whom came of prominent families. He was the great grandson of John Mullanphy, the philanthropist, and grand nephew of Judge Bryan Mullanphy, jurist and public benefactor, and in the maternal line was descended from a fine old Irish family. His father died while the son was still a youth, and on this account Joseph L. Chambers assumed the responsibilities of manhood much earlier than boys usually do. His keen perceptions and natural business ability made him a guide and support for his mother, not only in the settlement of his father's affairs, but in the successful administration of a large and valuable estate inherited from his maternal uncle, Richard Walsh. On the 24th of June, 1880, after spending several years in European travel, he returned to St. Louis and married Miss Delphine Powell, daughter of Willis J. Powell, one of the most respected citizens of St. Louis. Five children were born of this union, of whom Richard Walsh Chambers died in infancy. The others are Alicia L. Chambers, John Mullanphy Chambers, Sarah E. Chambers and Powell W. Chambers. In character Mr. Chambers was firm, but never severe, and it may be said that in his nature there was not an element of harshness. All suffering touched him deeply, and never were the poor or unfortunate turned away from his door without a contribution for their relief. Inflexible in principle, he was truly generous to the failings of others, and the mirth of his sunny nature made smiles to gladden the hearts of those about him. A successful man in most of his undertakings, he was the soul of honor, refusing in many instances to take advantage of certain opportunities recognized by most men as legitimate means of adding to their fortunes. After an illness of many months he died suddenly at his home, 4522 Westminster Place, on Sunday afternoon, February 5, 1899. The following

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J. L. Chambers

extract from "The Western Watchman" of February 12th, following, is a fitting portrayal of his character: "That an honest man is the noblest work of God was never better illustrated than in the too short life of Joseph L. Chambers, who died last Sunday. From his earliest youth he never sought to shield himself even by an equivocation. So straight forward and honorable was he ever known to be, that in enterprises involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, his associates were satisfied 'all was well' when he was in charge. To the soul of honor was added a vigorous constitution and energetic spirit that seemed to revel in difficulties that would have dismayed one less heroic. His devotion to his friends, his family, his country and his God was beautiful to behold, furnishing such a contrast to the low-minded selfishness and indifference so prevalent in our days. Happy was the man that could call him friend, and blessed the family, mother, wife, children and servants that basked in the sunshine of his smile. A loyal citizen who fully appreciated the glorious privileges of an American, at the time of election, instead of avoiding what are called the vulgar masses, he placed himself at the battle's front and sought to lead them in what he thought the best for the country's welfare. Without pretense to great piety, the church had no more devoted son, and, though he had the spirit of a martyr, it was the 'other fellow' that was likely to suffer if he said aught against the Catholic religion. Others may, but God never forgets His friends. Though Mr. Chambers' death was sudden, it was not unprovided for, he having had the happiness of receiving the consolations of religion before his quiet, peaceful departure from this life."

Chandler, DeLacy, was born February 17, 1856, at Fancy Hill, Rockbridge County, Virginia, son of Dr. Samuel Temple Chandler, who was born at Lexington, Virginia, and died in St. Louis. The elder Chandler graduated from Washington College, studied medicine at the University of Virginia and at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and served with distinction as a surgeon in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. The mother of DeLacy Chandler was born Reubenia Grigsby, and she was a daughter of Captain Reuben Grigsby, of Rockbridge County, Virginia. Mr. Chandler's immigrant ancestor in the paternal line was Richard Woolfork Chandler, who came from England about the year 1650 and settled in Massachusetts. Timothy Chandler, the son of this ancestor, went to Caroline County, Virginia, and there became progenitor of the branch of the family to which DeLacy Chandler belongs. In 1660, ten years after the immigrant ancestor of the Chandler family came to Massachusetts, John Grigsby settled in Stafford County, Virginia, and from him DeLacy Chandler is descended in the maternal line. John Grigsby of this family, a descendant of the first John Grigsby, and great-grandfather of Mr. Chandler, accompanied Lawrence Washington and the forces of the English Admiral, Vernon, on the expedition against Cartagena in 1740. Afterward, in the Revolutionary War, he commanded a company in the Thirteenth Regiment of the Virginia line. Mr. Chandler's grandfather, Reuben Grigsby—who was born in 1780 and died in Virginia in 1863—was a distinguished citizen of Virginia, who served as a member of the House of Delegates of that State, was a captain of United States troops in the War of 1812, high sheriff of Rockbridge County, and a trustee of Washington College. Reared in Virginia, Mr. Chandler attended a private school at Fancy Hill, Rockbridge County, until he was fourteen years of age, and then entered Washington and Lee University, of Lexington, Virginia. He was graduated when eighteen years of age from that institution with the degree of bachelor of arts, and for some time thereafter taught school in West Virginia. He then engaged in merchandising at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and later was in business at Savannah, Georgia, and Jacksonville, Florida, until 1876, when he came to St. Louis. For eleven years after his coming to this city he was identified with the grain trade, but at the end of that time he entered the employ of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, which had just been organized. In 1894 he was elected secretary of the corporation and has since held that office, becoming well known to the public in that capacity.

Chaplin, Winfield Scott, educator, was born August 22, 1847, in the town of Glenburn, Maine. His parents were Daniel and Susan (Gibbs) Chaplin, and his father was a man of prominence in Maine; was colonel of the First Maine Heavy Artillery and Brevet Major-General of United States Volunteers

during the Civil War. Colonel Chaplin was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, August 20, 1864. Professor Chaplin, the son, after graduating from the Bangor High School, in the class of 1865, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, in 1866, and was graduated from that institution, standing second in his class, in 1870. Immediately after his graduation from the military academy he was appointed second lieutenant in the Fifth United States Artillery Regiment, and until September of 1870 was instructor in tactics at West Point. Thereafter until April of 1872 he was stationed at Fort Adams, located at Newport, Rhode Island. In the year last named he resigned his commission in the army and became assistant engineer of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad. For sometime after 1873 he was connected with various engineering enterprises and then became professor of mechanics in the Maine State College, of Orono, Maine. In January of 1877 he was tendered, and accepted, the position of professor of civil engineering in the Imperial University of Japan, and held that position until 1882. Returning then to the United States he served as engineer on the New York & New England Railroad until June of 1883, when he was made professor of mathematics in Union College, of Schenectady, New York. In September of 1885 he was appointed professor of Civil Engineering in Harvard University and dean of the Lawrence Scientific School. These positions he held with great credit to himself and to the advantage of the institution until 1891, when he was called to St. Louis to take the chancellorship of Washington University. Since he became a member of the faculty of the university he has contributed his full share to its upbuilding, and has taken a prominent position among Western educators. Professor Chaplin has had an interesting experience as an instructor and his several years of residence in Japan, where he familiarized himself with the language and customs of that country, served to broaden his accomplishments and add to his attainments. He is widely known as a scholarly man and a recognized authority on matters pertaining to civil engineering and mathematics.

Chapman, Joseph Gilbert, was born at Norwich, New York, April 27, 1839, and died in St. Louis, October 9, 1897. He was the eldest son of Nelson C. and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Chapman. He pursued his preparatory studies for college at Oxford Academy, and in 1856 entered Brown University, taking a full course and graduating in the class of 1860. The same year he came to St. Louis and entered into business in connection with the established firm of Chapman & Thorp, extensive lumber manufacturers and dealers in St. Louis and Wisconsin, of which his father was the senior member, and whose business was afterward consolidated as the Eau Claire Lumber Company. Mr. Chapman thoroughly mastered the extensive operations of the company, and, on his father's death in 1873, became vice-president and representative of the business in St. Louis, which was the principal point of distribution of the product of their large mills and manufactories in Wisconsin His capacity for management, his clear discernment of the needs and interests of St. Louis, and his readiness to join in enterprises to advance them were universally recognized in business circles, and his services were called to the support of a number of institutions, some of which bear the marks of his friendship and co-operation to this day. He was an original member of the Commercial Club, one of the most influential social and business organizations in the city; he was director in the St. Louis National Bank, in the Bellefontaine Railroad Company, in the Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company, and in various other corporations. He belonged to that limited number of St. Louis citizens who have never been wanting since the days of George Collier, whose broad, intelligent views associate the substantial prosperity of the city with a benign and gentle culture, and seek to make it, in some degree, a seat of learning, literature, art and philanthropy, as well as a center of commerce and manufactures. He was for fifteen years a trustee of Washington University, and in 1883 became second president of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum and School of Fine Arts, whose usefulness was largely increased by his generous gift of over fifty thousand dollars to its various collections and to the buildings and endowments. That a cause was patriotic, humane or helpful to education, or for the relief of suffering, was a claim upon his sympathy and his purse, and his contributions were always prompt and generous. He was compelled by ill health to retire from active business pursuits in 1888, in

the prime of his powers and in the height of his usefulness; but even then he continued to maintain a lively personal interest in all public affairs and movements, and was to the last a ready helper and a liberal contributor to every deserving enterprise. In politics he was a Republican and served as delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884. For thirty years he was identified with the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, and for fifteen years of that time was a member of its board of trustees. He married, October 21, 1868, Emma, second daughter of Honorable Hudson E. Bridge. They had one child, Isabel, now the wife of J. Lawrence Manran, of St. Louis.

Chapman, Nelson C., one of the men most prominently identified with the Western lumber trade, was born November 3, 1850, in Oxford, Chenango County, New York, son of Nelson C. and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Chapman. His father had large lumber interests in the West, and the son came to St. Louis as a boy. He was educated at Washington University, of this city, at Harvard University, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and at the famous German University, of Heidelberg. Turning his attention then to business pursuits, he followed in the footsteps of his father and embarked in the lumber trade in 1872, with an interest in the Eau Claire Lumber Company, of which his father had been one of the founders. Proving his capacity by service rendered this corporation, he was successively made treasurer and vice-president of this company. He is also president of the Eau Claire-St. Louis Lumber Company, the Monroe Lumber Company, of Monroe, Louisiana, and the Cumberland Construction Company, of St Louis. He is vice-president of the Tennessee Central Railway Company, and vice-president also of the Chemical Building Company, to which St. Louis is indebted for one of its largest and finest office buildings. His associates in every enterprise with which he is identified recognize in him a man of broad business capacity, superior executive ability and the strictest integrity. To the general public he is known as a typical man of affairs, and a thoroughly public-spirited citizen. He is a member of the St. Louis and Kinloch Clubs of this city and of the Union League Club, of New York. Beginning life with a finished education, he has added to his accomplishments by traveling extensively both in this country and abroad, and he is numbered among the most liberal patrons of music and art in the cultured circles of St Louis. Having a natural fondness for outdoor sports, his chief recreation from the cares of business is found in hunting and fishing, to which he devotes a month or two of each year. October 21, 1879, Mr. Chapman married Mary Bridge, daughter of Hudson E. Bridge, Sr., in his day one of the leading business men of St. Louis. Their children are Florence and Gilbert Chapman.

Chapter of Temperance and Wisdom.—A temperance society formed in Buffalo, New York, in 1855, by H. D. Moone and others, who instituted there Mount Sinai Chapter. Mr. Moone came to St. Louis later and on September 5, 1859, organized Mount Vernon Chapter of Temperance and Wisdom. This institution became one of the most famous of Western temperance societies and continued in existence until 1891. It had an attractive ritual and some of its public installations of officers were notable events.

"Charcoals."—A name given to one of two factions into which the Republican party of Missouri was divided by the removal of General John C. Fremont from the Western Department by President Lincoln in 1861. The "Charcoals" were the radical followers of General Fremont, who favored extreme measures to crush the rebellion, and advocated the immediate emancipation of all slaves by a proclamation of the President. Republicans had previously been christened, in derision, "black Republicans," because of their sympathy with the negroes and their opposition to slavery. The "Charcoals" were so called because they were regarded as the blackest of the black Republicans. The conservatives of the party were known at the same time as "Claybanks."

Charities in St. Louis.—What is chief among Christian graces is alike conspicuous among civic virtues; and in a Christian community the record of its charities should be found pre-eminent in its history, adding lustre to civic renown. A complete review of St. Louis' charities would cover a period of one hundred and thirty-four years, dating from has added to his accomplishments by travel-

ever, and during the remaining years of that century, it was a mere trading-post, and in the first two decades of the present century, a small French village. At its incorporation by the Louisiana Legislature in 1809 the population numbered 1,400, and 4,000 at its subsequent corporation, in 1822, by the Legislature of the State of Missouri at its first session. Only a few years before the last named date, the immigration of Americans had begun, and, augmented from this source chiefly, the population in 1830 numbered about 8,000, and 16,000 in 1840. During this entire period of forty years, there were no municipal institutions for charitable relief nor its public administration in any form, except the care of the sick and providing for it on contract with the Mullanphy Hospital, a private institution. Judging from the extent and character of the population and general social conditions, its dependent classes, indeed, were quite limited and were cared for by private benevolence and for which it was entirely adequate. This was true especially during the first half of the period under consideration. The villagers were of the same nationality and religion, and so largely and intimately related in bonds of consanguinity and personal acquaintance and friendship that whatever dependence and distress may have existed had relief through these natural sources of sympathy and succor, and which are at the same time most acceptable and judicious.

The following twenty years date the larger demands upon private benevolence and its greater activity. For institutional care the Mullanphy Hospital was founded in 1828, and in 1833 the Protestant Orphan Asylum. For out-door relief there was organized provision in voluntary societies bearing the names of the "St. Louis Samaritan Society," and as early as 1824 "The Female Charitable Society," its object announced "for relieving the poor of every description." On the occasion of several emergencies public meetings were held, the earliest of which was in 1840, under the call and conduct of leading citizens, and which led to the formation of a society styled "For the Diffusion of Alms."

In the succeeding thirty years the determining conditions arose affecting not only the wide expansion, but also the evolution of the system of St. Louis charities, both public and private. During the first decade of this period an immense tide of immigration had set in largely from the eastern sections of our own country, and in greater and unprecedented numbers from foreign countries, being the period of political revolutions in Continental Europe and the potato famine of Ireland. From this tide of western emigration, flowing on with augmented volume in following years, and from the influx of population during the Civil War, the census rose to 63,000 in 1850, and in 1865 estimated at 200,000. In rapid transition the town had become a large city, and it is needless to add the altered social conditions created the demand for charities in all their forms and in a large scope of benevolent activity. How promptly and creditably these demands were met is shown in the statistics of municipal charities and the records of private benevolence. For in-door relief the city hospital was established in 1845, the House of Refuge in 1858, and used for dependent as well as delinquent children and youth, and the Insane Asylum in 1864. Soon after the Female Hospital was established and a new and enlarged Poor House built. During this period there is a large and distinguished record in private philanthropy exercised by religious denominations and class societies as well as at times by citizens' movements. Private hospitals were established, intended for pay patients, but extending more or less free treatment: among the earliest of such institutions were the St. John's Hospital, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, in 1856; in 1858, St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane, by the Sisters of Charity; in 1865, Convent Hospital of Franciscan Sisters, and in the same year, St. Luke's Hospital, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church; in 1869, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, for the sick and insane. At subsequent dates the Baptist Hospital, the Baptist Sanitarium and the Protestant Hospital were established, the latter as early as 1882. The latest, and a most signal provision for the sick, is the projected Barnes' Hospital, bearing the name of the founder, Robert A. Barnes, who had been one of the older merchants of the city, and by his will devoted the bulk of his estate, amounting to a million dollars, for endowment of the hospital, in addition to a building fund. The institution is placed under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and under the management of Messrs. Richard M. Scruggs, Samuel M. Kennard and Smith P. Galt, and their successors, who are to be chosen by the bishops of that church. An

eye and ear infirmary and for diseases of the throat was established by the Sanitary Commission in 1871, conducted by Dr. John Green and several associates. It was maintained as a separate institution for two years, when it was transferred to St. Luke's Hospital, and subsequently to the Protestant Hospital, where it is still maintained. A similar institution was founded in 1876 by Dr. R. Geber, and carried on at his expense until his death, in 1879, and afterward by his assistant, Dr. W. A. Frazier, at which relief was afforded to large numbers of worthy poor. The first free dispensary was established in 1842 by six young physicians, Drs. S. G. Moses, Wm. McPheeters, George Johnson, J. B. Johnson, Charles A. Pope and Joseph Clark. By permission of Rev. Dr. Eliot, the pastor, it was located in the basement of the Unitarian Church, then situated at the northeast corner of Pine and Fourth Streets. It antedated the city dispensary seven years, and was discontinued when that was established. In connection with the building erected by Colonel John J. O'Fallon, at the northeast corner of Seventh and Myrtle Streets, for St. Luke's Medical College, he provided for a free dispensary and endowed it with an annual income of $1,000. The city has now three dispensaries, the medical colleges maintain them, and in all they number fourteen.

At an early period institutions were founded for various classes of the indigent and unfortunate, among them and still extant are the St. Ann's Widows' Home, Lying-in Hospital and Foundling Asylum, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, founded May 12, 1853; in the same year, February 3d, the Home of the Friendless for Aged Widows; in 1854 Girls' Industrial Home for care and industrial training of destitute children, and in 1868 the St. Louis Christian Association, established the Woman's Christian Home for single women, supplying board at moderate cost with the benefits and protection of favorable environments and later established the Memorial Home for aged men and aged couples. As early as 1863 several charities for the care of Hebrews were founded, conducted by leading citizens of that nationality and by special organizations known as "The Ladies' Widows' & Orphans' Society," "The Ladies' Zion Society," and "The Young Ladies' Hospital Aid Society." The funds of these societies supplemented by liberal individual contributions were combined for the purchase of property at a cost of $16,500, and the founding in 1882 of the Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites. For the care especially of the aged, also the institution of the Little Sisters of the Poor was projected in 1868 and established in full practical operations in the years 1871 to 1875.

At present there are fourteen orphanages, all except the Masonic Home, established and conducted by religious denominations, the oldest being the Protestant Asylum, founded in 1833, now located at Webster Grove. February 13, 1841, the Catholic Orphan Association was organized, and under its management five orphanages have been established at various dates, the earliest of them being the Institution for Males, at Fifteenth and Clark Avenues, and for females, located on land donated by Mrs. Ann Biddle at Tenth and Biddle Streets. There is one under the auspices of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church and five are under that of the several Protestant churches, Episcopal, Baptist, Christian, German Protestant and Methodist Episcopal Church, South, its Orphan Home founded in 1865 as an individual charity by Mr. Wm. H. Markham, and adopted in 1867 by that church.

During the Civil War the Sanitary Commission, Mr. James E. Yeatman, president, extended material aid in various forms and large extent to Union soldiers temporarily quartered in the city. Its funds were derived from a sanitary fair and private contributions, and at the close of the war there was a surplus, which in a legal proceeding was placed in the custody of a board of trust for charitable uses, of which Mr. Yeatman is president. Dependent old soldiers and their widows and children were the intended preferred beneficiaries primarily, though not exclusively. From time to time this fund has been applied in founding several charitable institutions, and in valuable aid contributed in the formation of others, among them the Blind Girls' Industrial Home, The White Cross Home, The St. Louis Colored Orphans' Asylum, The Memorial Home, and lately the donation of a piece of property for the use of a lodge for homeless women and a day nursery for the care of the children of working women under the charge of the Provident Association.

Of Masonic, Odd Fellows, national and other class societies with special uses and functions, and extending charitable aid in some form and extent, there are at present

twenty-eight separate organizations with six hundred and seventy-one lodges. Some of them had an early introduction, the Masonic Fraternity in 1808, the Odd Fellows in 1835. In this enumeration is not included a considerable number of societies of private organization and control, based for support on voluntary contributions, but without responsible supervision; somesurviving but for the most part a history of feeble and ephemeral existence.

All along in the history of St. Louis charities there are numerous records of special benevolence, occasioned by peculiar conditions in the life and growth of the city. One such occasion was the influx of foreign emigration heretofore mentioned, begun in 1845 and continued with increasing volume till 1854. A meeting of friends of Ireland was held, Colonel John O'Fallon presiding, and another of Scotchmen, over which Kenneth McKenzie presided. A German benevolent society was also formed. Notably in this connection meetings were held in 1845 in the parish of the Catholic Cathedral, under the leadership and active interest of Judge Bryan Mullanphy and the pastor, Father Heim, who was known in the community as "the priest of the poor." Under their direction and in that year the St. Vincent de Paul Society was introduced into this city, and the prevailing conditions at that time, no doubt, suggested and determined the provisions of the will of Judge Mullanphy, who died in 1851, devoting one-third of his entire estate for the relief of emigrants. Its present value is five or six hundred thousand dollars, and the fund is administered by the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Society, constituted for that purpose. Other occasions of special citizens' meetings were exceptionally severe winters, occurring in 1842, 1845 and 1847, and public calamities, as the unprecedented overflow of the Mississippi in 1844 and in 1849, the decimation of the population by cholera, providing for ministration to the sick and subsequently for the relief of children made destitute by the epidemic. These meetings were presided over by mayors of the city, and other principal citizens, who composed, also, the large committees to solicit funds and distribute relief, and for these purposes separate committees were appointed for each of the six wards of the city. Besides such public provision there was much personal service and individual contribution, a notable instance being the undertaking of Captain Wm. Chambers, who was a large property holder in North St. Louis. Upon an application to him for a contribution, in the winter of 1842, he voluntarily assumed at his own expense the care of all the poor in the sixth ward, which included the territory from Biddle Street to the extreme northern limit of the city. Upon the departure of Captain Chambers from the city, his undertaking was assumed by the brothers, Isaac H. and Thos. L. Sturgeon, during two successive winters, out of their own private means.

Out-door relief, conducted as above described, in periodical movements and by voluntary service, was too spasmodic and unsystematic to meet the wants of the city in its expanded population and area, and lacking in proper methods of discrimination to prevent duplication of relief and other forms of imposture. These considerations gave origin to the St. Louis Provident Association, which was formed in 1860 and incorporated in 1863. The scope of its charities defined in its organization is the relief of the needy, irrespective of creed, color or nationality, and especially as administering it according to the aims and methods of organized charity, it became, and continues to be, recognized and used by the general public as the chief channel and instrument of their bounty to the poor. Subsequently the Hebrew Relief Society was established, organized and conducted its operations on the lines of systematic benevolence. At various dates auxiliaries of the St. Vincent de Paul Society have been formed, and now exist in nearly all the parishes of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the city. All these organizations are recognized agencies of the private philanthropy of the city and are maintained by voluntary contributions, receiving generous and adequate material and moral support.

In recent times a test and token of the charitable disposition of the community generally and especially of the mercantile community, acting through the Merchants' Exchange, had striking exemplifications in the financial and industrial depression culminating in the winter of 1893 and 1894, and in the unprecedented calamity of the cyclone occurring May 27, 1896. As shown alone in the statistics of the Provident Association, the principal relief society, the dependence was 100 per cent greater in the winter above mentioned than in any former year, and the relief supplied was com-

mensurate with the distress. In mid-winter the ordinary revenue of the association was exhausted, and, upon special solicitation by Mr. R. M. Scruggs, the president of the association, assisted by Mr. E. C. Simmons, $25,000 was raised by contributions of $250 each by one hundred persons selected from among prominent and wealthy citizens, and an additional sum of $5,000 in contributions limited to 25 cents each by the employed for the relief of the unemployed, this appeal being prosecuted for the association by the St. Louis "Republic" and the active and efficient agency of the Sunday-school Union.

For the relief of a particular class of sufferers, at the instance of the late Mr. J. B. McCullagh, editor of the "Globe-Democrat," and advocated in its columns, a special fund, amounting to about $12,000, was contributed by the mercantile community for the relief of clerical employes, who, in very large numbers, lost their positions in consequence of the business depression.

The terrible sweep of the cyclone was across the residence portion in the southern section of the city, covering an area of six or seven miles, with a width of about two miles. The killed and maimed numbered several hundred. According to a careful investigation conducted by the office of the City Assessor, the damage in real estate was estimated at $7,000,000, and in personal property at over $1,000,000; and the homeless and distressed, needing and supplied with food, clothing, shelter and household furniture aggregated 50,000 persons. The Merchants' Exchange originated the relief movement, raising a fund of $267,430.49, contributed for the most part by the business community in all branches of trade and manufacture, and on a large and generous scale of individual contributions. At an early period the devastated district was subdivided into four sections, and the distribution of aid was committed to the organized charities of the city, of which the two largest were assigned to the Provident Association. This measure forestalled much perversion of the fund, securing its intelligent and equitable distribution and preventing the evils of duplication and other imposture commonly attempted in times of extraordinary public calamity.

True charity, in its nature unselfish and disinterested, recognizing the brotherhood of the race and all the world akin, will have a record of succor beyond that of local distress. In this respect there is a notable record in the history of St. Louis charities. It belongs to the annals of the Merchants' Exchange, which has been the recognized agent and instrument of this form of broad benevolence. Mr. George H. Morgan, since 1865 the secretary and treasurer of the Exchange, has furnished for these pages a complete report of moneys collected and distributed for benevolent purposes, aggregating $614,165.63; of which $346,735.14, more than half, has been expended in relief of other stricken communities, as distant even as Germany for sufferers by flood in 1883, and in our country from Portland, in Maine, to Texas, and along the valley of the Mississippi, and on either side westward and northwestward and across the Gulf States to the Atlantic coast for sufferers by fire and flood, drouth and storm, earthquake and epidemic. Conspicuous among such benefactions was the spontaneous contribution of $150,000 to its rival city on the occasion of the Chicago fire in 1871, and in that of the flood at Johnstown, $14,479.20; and $54,010.32 for relief in the overflow of the Mississippi in 1892, the greatest and most disastrous since that of 1844.

In the history of the charities of St. Louis thus given, tracing the course of their development and the lines of public sentiment and action, the record indicates the system adopted and pursued in care and provision for the dependent and defective classes of its population.

Municipal relief is extended solely to classes for whom the State is responsible on grounds of public policy, and a just paternalism—the physically and mentally unsound, and those by nature or from whatever disability permanently incapable of self-support. Temporary distress and misfortune, from whatever cause arising, is left to private benevolence, which has never been lacking in sympathy nor inadequate in succor. Accordingly with slight exception there has never been municipal provision for general out-door relief. The exceptional instances referred to were an annual appropriation of $5,000 for two successive years by the county court when the city was a part of St. Louis County; and on another occasion a contribution of $2,500 by Mayor Brown from the contingent fund at his disposal and its use at his discretion during two successive winters, divided equally between the Provident Association and the St. Vincent de Paul Society, for the purpose, through their agency, of general relief.

THOMAS M. FINNEY.

Charless, Joseph, founder of the first newspaper established in St. Louis, was born in Westmeath, Ireland, July 16, 1772, and died in St. Louis in 1834. Of Welsh origin, the family to which he belonged emigrated to Ireland in 1663, and in his young manhood Joseph Charless was a participant in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. After the failure of that patriotic movement to establish the independence of Ireland, he fled to France, and came from there to the United States. He was a printer by trade, and some time after his arrival in this country joined Matthew Carey, the noted publisher—who was also an Irish refugee—in Philadelphia. Carey was an intimate friend of the public men of that day, and, while in his employ, Charless formed the acquaintance of such distinguished Americans as Dr. Ben Franklin, Alexander Hamilton and others, and it was an acquaintance with Henry Clay which probably brought about his removal from Philadelphia to Kentucky. He became a resident of Lexington in the year 1800, removed to Louisville in 1806, and came from there to St. Louis in 1808. Here he founded the Missouri "Gazette," of which the present great daily journal, known as the "Republic," is the legitimate successor. He was a warm-hearted, generous Irish gentleman, who lives in history as the father of St. Louis journalism. His widow, who was Mrs. Sarah McCloud before her marriage, lived to the advanced age of eighty-one years, and died in St. Louis. Their son, JOSEPH CHARLESS, banker and financier, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, January 17, 1804, and died in St. Louis June 4, 1859. As soon as he had mastered the rudiments of an education, he was put to the printer's trade in the office of the Missouri "Gazette," but later was sent to Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, at which he completed his education. He then studied law under Francis Spalding, who was at that time a leading member of the bar of St. Louis, and later graduated from the law school of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. The practice of law did not, however, prove congenial to him, and, associating himself with his father, who had sold his interest in the Missouri "Gazette," they established themselves, in 1828, in the wholesale drug business in St. Louis. He soon demonstrated that he had a genius for trade, and built up what was considered in those days a vast business, becoming an importer and manufacturer, as well as a jobber of drugs. He was never a public man in the sense of being a politician or office-holder, although he was always somewhat prominent in the councils of the old Whig party, with which he affiliated. As a promoter of the welfare of St. Louis, however, and a moving spirit in advancing its commercial and industrial interests he was, in the broadest sense, a public man. He participated in municipal legislation and the conduct of municipal affairs, serving as a member of the Board of Aldermen and a director of the public schools, because he was deeply interested in securing good government for the city and in advancing its educational interests, and not to gratify any personal ambition for official preferment. His recognized ability as a man of affairs caused him to be designated by the Governor to act as president of the State Bank of Missouri, and at a later date he was president of the Mechanics' Bank, establishing the reputation of being a safe and conservative banker and an unusually sagacious financier. He was a director, also, of the Pacific Railroad Company, and his unimpeachable integrity and high standing as a business man earned for him the respect and confidence of the entire community in which he lived. He was looked to, in his day, as a leader in forwarding all enterprises having for their object the up-building of the city, and the strong impress of his individuality has been left upon the history of St. Louis. He was the firm friend of education and educational institutions, and aided in founding Washington University, which has since become one of the leading colleges of the West. He was among the founders, also, of various charitable and benevolent institutions, and one who gave wisely and judiciously to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-men and to improve the condition of those dependent upon the public for support. An elder in the Presbyterian church, he was a man of deep and unaffected piety, and under all circumstances a consistent, Christian gentleman. He met his death, strangely enough, at the hand of an assassin, against whom he had once been compelled to bear witness in a court of justice, and who expiated his crime on the gallows, November 11, 1859. After his death, the Chamber of Commerce, the board of directors of the Mechanics' Bank, the Church Extension Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, West-

minster College and other institutions with which he had been identified, bore formal testimony to his high character and his worth as a citizen in resolutions presented to his family and published in the city press. He married, in 1831, Miss Charlotte Blow, daughter of Captain Peter Blow, a veteran of the War of 1812, who had immigrated from Virginia to Alabama, and came from there to St. Louis in 1830.

Charters, City.—St. Louis took its first step toward municipal dignity in 1809, when the village—or post, as it had up to that time been called—was, upon the petition of two-thirds of the tax-paying inhabitants, formally incorporated as a town by the Territorial Court of Common Pleas. The petition was presented November 9th, and on the same day the court, composed of Silas Bent, presiding justice, and Bernard Pratte and Louis Le-Beaume, associates, granted the charter, with the government to be in the hands of five trustees, chosen by the tax-payers. In this original charter, the limits of the town were Roy's windmill, at about the foot of Franklin Avenue, on the north, and Mill Creek, on the south, with the western boundary line extending between these two points "along the line of the forty-arpent lots on the hill." The population was about 1,000. The first board of trustees chosen under this charter was composed of Auguste Chouteau, one of the founders of the post; Edward Hempstead, John P. Cabanne, William C. Carr, and William Christy. This arrangement lasted for thirteen years. When the Territory of Missouri became the State of Missouri, the town of St. Louis naturally desired a higher dignity, also, and as it claimed a population of 4,000, the Legislature granted its incorporation as a city, December 9, 1822. The boundaries were from the river at the foot of Ashley Street, on the north, thence due west to Broadway, down Broadway to Biddle, along Biddle to Seventh, down Seventh to Labadie, along Labadie to Fourth, and along Convent to the river—enclosing an area of 385 acres, with 651 houses —232 brick and 419 wooden—a taxable valuation of $810,064, and an annual income of $3,823. The old board of trustees was done away with, and the incorporation was under the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of St. Louis." There was a mayor, with nine aldermen; the city was to be divided into wards, and stated meetings of the board of aldermen were to be held the first Monday of March, June, September and December, with extra meetings when called by the mayor. The mayor and aldermen were to be chosen every year, and at the regular municipal election to be held on the first Monday of April, all free male white citizens who had paid a tax were allowed to vote. This charter was submitted to a vote of the tax-payers, as required by its terms, and accepted, the vote being one hundred and seven in favor of and ninety against; and on the 7th of April, 1823, the first municipal election under the first city charter was held. Dr. William Carr Lane, at that time, and for many years after one of the most popular citizens of St. Louis, was chosen mayor, and Thomas McKnight, James Kennerly, Philip Rocheblave, Archibald Gamble, William H. Savage, Robert Walsh, James Loper, Henry vonPhul and James Lakenan were chosen aldermen. At the first meeting of the board of aldermen, held one week after the election, April 14, Archibald Gamble was made president—and the new government was fairly launched. The first ordinance passed was one prescribing that "the emblems and devices of the common seal of the city of St. Louis should be a steamboat, carrying the United States flag, and the same shall be so engraved as to represent by its impression the device aforesaid, surrounded by a scroll inscribed with the words: 'The common seal of the City of St. Louis,' and not more than one and a half inches in diameter." The city was divided into three wards, the South Ward, the Middle Ward, and the North Ward. January 15, 1831, the Legislature amended the charter, providing for the appointment of an assessor, exempting the people of the city from working outside roads, giving the city authorities power to regulate, pave and improve its streets, take census, impose taxes and licenses, and annex additional territory. In 1833 another amendment was enacted directing that the city be divided into four wards, and declaring all acts relating to the city of St. Louis to be public laws. Amendments to the charter passed in 1835 extended the city limits, divided the city into four wards, and provided for the election of three aldermen from each ward. The following year John F. Darby was elected mayor under this charter. In 1839 a new charter was granted, again extending the limits so as to run along Mill Creek from the river, on

the south, to Rutger Street, thence west to Seventh, along Seventh to Biddle, along Biddle to Broadway, along Broadway to Survey 671, and thence to the river on the north. This charter retained the tax-paying qualifications for voting, allowed non-residents living in the State and paying taxes in the city to vote at city elections, and provided for a council to be composed of two boards, aldermen and delegates—two aldermen to be chosen from each ward and to serve two years, and three delegates to be chosen from each ward to serve one year. There were to be four stated sessions a year. Mr. Darby was elected mayor under this charter in 1840, it being his fourth term. In 1841 the charter was again amended and the limits further extended. February 8, 1843, an act of the Legislature reduced the law incorporating the city and all amendments to it into one law and changed the corporate name to "The City of St. Louis," defined the scope of the legislative powers of the city, described the executive and ministerial officers, provided for elections, opening, improving and regulating streets, and clearly set forth the miscellaneous provisions. In 1844, at the desire of the people of the county outside the city, a proposition to separate the city from the county was submitted to popular vote and defeated. In 1845 the Legislature passed an act allowing the city to borrow $100,000 to improve the harbor. In 1847 an act was passed making distinction in the collection of revenue in the new limits of 1841 and the old limits, and requiring one-fourth of the revenue collected in the new limits to be devoted to improvements in the new district. In 1854 riots occurred which the mayor found himself without authority to suppress, and which resulted in destruction of property for which the city was held responsible; and in the following year the Legislature amended the charter so as to give it greater authority to suppress riots. The amendments also provided for the reduction of the city debt by authorizing the appointment of a fund commissioner to manage the sinking fund; and it provided that there should be paid into the sinking fund the proceeds of the sale of the "city stores" in block No. 7, and three-fourths of the net proceeds of the sales of the city commons in the year 1854 and subsequent years; the proceeds of the sales of railroad stocks, and $10,000 a year out of the city revenues. In 1869 the charter was amended so as to provide for a board of health. In 1870 what was called the "revised charter" was passed, extending the limits and taking in the town of Carondelet. There were so many new charters and revised charters that the terms almost lost their meaning. The rapid growth of the city and the multiplication of its interests constantly demanded, or were thought to demand, additional legislation, and there was hardly a period of three years from 1836 to 1876 without a change in the city charter, and from 1852 to 1876 there was a change every year.

The relations between the county court and the city had been for many years growing cumbersome and unsatisfactory, and there was a strong conviction that a separation, which would leave the municipal population to manage its own affairs, would be advantageous to both the city and the county. Accordingly, the State Constitutional Convention of 1875 took the first step toward such a measure by providing for the election of a board of freeholders to devise a scheme of separation, with a new, complete charter for the city. This board, composed of George H. Shields, president, James O. Broadhead, Silas Bent, M. Dwight Collier, F. H. Lutkewitte, Henry T. Mudd, George W. Parker, George Penn, M. H. Phelan and Samuel Reber, framed the measures which, on being submitted to a popular vote, August 22, 1876, were both adopted —the scheme by a majority of 1,253, and the charter by a majority of 3,222. It was a vast and comprehensive measure, the most important in the history of the municipal government, and as it was without precedent the execution of it was attended with no little uncertainty and anxiety. Fortunately the working of it was without serious friction, and the results have been so satisfactory that no proposition of return to the old order has ever been suggested. The scheme dealt with the separation and the definition of the new relations, the apportionment of the new county debt and county property, and provisions for starting the new county on its career. There was to be no county court in the city, but the city was to have a sheriff and public administrator, and was to perform certain functions of a county. The debt of the old county was assumed by the city, and all the old county property inside the new city limits was awarded to the city, and the municipal assembly was authorized to enact all ordinances necessary to carry into

execution the laws relating to State, county, city and other revenues within the city. The charter extended the city limits so as to give a river front of about nineteen miles, from a point two hundred feet south of the River des Peres on the south, to the northern boundary of United States Survey No. 114 on the north —the western line running from three to six miles from the river, and enclosing an area of about sixty-two square miles. The legislative body of the city was called the "Municipal Assembly of the City of St. Louis," composed of a council and a house of delegates, the council consisting of thirteen members chosen by general ticket for four years, and the house of delegates of one member from each ward chosen every two years. The city was divided into twenty-eight wards, with the right in the municipal assembly to change them every five years. The general election for city officers to be held on the first Tuesday in April every four years. The mayor, comptroller, auditor, treasurer, register, collector, recorder of deeds, inspector of weights and measures, sheriff, coroner, marshal, public administrator, president of the Board of Assessors, and president of the Board of Public Improvements are elected by the voters and hold office for four years; the city counselor, superintendent of the house of refuge, superintendent of the fire and police telegraph, commissioner of supplies, assessor of water rates, police justices, attorney, jailer, district assessors, and commissioners of charitable institutions are appointed by the mayor and hold office for four years. The Board of Public Improvements is composed of the street commissioner, sewer commissioner, park commissioner, water commissioner and harbor and wharf commissioner, appointed by the mayor, and the president of the Board of Public Improvements elected by the people. The tax rate for municipal purposes is not to exceed one per cent in the old limits, with such additional rate for the city indebtedness as may be required; and in the new limits not to exceed four-tenths of one per cent for municipal purposes, and one-tenth for interest on the city indebtedness.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Chartrand, Mark R., prominent among the younger business men of St. Louis, and also in the politics of the State of Missouri, was born January 19, 1858, in Carondelet, now a part of St. Louis, son of Michael and Ameila (Guion) Chartrand. He was born in the first brick house built in Carondelet, which is still standing on Broadway, between Hill and Iron Streets. At the time of his birth, his father was mayor of Carondelet, and in the fall of 1858 the elder Chartrand was elected to the Legislature of Missouri, serving in that body during the years 1859 and 1860. In both the paternal and maternal lines, Mr. Chartrand comes of old French families, and prior to 1865 the Chartrands and Guions were the owners of a large proportion of the real property of Carondelet. The home of his grandfather, Louis Guion, was, in its day, the finest house in St. Louis County, outside of St. Louis, and was a noted social center of the old French families. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Chartrand, is said to have brought the first carriage west of the Mississippi River, a splendid vehicle which cost $3,500, and was looked upon in its day as a marvel of beauty and elegance. On account of the loss of the family fortune, which occurred during the Civil War, Mark R. Chartrand was taken out of school when he was twelve years of age and put to work. As a boy he drove a cart and assisted in the work of paving what was then called Russell Avenue, now known as the Morgan Ford Road. While employed at such work as he could find to do thereafter until 1873, he attended a public night school and thus added somewhat to his educational attainments. From 1873 to 1874 he held a position in the office of Mayor Joseph Brown, and in 1875 was appointed custodian of records in the office of the recorder of deeds by Recorder D. H. MacAdam. He held this position until 1881, when he became a special rate clerk in the general offices of the Wabash Railroad Company. In 1889 he resigned this position to accept an agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, retaining his connection with that company until March 31, 1898. April 1, 1898, he became manager for Missouri of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, and April 13th following was appointed by the circuit court of St. Louis receiver of the North End Building & Loan Association. This association was, at the time its affairs were taken charge of by the court to be wound up, the largest loan association in the State, and Mr. Chartrand has since devoted much of his time to the final settlement of its business. Since early manhood he has been an active member

of the Republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield. He has been a delegate to almost every State and city convention of the Republican party held since 1886, and at the present time—1898—is a member of the Republican State, City and Congressional Committees, and is an active participant in the management of party affairs. He joined the Third Baptist Church in 1881, and has since been a member of that church, being a regular subscriber to the Baptist Orphans' Home and other kindred charitable institutions, and having also been a member of the committee which raised the first funds for the establishment of the Memorial Home located on South Grand Avenue. He has served as supreme vice-chancellor of the Legion of Honor, of St. Louis, has been for ten years recorder of Compton Hill Council No. 9, of the Legion of Honor, was Senate Deputy for Missouri of the National Union from 1885 to 1890, and is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum.

Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Association.—A circle of this famous national association was organized in St. Louis, in 1883, the first year of the national organization. In the year following the Vincent Circle of Pilgrim Congregational Church was formed under the presidency of Miss Helen E. Peabody, who retained that office for seven years. She was succeeded by Professor Edward Jackson, who had charge of the circle for three years. After a rest of two years, a new circle was formed in 1896, called the Pilgrim Circle, which was continued the following year. There have been from time to time over twenty-five circles in St. Louis, most of them connected with churches, but welcoming anyone to membership. The circles of the Pilgrim Congregational Church have, however, maintained the strongest and most sustained interest, continuing year after year, with an average attendance of about forty members, with a large number of visitors, the meetings being held in the church parlors. The influence has been marked in the development of the young people of that large congregation, and much of its success is due to the devoted talents and energies of Miss Peabody. In 1891 a Chautauqua "University Extension" course of lectures was given at the Pilgrim Church.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Chauvenet, William, eminent mathematician and educator, was born May 24, 1820, at Milford, Pennsylvania, and died in St. Paul, Minnesota, December 13, 1870. He was fitted for college in the schools of Philadelphia and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1840. Soon after graduation from college he became assistant of Professor Alexander D. Bache and aided him in his meteorological observations at Girard College, Philadelphia, until early in the year 1841, when he was appointed mathematical professor in the United States Navy. For some months thereafter he served on the United States steamer "Mississippi," and was then assigned to the chair of mathematics at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. He was one of the chief workers in the movement that led to the establishment of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and was a member of the first faculty of that institution, filling the chair of mathematics and astronomy.

He arranged the courses of study that were finally adopted, and later was professor of astronomy, navigation and surveying in the naval school to the establishment of which his labors had so largely contributed, and throughout his connection with it he was the most prominent of the academic staff.

In 1855 he was offered the professorship of mathematics, and in 1859 that of astronomy and natural philosophy at Yale College, but both these proffered honors were declined. In the year last named, believing that he would find a broad sphere of usefulness in St. Louis, he accepted the chair of mathematics in Washington University of this city. Here, he at once gained the esteem and confidence of those with whom he was associated, and in 1862 he was chosen chancellor of the university. His health failed measurably in 1864, and he spent several months thereafter in Wisconsin and Minnesota, resuming his collegiate duties in 1865. The permanent impairment of his health compelled him to resign his professorship and the chancellorship of the university in 1869, and the remaining months of his life were spent in travel, which, however, failed to restore him to health. As a scientist he was widely known, both in this country and abroad, and he was a member of many scientific societies and associations. In 1859 he was general secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with which he had been connected

since its first meeting, and he was also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and at the time of his death was its vice-president. Besides making numerous contributions to "The American Journal of Science," "The Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," "Gould's Astronomical Journal," and "The Mathematical Monthly," he was the author of the following works: "Binomial Theorem and Logarithms for the Use of Midshipmen at the Naval School," published in 1843; "Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," published in 1850; "Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy," published in 1863; and "Treatise of Elementary Geometry," published in 1870.

Chauvin Land Claim.—This land claim became famous by reason of the long continued litigation and the appeals to Congress which grew out of it, and the great value which the realty involved came to have before the cloud was finally removed from the titles thereto. The claim originated in 1785, when the government of Spain granted to Madame Angelica Chauvin a tract of land forty by forty arpens in area, bounded by land "granted to one Louis Robert on one side and the king's domain lengthwise of the River Des Peres." This land—now practically in the heart of the city—or rather, the concession above described, was sold by the grantee to one Jean F. Perry, and after the cession of Louisiana to the United States Perry asked that his title might be confirmed. The local board of land commissioners, charged with the responsibility of examining and passing upon these land grant claims, finally confirmed the grant and ordered it surveyed in 1811. In 1812 Perry died, and apparently no claim was made to the concession on behalf of his heirs or assigns until twenty years later. Then the tract was surveyed and an effort was made to get it patented by Congress, but the effort failed. In the meantime other claimants had come into possession of the land, who resisted the attempts of the claimants under the Chauvin grant to occupy it, on the ground that Madame Chauvin had forfeited her grant, a year after its issuance, by failing to comply with its conditions. Litigation extending over many years followed, and men eminent in public life as well as at the bar became identified with different phases of the controversy. Land commissions, courts, the Department of the Interior and Congress reviewed the case and a final adjustment was not reached and the cloud removed from the title to this property until more than fifty years after the cession of Louisiana to the United States and nearly three-quarters of a century after the concession to Madame Chauvin. The title of the occupants was ultimately confirmed to them by act of Congress, and the claimants abandoned their contention.

Cheltenham.—A suburban district of St. Louis, chiefly noted for its manufactures of fire-clay. It was the site of the Icarian settlement founded in 1857 and broken up in 1864. Its name originated with William Wibble, who built there a country home and named it "Cheltenham," after the famous watering place at Gloucestershire, England. When the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company established a station near Mr. Wibble's place, the station was named Cheltenham, and thus the name attached itself to the adjacent territory.

Chenie, Antoine, was born at Pointe Claire, Canada, April 14, 1768, and died in St. Louis, May 26, 1842. At an early age he went into the service of the Canadian Fur Company and was stationed at Niagara Falls. At the age of twenty-seven, he came to St. Louis and engaged in the service of a Missouri River fur trader as clerk. He was married October 26, 1804, to Marie Therese Papin, daughter of Jos. M. Papin, one of the first settlers, and ancestor of the large and honorable family of that name. His residence was a large stone house on the south half of the block on the north side of Market Street between Main and Second Streets, the house standing on the southeast corner, with the Chenie bake house in the rear, on Market Street. Mr. Chenie lived there for many years and then moved into the brick dwelling which he built on Third Street below Plum, where he died. He left six children—Louise, who married Bernard Pratte, Jr.; Leon, who married Julia De Mun; Amanda, who became the wife of Dr Auguste Masure; Atalie, who became the wife of Joseph S. Pease; Julius, who married Josephine Lane, and Julia, who became the wife of Henry Gourdes, of France.

Chess Club, St. Louis.—About the year 1872 a number of chess players banded together and formed the nucleus for the St. Louis Chess Club. They first met in a room especially devoted to the game, which was connected with the reading-room of the Mercantile Library. Among them were Dr. C. D. N. Campbell, R. R. Hutchinson, J. Wiebe Nelson, E. K. Symonds, Charles A. McNair, J. C. Bird, C. D. Moody, A. Miltenberger, H. M. Dunphee, Frank P. Merrill, C. I. Dougherty, G. M. D. Harris, Robert Geggie C. W. G. Watts, M. Alexander, John O. Holman, and John J. Broderick. The first president was M. Alexander, who died shortly after his election. After the tearing down of the Mercantile Library building, the club moved to the northeast corner of Sixth and Pine, thence to Pope's Theatre building, thence to the southeast corner of Eighth and Olive and finally to the Emilie Building, at the southwest corner of Ninth and Olive, where it now occupies commodious quarters on the second floor. The club has been a great promoter of the game in the West. It entertained such masters as George H. McKenzie, William Steinitz, J. H. Zukertort, Emanuel Lasker, F. J. Lee, S. Lipschutz, C. Moehle, W. H. K. Pollock, and others of world-wide fame. It held a United States Chess Association tournament, in which seven players competed, on February 9, 1890, the first prize having been won by J. W. Showalter, of Kentucky. Under its auspices, a portion of the famous Steinitz-Zukertort match was played in the year 1886, at the Harmonie Club, Eighteenth and Olive Streets. It has encouraged matches, notably those between Max Judd and George H. McKenzie, of New York; Judd and A. B. Hodges, of Tennessee; and Judd and J. W. Showalter, of Kentucky. This organization has developed seven problemists of note, namely: A. H. Robbins, author of "A Book on Problems;" Ben S. Wash, S. M. Joseph, William F. Woerner, Rudolph Koerper, William Brown, and Ben R. Foster, author of "Chancellor Chess." Among the strong players that are and have been members of the club are the veterans Max Judd, the champion of the West; William Haller, S. A. Spencer, A. H. Robbins, Dr. Otto Fick, L. Eedemann, J. O. Holman, Ben R. Foster, J. Ed. Nelson, R. Koerper, J. C. Bird, R. R. Hutchinson, L. Haller, A. F. Schneider, Hugo Rinkel, and John A. Galbraith. Besides these there are some younger players who are destined to make their mark in the chess world, namely: T. Lyons, Ed Schrader, P. V. Janis, and George H. Wolbrecht. Many prominent business and professional citizens have identified themselves with the St. Louis Chess Club: Colonel Chester H. Krum, Colonel T. T. Gantt, Warman C. McCreery, Louis Chauvenet, Albert Blair, Judge J. A. Harrison, E. S. Rowse, William Duncan, Edward Martin, Dr. C. G. Rohlfing, T. Rabuske, Wallace Delafield, H. Colby, Isaac H. Knox, Professor F. C. Woodruff, Dr. J. M. Newell, Charles Belcher and B. D. Kribben. The officers of the club in 1898 were: President, Max Judd; first vice-president, S. R. Burgess; second vice-president, F. Ogden; Governing Committee, George H. Wolbrecht, C. A. McNair, Ben R. Foster, F. N. Rounds, S. Bienenstock, and James Milburn; secretary and treasurer, Ben R. Foster. It holds informal meetings every afternoon and evening, and visitors are always welcome at its rooms.

Children of the American Revolution.—Under the fostering care of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in October, 1896, the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Its object is the inculcation of patriotism in the young, and its membership includes boys and girls under eighteen years of age, ranging down to infancy. The one exception is the president, who is always a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The officers for 1897 were: Mrs. George H. Shields, state promoter; Anna Branch, president of St. Louis Chapter; Francis Page Hardaway, first vice-president; Schuyler Mills, second vice-president; Margaret Long, recording secretary; Rhoda Chase, corresponding secretary; M. Leighton Shields, treasurer; Elizabeth Dellafield, resgistrar, and Breckinridge Long, historian.

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Children's Home Society of Missouri.—The mission of this worthy society is to rescue homeless, helpless and suffering children and place them in kind families for adoption and to continue to watch over them until they reach maturity. There is an understanding with the parents that they are not to know where the child is placed, except from the society, through which all necessary in-

formation must pass. The first society was organized in Chicago in 1883. In 1898 it was represented in twenty-two States, including among its directors names of the most noted personages. William McKinley, President of the United States, is president of the board of directors of the society in Ohio. Each State sends delegates in June to an annual convention held in Chicago, where the work of each State is reviewed, papers read and discussed, etc. The Children's Home Society of Missouri was organized in St. Louis in November, 1891, with Dr. John D. Vincil as president. The organization was effected by Rev. Charles F. Williams, of Iowa, who was elected by the national board, State Superintendent for the State of Missouri. Mr. Williams came at once to Missouri and encountered many difficulties, as St. Louis, then having sixty or more organized charities, felt that a new organization would be an additional burden. He nevertheless succeeded and secured a charter. Early in 1892 the Rev. Gilbert T. Holcomb was elected district superintendent and financial agent for the city of St. Louis In 1894 the North Side Day Nursery gave up its charter and turned over its money and furniture to the Children's Home Society of Missouri. The St. Louis Auxiliary, consisting of ladies, was organized to take charge of the nursery of the society, at present—1898—located at 3516 Olive street. Up to 1898, 868 children had been received into the society's guardianship. Out of that number a few had died, some had been returned to their legal guardians, and something over 700 had been placed in good family homes.

Chinaware, Manufacture of.—The existence of kaolin, a choice kind of clay, in Iron and other counties of Missouri, was known at an early day in the history of the State, but no attempt was made to turn the material to account until the year 1850, when Elihu H. Shepard, an enterprising citizen of St. Louis, made a careful examination of the clay, and determined to establish a pottery. In the beginning, Frederick Woolford was associated with him, but in 1852, Mr. Shepard bought his partner's interest, and prosecuted the enterprise alone. He spent considerable money and time in establishing the works in Kaolin, in Iron County, introducing the most approved equipment, and bringing expert workmen from Staffordshire, England. But the English workmen proved refractory and unreasonable, and gave the proprietor no little trouble, and in the midst of it the Civil War came on in 1861. The works were closed, and the buildings were afterward destroyed by some Missouri Union troops operating in the county. Several years after the close of the war another establishment was opened in one of the southeast counties of the State and some of the white porcelain ware made at it was sold in St. Louis; but it showed defective workmanship and the enterprise was not successful. The experiments proved, however, that the kaolin, which was found in unlimited supply, is of superior quality, fine as flour and nearly as white, and suitable for the manufacture of good porcelain.

Chinese Sunday Schools.—In the year 1869 a considerable number of Chinese immigrants came to St. Louis from San Francisco, and a Sunday-school was established on Eleventh and Locust Streets for the instruction of the young of that race. It was essential that they be taught English before progress could be made in imparting the truths of the Christian religion. Books containing the English and Chinese alphabets, together with short stories, were furnished at these schools. The work thus begun has been kept up since and the largest of these schools now in existence is at the old Second Presbyterian Church. Another Sunday-school is taught at Dr. Niccolls' Chapel, on Taylor and Westminster Place. Chinese Sunday-schools are also held at the Presbyterian Church on Grand Avenue, and at the Congregational Church on Twenty-ninth Street and Washington Avenue. The Chinese youth show great aptitude at learning. As an example of what the Sunday-school has done for these youths, the case of Jeu Han Yee, the well-known tea merchant, is cited. He came to San Francisco when a child, lived there ten years, and eighteen years in St. Louis, becoming a good penman and reader of English through his Sunday-school training. Another shining example is that of Rev. Jeu Hawk, who came here a boy eighteen years ago, attended the Sunday-school, graduated in the college at Des Moines, Iowa, and is now the eloquent pastor of a congregation of his own people at Portland, Oregon. A celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the establishment of the first Chinese Sunday-

school in St. Louis was held in February of 1897, at which the pupils of these schools did themselves much credit.

Cholera.—See "Epidemics."

Chopin, Kate, author, was born February 8, 1851, in St. Louis, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Faris) O'Flaherty. Her father was a native of the County Galway, Ireland, and her mother was of mixed Virginia and French ancestry. Her father came of an honorable Irish family, which for generations pursued the avocation of land agents in the County Galway. He came to this country and to St. Louis when a lad of eighteen, and during the early years of his life here was in the employ of Edward Walsh & Co. Later he embarked in the business of merchandising and was at the height of his successful career when he lost his life in the Gasconade Bridge disaster of 1855. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Chopin, was a woman of great beauty, intelligence and personal magnetism, and her death, in 1885, was a loss to which a large circle of friends and relatives have never been able to become reconciled. Mrs. Chopin was educated at the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis, where her studies were of the usual character, then considered imperative, including music, French, literature, a sprinkling of the sciences and much theology. She was graduated from the convent in 1868, at the age of seventeen years, an accomplished young lady according to the recognized standards, although she herself feels that most of her education was acquired from the novels of Sir Walter Scott and Fielding, which she read at a very tender age, when the Civil War was raging. It was a time of great trouble to her family and sorrow to herself when a favorite brother lost his life in the Confederate service. Mrs. Chopin's earliest acquaintance was with the French tongue rather than the English, French being the language spoken in her family in those days. In 1870 she was married to Oscar Chopin, a native of Louisiana, whom she met in St. Louis, where he was employed as cashier in the bank of his uncle, Louis A. Benoist. After a brief sojourn abroad they went to live in New Orleans, where Mr. Chopin engaged in business as a cotton factor. It was during the decade spent in New Orleans that the six children of Mrs. Chopin were born. In 1880 they removed from that city to their plantation in Natchitoches Parish, where in the winter of 1882 Mr. Chopin died. In 1885 his widow returned with her children to St. Louis and she has since been a resident of this city. In 1889 she began writing, her first work being a novel, entitled "At Fault," which was published in St. Louis and which obtained local celebrity. This was followed by "A No-Account Creole," which appeared soon afterward in the "Century Magazine." Since then she has been writing steadily and successfully. In 1894 Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, published a volume of her Creole tales, entitled "Bayou Folk." In 1897 a Chicago firm brought out her "Night in Acadie." April 1, 1899, another Chicago house brought out her novel entitled "The Awakening."

Choral Society.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Chosen Friends, Order of.—A mutual benefit and fraternal order, organized at Indianapolis, Indiana, May 28, 1879, by Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Beharell, Thomas B. Linn, and others. It admits to membership persons of both sexes between the ages of eighteen and fifty-six years, and makes provision for the payment of benefits in cases of total disability, at death, and when members shall have reached the age of seventy-five years. The first council of the order was instituted in St. Louis March 5, 1881, by Freeman Wright, and was named St. Louis Council No. 2. Wright was made first chief councillor, and J. H. Williamson first secretary. In 1897 there were twenty-four councils in existence in the city, with a membership of about 2,200. The total number of councils in the State of Missouri at the same time was thirty, and the total membership 2,500. The order had in the United States a membership of 26,000, and had paid out in benefits $11,500,000.

Chouteau, Auguste, one of the founders of St. Louis and for many years its most distinguished citizen, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, August 14, 1750, son of Rene and Marie Therese (Bourgeois) Chouteau. It sounds strange to hear that one of the founders of the great city of St. Louis was a boy less than fourteen years of age; nevertheless it is true that Auguste Chouteau was only a boy thirteen years and six months old, when

he was sent by Laclede to mark out the spot, fell the trees, erect cabins, and make the first beginning of their trading-post near what is now the foot of Walnut street. It gives us some idea of his character to know that he was intrusted with the task by his stepfather. It was an age when the French were the most enterprising and intrepid of adventurers and explorers, and Auguste Chouteau seems to have possessed these qualities in a hardly less degree than Laclede himself. When he landed with his party of thirty persons on the shelving shore of the Mississippi and pitched his camp in the solitude, the party were alone in a region they knew nothing about and entirely at the mercy of whatever band of Indians might attack them. West of them was a vast wilderness, and east of them was a deep, wide and rapid river, which they knew flowed past New Orleans to the Gulf, but of whose extent north of them they were ignorant. In an attack from Indians, they might hope to escape by taking to their boats and fleeing to Fort Chartres, or Ste. Genevieve, the little settlements below; but this would be an abandonment of the fur-trading enterprise that had brought them from the charming society of New Orleans to seek their fortunes in this rude and remote region—and such an ending was not to be thought of so long as it was possible to hope for something better. The party recognized their boy leader, and he proved worthy of the trust confided in him. Under his direction, ground was selected for the camp in the locality indicated in a general way by Laclede, and when Laclede, who had remained below at Fort Chartres, came up, his step-son had fairly begun the work of starting the "settlement." Young Chouteau had no dreams of founding a state—nor did Laclede. No hint of the populous and mighty empire west of the Mississippi which we see in the year 1898, crossed their minds; no hint, even, of what Auguste lived to see occurred to him; for the change that took place in his lifetime was too great to be conjectured. Laclede died twelve years before the close of the eighteenth century, and while his settlement was still part of the Spanish domain, living only long enough to see his post successfully established and beginning to secure the fur trade which was the object of it. But Auguste Chouteau survived nearly to the second generation of the nineteenth century, living during the Spanish and French regimes, and for a full quarter of a century under a regime of which probably he did not dream at the beginning, but which his descendants fondly believe will last to the end of time. It is to be presumed that Laclede was recognized as the official proprietor of the settlement while he lived; but there is no person connected with this interesting enterprise of whom we know less. We have little else than his name—Ligueste de Laclede—and even that is a puzzle, for he sometimes wrote it Laclede and sometimes Ligueste. The probabilities seem to favor the latter as the name which he preferred; but the former looks better to our American eyes and comes easier to our American lips, and Laclede it will continue to be to the end. During the twenty-four years from the founding of the post in 1764 to the death of Laclede in 1788 he was probably often absent, visiting New Orleans and the lower river settlements, and maintaining his connection with and making reports to the firm of Maxent, Laclede & Co., which had sent him out—and in his absence, the supervision of the business of the post of St. Louis devolved upon his step-son, Auguste. He was fitted for the responsibility, even while still a boy, for all the authentic accounts of him that we possess represent him as grave and reflective, self-possessed, abstemious in his habits, moderate in his opinions, and with but a small share of the vivacity of the French people. It may be that his natural temperament and habits were modified by the fact that he was much looked up to, and that matters were constantly coming up in the settlement that demanded his counsel, decision and action. Certain it is that before Laclede died, in 1788, Auguste Chouteau had become the first person in the settlement—and this character he maintained, not by any efforts or through any desire to maintain it, but by virtue of his wisdom, kindness, and the royal hospitality which his wealth enabled him to dispense. At first the entire trading operations were conducted by Laclede and Chouteau on account of the New Orleans firm that had sent them out, and after the death of the former, Chouteau—now thirty-eight years of age—not only managed the business on his own account in St. Louis, but made occasional visits to the Osage Indian villages in Central and Western Missouri, rode on horseback over the mountains to New York and Philadelphia to arrange for shipments of robes and furs to England and France by way of New

Orleans and to confer with his partner, John Jacob Astor. The journey to the eastern cities, as then made, required some forty days. He also made visits to New Orleans, to wind up his relations with the old firm of Maxent, Laclede & Co., and afterward to sell his packs of furs, which were sent down the river in his own boats, the boats returning laden with merchandise for the St. Louis trade. The trade had proven profitable from the beginning, and this was due, in great measure to Chouteau. He was singularly fortunate in his dealings with the Indians, for while some of the traders, whom his success had attracted to the business had their expeditions attacked and their men killed by the savages, Chouteau's expeditions were exempt from this trouble. At the beginning, his just and humane spirit concurred with his judgment in a general policy of treating the Indians. That policy was fairness, friendliness and confidence, and it saved him from attacks, disasters and losses and made his trading experiences peaceful and successful. He was the wealthiest person in the post, in the village, in the town, and in the city of St. Louis while he lived—the largest land holder and the largest trader, living in the largest mansion and the recognized head of the largest and most influential family. Under the Spanish and French domination, he was simply Monsieur or Mr. Chouteau—the leading Frenchman in a community almost entirely French and in which nothing but French was spoken; but when the transfer in 1803 made him an American citizen and families began to come in from Kentucky, Virginia and other States, it was not long before his popular manners and his high position marked him for promotion. The Americans—with whom, from the beginning, he was and continued to be, on as happy terms as he had been and always continued to be, with the French—could not allow him to go unhonored and so, in 1808, he was appointed a colonel of militia and bore the title of colonel during the remainder of his lifetime. Colonel Chouteau, seems never to have had political aspirations; if he had had such aspirations, with his wealth, kindness and affable manners, he might easily have risen to any coveted position in the Territory or State of Missouri. But he was, nevertheless, a man of affairs and everything was thrust upon him. The government at Washington made him Revolutionary Pension Agent and Commissioner to treat with the Osage Indians. Under the treaty concluded at Ghent, December 24, 1814, between Great Britain and the United States, it was stipulated that the United States should put an end to the warfare with the hostile Indians; and to execute the article above alluded to in good faith, the President appointed Colonel Chouteau one of the commissioners, with full power to conclude a treaty of peace and amnesty with such tribes. Owing to his great influence the hostiles came to Portage des Sioux and signed the treaty. The government held him in such high esteem that it entrusted him with immense sums of money, without even a scratch of a pen in the shape of a bond, and when any trouble arose with the Indians of this region he was chosen as arbiter. A copy of the treaty made by Colonel Chouteau and his associates with the Sac tribe of Indians is in possession of his grandson, J. Gilman Chouteau, and is an exceedingly interesting document. The signature of the Indians attached to it are very odd and ingenious and are specimens of the most primitive style of Indian chirography. In negotiating this treaty, the argument used by the commissioners was given a poetic turn, which appealed to the aborigines and secured the desired results. Said Colonel Chouteau: "Put in your mind that as soon as the British made peace with us they left you in the middle of a prairie without a shade or cover against the sun and rain. The British left you positively in the middle of a prairie, worthy of pity. But we Americans have a large umbrella which covers us against the sun and rain, and we offer you, as friends, a share of it." This picturesque presentation of the case won the Indians, and it is not improbable that some of the descendants of Colonel Chouteau will see that "umbrella" cover the whole of North America. When St. Louis was invested with the dignity of town government in 1809, he was made one of the trustees, and when the territorial legislature appointed a commission to regulate the public schools he was one of the commissioners. He was a justice of the peace, a judge of the court of common pleas, and when the Bank of Missouri was organized in 1817 he was made its first president. In the early days of the town his land extended from what is now Main Street back into the country, and for many years he kindly allowed the part nearest the town to be used as a general burying-ground for those who might not be buried in the

Catholic Church cemetery. In 1825, Lafayette, who was then traveling over the United States, visited St. Louis. It was a great event in the history of the city, for, while the citizens of American lineage delighted to honor him as the friend of Washington and our ally in the Revolution, the French citizens had an additional cause for rejoicing in the fact that he was a Frenchman. Colonel Chouteau was made a member of the committee on arrangements, and was one of the three citizens—Mayor William Carr Lane and Stephen Hempstead being the other two—who rode in the open barouche with Lafayette through the town to the mansion of Pierre Chouteau, where the formal reception took place. At the time of the cession, and for many years afterward, Colonel Auguste Chouteau lived in a spacious mansion on the west side of Main Street, between Market and Walnut, the place occupying the whole square. The house was built of stone, two stories with an attic and dormer window, and with three windows on each side of the main door in front. There was a wide piazza in front, extending round the ends, giving to the mansion that open and generous air which the free-handed hospitality of the proprietor fully bore out; and it was here that many a distinguished person, traveler, author, and adventurer, was entertained; and here, too, the public meetings were held during the times when there was no sufficiently spacious public building that could be used. The only portrait we have of Colonel Chouteau represents a man of about forty-five years of age, with oval face, smooth shaved after the fashion of that day, light brown hair, high, intelligent forehead, classic mouth, straight nose, and the general expression of the face quiet and grave. The steel engraving that forms the frontispiece of the first volume of this work is an accurate copy of this portrait. Auguste Chouteau was married September 21, 1786, at the age of thirty-six years, to Marie Therese Cerre, daughter of Gabriel Cerre, a merchant of Kaskaskia. He died February 24, 1829, in his seventy-ninth year, and was buried in the Catholic Church cemetery on Walnut Street, but his remains were afterward removed to Calvary cemetery, where they rest on the brow of the morning sunlit hill overlooking the great river, on whose bank he founded his lasting monument, that will be the undying pride of generations yet to come. Upon the simple tablet is the epitaph: "Sa vie a ete un modele de vertus civilles et Sociales"—His life was a model without a stain.

Chouteau, Charles P., was born in St. Louis December 2, 1819. He represents the third generation of the family, his father having been Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and his grandfather Pierre Chouteau, Sr., who, although only six years old in 1764, when the first beginning of St. Louis was made, witnessed the commencement of the settlement and shared its fortunes until his death, eighty-five years after, in 1849. This venerable pioneer spent the last years of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Bartholomew Berthold, and died in her house, the "old Berthold mansion," a two-story brick, with a two-story porch in front, which stood until 1867 on the northwest corner of Broadway and Pine Street. Charles P. Chouteau received his earlier education in the school of Mr. Savare, in St. Louis, and at eight years of age was sent to the Jesuit Seminary in the old town of St. Ferdinand, near the city, and six years later was sent to the civil and military school of the Peugnet Brothers, in New York, where he remained four years. All the elder Chouteaus were fur traders, because St. Louis was settled as a trading post, and fur trading of the old style was, for three-quarters of a century and more, the most profitable business with capital that could be followed in the West. Mr. Chouteau's father, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., was, perhaps, the most enterprising and successful of them all; and in the early part of his business life, Charles P. had an opportunity of seeing what it was before it lost its ancient character of romance and adventure, and was trained down to modern methods. In 1838 he was taken into his father's establishment, Chouteau & McKenzie, and there received a part of the business training which prepared him for the long, prosperous and honorable career that followed. After four years' service in this connection, he spent a year in New York, and, after that, two years in Europe. He returned to St. Louis in 1845, and in November of that year was married to Miss Julia Augusta Gratiot, younger of the two daughters of General Charles Gratiot, of the United States Army. He has been continuously in business for over sixty years, and in that time he had much to do with the industrial development of St. Louis, particularly the iron interest, in which he has been con-

cerned since 1850. His grandfather lived to be over ninety-one years of age, his father over seventy-six, and he himself still lives in his eightieth year, the worthy bearer of a name distinguished not only in the settlement of St. Louis, but in every stage of its commercial and industrial growth.

Chouteau, Gabriel Sylvester, was born in St. Louis, December 31, 1794, and died here June 18, 1887. He was a son of Colonel Auguste Chouteau, stepson and companion of Laclede, who shares with Laclede the honor of founding St. Louis. The mother of Gabriel S. was Marie Therese Cerre, the first and only wife of his father. He was educated at Bardstown College, in Kentucky, a Catholic institution, which, at that time, was the leading seat of learning west of the Alleghenies, and spent nearly the whole of his long life in St. Louis. When a young man, he had charge of the old Chouteau Mill, on Chouteau's Pond, and remained in possession of it for so long a time that he came to be distinguished among the other Chouteaus as "the Miller." Born at the close of one century, he lived to near the close of the succeeding one, being in his ninety-third year when he died. He was somewhat under medium height, remarkably cheerful and vivacious in manner, shrewd in business, upright and esteemed by all who knew him. He could hardly have been more thoroughly and genially French if he had been born and had lived in France all his life.

Chouteau, Henry, upon whose shoulders fell the mantle of his illustrious father, Colonel Auguste Chouteau, was born February 11, 1805, in St. Louis, and died November 1, 1855. He was the third son of Colonel Chouteau, who was eldest of the Chouteau family in St. Louis, stepson of Laclede and his chief lieutenant in making the first settlement here. Henry Chouteau was educated at the Catholic College, which at the time stood on Second Street, near Walnut, and which was the first institution of the kind established west of the Mississippi River. In 1827, when he was only twenty-two years of age, he was appointed clerk of the county court and recorder of St. Louis County, positions which he filled continuously until 1842, when he founded the mercantile house of Chouteau & Riley, not long afterward changed to Chouteau & Valle, which continued to be up to the time of his death one of the staunchest and foremost mercantile houses of St. Louis. Mr. Chouteau was known as one of the leading sugar and coffee merchants of his day. It was his custom to spend his winters among the sugar planters of the South, often purchasing the whole output of a plantation and shipping whole steamboat loads of the sugar and molasses thus purchased to his house in St. Louis. In those days of extensive river traffic, it was no uncommon thing for his house and others in St. Louis to receive a consignment of the entire cargo of one of the immense river steamers of that era. At that time the levee was frequently covered for miles with hogsheads of sugar, numberless bags of coffee and miscellaneous freight, and hundreds of steamers were to be seen on the river front loading and unloading. The streets leading to the levee were jammed with drays and other freight-carrying vehicles, and the congestion was such that drivers sometimes had to struggle for hours to make their way out of a jam of this kind. The old-school merchant, whose word was as good as his bond, was much in evidence in St. Louis at that period, and Mr. Chouteau was conspicuous among that class of merchants. He was one of the earliest exporters of the farm products of the Mississippi Valley, and is said to have sent to the foreign markets the first shipments of grain and flour from this port. Mr. Chouteau married, July 10, 1827, Miss Clemence Coursault, of Baltimore. He was in the ill-fated excursion on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, wrecked at the Gasconade Bridge, in 1855, and was one of the thirty persons killed in that disaster. He was a man of full height, frank, open countenance and noble presence, was generous to a fault, and possessed the personal virtues and manners that marked his distinguished father. The large, two-story mansion, with a two-story pillared portico, in which he lived, stood on the site now occupied by the Four Courts, and was for many years a conspicuous landmark in that vicinity.

Chouteau Island.—This island, which has cut some figure in the waywardness of the river, was once larger than Cabaret Island. It was named after one of the elder Chouteaus. Its head was just below Madison, Illinois. It is now no more an island, having been joined

to the mainland on the Illinois side by railroad improvements.

Chouteau, Jean Pierre, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, October 10, 1758, and died in St. Louis, July 10, 1849. He was not of the party that landed at the foot of what is now Walnut Street, and made the first beginning of St. Louis, in February, 1764; he did not come to the settlement until the following September. He was only about six years of age at the time, too young to take any responsible part in the work of founding the trading-post. But he grew up with it, for his whole life, with the exception of the visits he made to his own trading-posts among the Indians, and to New Orleans, Detroit and Montreal in connection with his business, was passed in St. Louis. He was an energetic and successful trader for the first part of his life. He built a fort and established a trading-post in what is now Southeast Missouri, on the headwaters of the Osage—a district abounding in beaver and occupied by the Osage, Pawnee and Kansas Indians. He was very fortunate in dealing with these tribes, gaining their confidence by his fair and upright treatment to such a degree that they learned to call him their father. He prosecuted the fur trade successfully for twenty-five years, withdrawing from it shortly after the transfer of Louisiana Territory to the United States in 1804, and contenting himself with local business in St. Louis. He was held in high esteem by the American population that began to come in after the transfer. His elder brother, Auguste Chouteau, was appointed colonel in the militia, and he himself was made major—and from that time on he was known as Major Chouteau to the end of his life. He was chosen a member of the town council and appointed United States sub-Indian agent for treating with the tribes whose confidence he had gained in his trading operations. Major Chouteau was twice married; first, to Miss Pelagie Kirsereau, July 26, 1783, who died ten years afterward, leaving four children; and next to Miss Brigitte Saucier, of Cahokia, February 14, 1794, who died May 18, 1829, leaving four children. He himself survived to the middle of the century, dying at the age of ninety years and nine months.

Chouteau, Joseph Gilman, was born in St. Louis December 2, 1836, son of Henry and Clemence G. (Coursault) Chouteau. His father was also born in St. Louis, spent all the years of his life in this city, and was killed in the memorable Gasconade Bridge disaster in 1855. His mother, who was the only daughter of Commodore Edward Coursault, of Philadelphia—in his day a leading merchant and ship-owner of that city—died in St. Louis in 1859. Mr. Chouteau is a grandson of Colonel Auguste Chouteau, who laid out the town of St. Louis under the direction of Pierre Laclede, and who was the chief citizen of the French settlement, which was the foundation of the city during the early years of its existence. Born to a rich inheritance, he was educated at St. Louis University, and after devoting some time to travel and study abroad, he returned to St. Louis and engaged in the general commission business as head of the firm of Chouteau & Edwards. In the course of a few years the firm of which he was the head obtained control of a large Southern trade, which proved exceedingly remunerative. At a later date he interested himself in the manufacture of flour, and for some years was the owner of the largest flouring mill in Southern Illinois, located at the town of Waterloo, twenty miles distant from St. Louis. Of this mill, which had a capacity of one thousand barrels per day, and which became famous for the excellence of its products, he was owner for twenty years, disposing of it finally in 1883. Since then he has been interested as an investor in various manufacturing enterprises and in banking institutions as a director and stockholder. He has also been the administrator of several large estates, and to trusts of this character and his private business interests the larger share of his time and attention has been devoted in later years. A thoroughly educated and accomplished gentleman and the master of several languages, he has enjoyed to the fullest extent his extensive travels, and is a cosmopolitan in his manners and tastes. He devotes a share of his time to out-door sports, is an expert horseman, and a lover of the rod and gun. With this love of recreative amusements, however, he couples studious habits, and has always been deeply interested in the mechanical arts, having been the originator of several valuable inventions.

Chouteau, Pierre, son of Jean Pierre Chouteau, and grandson of Laclede, was born at St. Louis, January 19, 1789, and died here, October 16, 1865. Although not so

long-lived as his father, who died in 1849 at the age of ninety-one years, nor his uncle, Auguste Chouteau, who died in 1829 at the age of eighty-one years, nor his cousin, Gabriel Chouteau, who died in 1887, in his ninety-third year, he lived out of one century into the middle of another, and stands as a strong connecting figure between the old era and the new, between the fur-trading post of 1800 and the St. Louis of 1865, with its population of 200,000 and all the agencies and accessories of a modern metropolis. He was known in his day as the prince of the fur-traders. All the Chouteaus before him, and his son, Charles P. Chouteau, after him, were fur-traders, and successful ones, too, but it was he who organized the business into a methodical and efficient system and extended its operations throughout the length and breadth of the vast unsettled West, increased the forts and stations, and established such confidential relations with the Indians that the United States Government was glad to secure his assistance in its distribution of annuities and in other dealings with the tribes. He began his acquaintance with the trade at an early age, being only nineteen years old when he accompanied his father on a perilous expedition among the savages of the upper Missouri. After embarking in the business, as successor to his aged father, he stood for more than forty years the central directing figure of commercial enterprises and development in the regions of the upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Mr. Chouteau's earlier partners in the fur trade, Bartholomew Berthold, Bernard Pratte, Sr., and John P. Cabanne, died in 1831, 1837 and 1841 respectively, and John Jacob Astor, of New York, withdrew from the western branch of the American Fur Company about the year 1834, leaving a portion of his funds, however, still under the management of his old friend. In 1842 the company was reorganized, Mr. Chouteau associating with himself John B. Sarpy, Joseph A. Sire, and J. F. A. Sandford, and the house was thenceforth known as Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Co. The headquarters of the old company had been for many years on the levee, in a rambling building constructed from the rock blasted for its cellars, but after the reorganization, a larger and more commodious building was erected on Washington Avenue, near Main, and here this notable company busily fulfilled and finally closed its mission. It was for a time a rendezvous for strange characters—a meeting-place for persons whom nothing but the fur trade could have brought together—hunters and trappers moving with the silent tread which they had learned in their life of perpetual danger in the far West; deputations of gaudily clad and feathered Indians from the upper Missouri, who were attached to the fortunes of the company and sometimes fond of showing their devotion by too frequent visits to the headquarters; robust, good-natured Canadians, just returned from an expedition, or waiting for the departure of one; gay and brisk French attendants and employes, engaged in unpacking or repacking the bales of furs; visitors from New York, or New Orleans, or Montreal, or from Europe, come to pay their respects to Mr. Chouteau and his partners; with an occasional author, naturalist or traveler, come to ask of the liberal and courteous proprietors the privilege of accompanying the next expedition; and the coming and going loiterers and dependents always found in the retinue of the prosperous St. Louis traders. Mr. Chouteau was fond of active life, with a taste for adventure, and in his younger days would accompany the annual expeditions sent out with goods to be exchanged for furs—for he understood the importance of maintaining the friendship of the tribes among whom his posts were located, and also of keeping up personal relations with the hunters and trappers in the service of the company; and whenever the interests of the fur trade seemed to require a visit to the distant posts he was ready to go. There were always dangers to be encountered, but Mr Chouteau possessed a courage which even the hunters and Indian fighters in the service of the company respected; and when it came to hardships, he was always ready to take his share of them with the others. Occasionally, too, he was called to the East and to Europe; but he managed the extensive business of his company from St. Louis, and it was in the office of the company that he was usually to be found, seated at his desk, conducting the important correspondence, examining the accounts, receiving the visitors who came with letters of introduction, engaged in easy conversation with his partners, or passing through the factory examining the packs, with a pleasant word for everyone whom he encountered. The books, voluminous correspondence and miscellaneous papers of the famous poltry

house, together with those of the original Missouri Fur Company and the American Fur Company which preceded it, were fortunately preserved after his death and are still in the possession of his grandson and namesake, Pierre Chouteau. They are said to abound in curious and interesting facts of the pioneer times, their personages, customs and notable incidents; and it is fortunate that they are in the keeping of a gentleman who is a worthy representative of this historic family and who takes the heartiest interest in the early history of St. Louis and the West. Pierre Chouteau, Jr., was a man of noble presence, erect, uncommonly tall, of a countenance habitually grave and thoughtful in repose, but in conversation animated and cheerful. His manners were easy and affable. He had had to do with the accomplished society of Eastern and European cities, with the army officers, authors, explorers and adventurers with whom St. Louis was a starting point and returning point; and with Indian chiefs, trappers and Indian fighters—and he was equally at home with all—the liberal patron, the upright merchant, and the accomplished man of the world. He was married to Emilie Gratiot, June 15, 1815, and had five children: Emilie, who married John F. Sandford; Julie, who married William Maffitt; Charles P. Chouteau, still living in 1898; and Pierre Charles and Benjamin Wilson Chouteau, who died in infancy.

Chouteau, Pierre, was born at St. Louis, July 30, 1849, son of Charles P. and Julia Augusta (Gratiot) Chouteau. Mr. Chouteau's lineage runs through two of the historic families of St. Louis, his mother having been a daughter of General Charles Gratiot, whose father married Victoire Chouteau. After receiving a thorough education in St. Louis his tastes and talents inclined strongly to the mechanical arts, and with the object of developing and disciplining them and turning them to active usefulness for the benefit of others he went to Europe and took the course in the Royal School of Arts, Mines and Manufactures, at Liege, Belgium. When he returned in 1874 he contemplated engaging in civil engineering, for which he was well prepared, but his father needed his assistance in the management of his business properties, and he has never found the opportunity to devote himself exclusively to the vocation in which he delighted, and in which he would certainly have risen to eminence. As the father advanced in years his business devolved chiefly upon the son, with the result of making Mr. Chouteau a very busy man of affairs. Nevertheless, he has found time to give some attention to the mechanical arts and to exhibit his mechanical genius in the invention of appliances and devices, whose merit is recognized and demonstrated in their general adoption. Mr. Chouteau's tastes and inclinations are not exclusively mechanical. They incline to literature and art, and lead him into other quiet fields, where he finds recreation after the exacting duties of his business. He is an accomplished writer and accurate critic, and there are few whose opinion of a work of art, whether it be edifice, painting, statue or literary composition, is as valuable as his. He has a fond affection for old things, old names and old places in and around the city founded by his ancestors, and where they have lived for nearly a hundred and forty years, and he could, with the pictures of old houses and objects in his possession, almost reproduce the appearance of St. Louis as it was three-quarters of a century ago. He is an active member of the Missouri Historical Society, and has done more, probably, than any one else to collect and preserve ancient documents, papers and books illustrating the early conditions and history of our city. He is a man of fortune, as his father and grandfather and great-grandfather were before him—for the Chouteaus are far-seeing, prudent men of business, who have usually commanded success, whether in trading, manufacturing or investing—and his purse is always ready to respond liberally to a cause that appeals to his sympathy for the distressed, or to any enterprise in behalf of the welfare of the city of which he has such good reason to be proud. November 27, 1882, Mr. Chouteau married Miss Lucille M. Chauvin, who comes, like himself, of one of the old French families of St. Louis.

Chouteau, Marie Therese Bourgeois, wife of the founder of St. Louis, and ancestress of a family which has been most prominently identified with the history of St. Louis from its beginning down to the present time, was born Marie Therese Bourgeois, in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1733, and died in St. Louis, August 14, 1814. Being left an orphan at an early age, she was placed in the Ursuline Convent, from which she married

Auguste Rene Chouteau. This marriage did not prove congenial, and a separation was effected; she afterward married Laclede, with whom she came to St. Louis. She was unquestionably a woman of unusual sagacity and intelligence. During Laclede's lifetime, with Auguste, her eldest son, she controlled and directed his affairs at St. Louis during his frequent absences on trading expeditions, and after his death she continued to be engaged to a considerable extent in the fur trade, made extensive investments in real estate and acquired a great deal of property. That she was a woman of strong character is evidenced by the fact that she left a marked impress on the community in which she lived for fifty years, and in which she died, honored and esteemed, at the age of eighty-one years. Her house was for three years the home of St. Ange de Bellerive, commandant of the post of St. Louis, and it was there that he died, after appointing his friend Laclede his executor.

Chouteau's Journal.—In every history of St. Louis which has been published are to be found more or less frequent references to "Chouteau's Journal," and the history of that document is of interest. Colonel Auguste Chouteau, who laid out the town of St. Louis under the direction of Laclede, and who doubtless believed, as did Laclede, that an important city was to grow up here, evidently intended to preserve material for a full account of the founding and early settlement of the place, and kept a journal with that object in view. In later years this journal was entrusted to Jean Nicholas Nicollet, a French scientist, who came to the United States and to St. Louis to learn something of the geology of the Upper Mississippi Valley, and who was for a considerable time in the service of the United States government in connection with geological and hydrostatic surveys of this region. Nicollet carried the journal away from St. Louis with him, and some time later all but a fragment of it was destroyed by fire in Baltimore. This fragment of the journal consists of fourteen folio pages, closely written in the French language, with many interlineations. It was returned to the Chouteau family and presented, in 1857, by Gabriel S. Chouteau to the Mercantile Library, in which it is still preserved. A translation, made by J. Givin Brown and J. Wilmer Stith, was published in 1858.

Chouteau's Mill.—See "Landmarks in Old St. Louis."

Chouteau's Pond.—"Joseph Miguel Taillon was one of the early pioneers. He came to St. Louis from the settlements on the east side of the Mississippi in 1765. He was then about forty-eight years old. The wise forecast of Laclede attracted settlers by concessions of land. A grant of half a block on the north side of Market, between Main and Second, was made to Mr. Taillon. On this lot he built a stone house, forty-eight by thirty feet. This building was for many years one of the largest dwellings in the village. Here Mr. Taillon lived for more than forty years, and died at the beginning of the present century, at the advanced age of about ninety. Though so illiterate that he could not write his name, he was by no means deficient in talent. His native aptitude for business led to his appointment as one of the trustees of the village. To Taillon belongs the credit of creating an artificial pond in the valley of the 'Cul de Sac.' Three miles from the Mississippi, near the west end of Laclede Avenue, there is a large spring, whose copious waters formed the rivulet which the French called 'La Petite Riviere.' The little stream wound through the valley in a southeasterly direction, and emptied into the river a short distance below the foot of Convent Street. The progress of improvement long since obliterated the old channel of the brook, and now the crystal waters of Rock Spring flow to the river through the massive arches of the Mill Creek sewer. In 1765 only one or two small grist-mills, impelled by horse or ox power, existed in St. Louis. Soon after his arrival, Taillon conceived the idea of erecting a water-mill, and at once proceeded to carry his plan into execution. Having obtained the requisite authority, he dammed the Rock Creek rivulet and built, near the intersection of Ninth and Poplar Streets, the frame mill, with one set of stones. He operated the mill for about two years, and then sold it to Pierre Laclede Ligueste for four hundred livres. The date of the sale was December 2, 1767, but possession was not given until March 22, 1768. Laclede enlarged the capacity of the mill. He put in two sets of stones and secured the necessary

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increase of water power by raising the height of the dam. The mill remained in the possession of Laclede until his death, in June, 1778. July 4, 1779, the mill, together with two hundred and forty arpens of land, was sold at public auction to Auguste Chouteau for two thousand livres. Colonel Chouteau retained possession of this property until his death, in 1829. During the half century of his ownership he made many improvements. The wooden mill of Taillon was torn down and on its site a larger mill, built of stone, was erected. When in the course of time the growth of the village required greater facilities for the manufacture of flour the second mill was removed and replaced by a still larger stone mill. It is not probable that they were built on the same site. In order to avoid any interruption of supplies it is likely that the second mill was allowed to remain until the completion of the third. But all three of the mills stood in the neighborhood of Ninth and Poplar Streets. The area of the pond was largely extended by repeated elevations of the dam. By a gradual acquisition of the adjoining property Colonel Chouteau added eleven hundred and twenty arpens to his original purchase, and became sole proprietor of all the land upon the borders of the pond. This mill tract was nearly three miles long and about three-quarters of a mile wide. It stretched from the neighborhood of Rock Spring to the front line of the field-lots on Fourth Street, and from Chouteau Avenue to Market Street. The board of land commissioners confirmed Colonel Chouteau's title to this land June 7, 1810. According to the United States survey the tract embraced eleven hundred and fifty-five and one-quarter acres. The descendants of Chouteau still retain a part of the Mill Creek estate. Colonel Chouteau survived most of the original settlers of St. Louis. During the fifty years of his occupancy of the mill site thousands came to the village, to whom tradition even had never mentioned the prior ownership of Taillon. The talk was given upon the false assumption that this body of water owed its existence to Colonel Chouteau. But the title which popular error conferred is essentially just. Auguste Chouteau expanded the little mill pond of Taillon to the dimensions of a small lake, and was virtually the creator of 'Chouteau's Pond.' The pond was a type of French life. It combined pleasure with utility. Apart from its industrial service it contributed largely to the fund of social enjoyment; picnics gathered upon its banks; pleasure-parties sailed over its limpid depths; its moonlit shores were the trysting-places of young love; there boatmen sought healthful recreation or tested their strength in competitions of speed: sportsmen went there to catch fish or to shoot aquatic game; bathers sought relief from the sultry heat of summer in the coolness of its retired waters. But in the course of time a sad change came over the scene; the romance vanished; the city extended along the banks; the pond itself became the receptacle of impure drainage; the unwholesome accumulations began to awaken a solicitude for the public health. The removal of the pond and the construction of a sewer seemed to be the only effectual means of improving the hygenic condition of Mill Creek. But the change which sanitary considerations had first suggested was ultimately effected by the demand for public improvements. The Missouri Pacific Railroad needed an outlet to the Mississippi. Its central position, easy grade, public accessibility, and freedom from costly improvements unmistakably indicated the valley of Mill Creek as the location of the railroad approach to the river, and it was appropriated to this use. The valley is now the site of the great Central Station, and the convenient avenue of railroad passage through the city. Research has failed to find in the municipal records any mention of the date of drainage. The water was not all let out at one time; the great body was drawn off probably in 1852 or 1853, but the deepest parts of the pond were not fully drained till several years later."—(S. Waterhouse, in Scharf's History of St. Louis.)

Chouteau Valley Maennerchor.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Christy, William, distinguished among the pioneers of St. Louis for his formative genius, breadth of view and public spirit, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1764; son of Captain Thomas Christy, who served in the British-American army in the French and Indian War, was wounded in the battle of Monongahela, fought in 1755, and retreated with the remnant of the army under Colonel George Washington after Braddock's defeat. His ancestors came to this country

from the County Down, Ireland, but were of Scottish origin of the famous clan Moyallan. Subsequent to the French and Indian war Captain Thomas Christy settled at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where the son was born. Later the family removed to Fort Pitts, Pennsylvania, and still later to a farm in Kentucky, where both the parents died when William Christy was fifteen years of age. Two sisters younger than himself were left under his care, and, although all were provided for by a comfortable inheritance, it devolved upon him to find a comfortable home for his sisters and provide for their care and keeping. That he was a courageous and manly youth is evidenced by the fact that, although the journey was one beset with many perils, he escorted his sisters back to Pennsylvania, finding a home for them with an aunt who resided in Pittsburg. Returning then to Kentucky he mastered the science of surveying, and for several years thereafter followed that vocation in the State of Kentucky and the Territory of Indiana. In 1788, while Kentucky was still a part of Virginia, Governor Randolph, of the Old Dominion, appointed him lieutenant of a troop of cavalry organized in Jefferson County. He participated in the campaign against the Northwest Indians in 1791 as adjutant of General St. Clair's forces, and in 1792 was made adjutant of the First Regiment of Kentucky militia. In 1795 he participated in the campaigns against the Indians of the Northwest under General Anthony Wayne, returning to Kentucky after the treaty of peace at Greenville so broken in health, as a result of the hardships and privations which he had endured, that he never afterward regained full physical strength and vigor. Having considerable landed possessions in Kentucky he devoted himself thereafter to agricultural pursuits until health considerations prompted him to dispose of his Kentucky interests and remove to St. Louis. Settling in the little French village, which had shortly before that been transferred to the United States as a part of the Territory of Louisiana, in the year 1804, he at once became conspicuous among the men who inaugurated an era of progress and laid the foundations of the city of St. Louis. In 1806, soon after the earliest courts of the District of Louisiana were organized under the authority of the United States Government, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the District of St. Louis. In 1809 he was made a trustee of the village organization, which embraced the town and precincts of St. Louis, and the same year was appointed aid-de-camp on the military staff of Governor Meriwether Lewis and Major in command of the Louisiana Rangers for the protection of the frontier settlement. At that time these settlements were frequently threatened by hostile Indians, and Major Christy was charged with the important responsibility of protecting them against the savages for the reason, tersely expressed by Governor Lewis when he said that he knew "Major Christy to be wise in counsel and swift in action." In 1812 he was reappointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and also of the Court of Quarter Sessions. In 1814 he was designated to act as Auditor of Public Accounts for the Territory of Missouri, and, when a State Government was formed, was appointed to the same office under that authority. He was Register of the Government Land Office in St. Louis for a period of thirteen years, serving under Presidents Monroe, Adams and Jackson, and resigning the office in 1833 when his impaired health and advancing years compelled him to rid himself of some of his burdens. As a public official in these various capacities he was without reproach, and his services were of great value to the infant city of St. Louis and to the State of Missouri. He was a man of very considerable means when he first came to St. Louis, and he appears to have had, from the start, an abiding faith in the future of the town. His range of vision was wide and his forecasts of the future, although perhaps falling short of what has since been realized, were prophetic. Investing largely in lands in and contiguous to the village, he began building for the future, laying out more than fifty blocks in what is now the heart of the city. He also projected and laid out the town of North St. Louis; dedicated to the city—in company with his business associates, Colonel William Chambers and Major Thomas Wright—three public places, or circles, for church, park and school purposes, and promoted many other public improvements. His home was known as the "old Christy mansion," and was one of the early homesteads of St. Louis, famous for its hospitality and for the good cheer which always pervaded the family circle. His wife, who, before her marriage, was Martha

Thompson Taylor, was a daughter of Edward and Sally Taylor, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, and a near relative to President Zachary Taylor. She was a typical Kentucky woman, and, as children grew up about them, the home of Major and Mrs. Christy became one of the most attractive social centers of St. Louis, and continued to be such until the death of Major Christy in 1837. His widow survived until 1849, and some years after her death the remains of these two worthy and distinguished pioneers were deposited in the same grave in Bellefontaine Cemetery. Their children were Virginia Christy, who married Dr E. Bathurst Smith and continued to reside in St. Louis to the end of her life; Harriet Christy, who married Captain James S. Dean, of the United States Army; Edmund Christy, who died unmarried; Howard Christy, who married Miss Susan Preston, of Kentucky; Sarah Christy, who married Dr. Bernard G. Farrar, of St. Louis; Mary Christy, who married Major Thomas Wright, of the United States Army; Matilda Christy, who first married Dr. Walker and afterward Colonel N. P. Taylor, of Kentucky; Frances Christy, who married Major Taylor Berry, of the United States Army, and afterward Judge Robert Wash, of the Supreme Court of Missouri; and Eliza Christy, who married General William H. Ashley, one of the early members of Congress from Missouri.

Christian Alliance.—A religious society which is of New York origin and is designed to bring together members of all religious bodies in an effort to promote the moral and spiritual betterment of mankind. Rev. A. B. Simpson organized a church bearing this name at Nineteenth and Morgan streets in St. Louis in 1895. The work languished after a time and the society was practically disbanded, but at a meeting held in the old Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Seventeenth and Locust streets, May 29, 1898, it was reorganized under the name "Christian and Missionary Alliance." The Young Women's Christian Training Home, at the corner of Eighteenth and Locust streets, is conducted under the auspices of the new organization.

Christian Brothers' College.—In 1849 Archbishop Kenrick sent an invitation to the Order of Christian Brothers—founded in the latter part of the seventeenth century, in France—to send representatives to this city to establish here a Catholic Educational Institution for young men. In response to this invitation three members of that Brotherhood, which now numbers over sixteen thousand and has under its tuition in different parts of the world more than five hundred thousand pupils, came to St. Louis and laid the foundation of an institution, which is now widely known. The Christian Brothers' College of this city was the second institution of its kind founded in the United States, and was first conducted in what was known as "Bishop Rosati's Old Palace," near the Cathedral. The year following their coming to St. Louis the Brothers took charge of the parochial school of the Jesuit Church, at the corner of Eighth and Walnut Streets. From there they removed to the corner of Eighth and Cerre Streets, where they opened a school in 1850. In 1851 they removed to the corner of Sixteenth and Chestnut Streets. In 1853 Brother Patrick became director of the school, and in 1855 it was incorporated as the "Academy of the Christian Brothers." In 1871 the property now occupied by the College, on Easton Avenue, near King's Highway, was purchased, and in 1882 the institution was removed to handsome buildings erected on this valuable property. The tract of land owned by the Brothers contains about thirty-five acres and is a beautiful and picturesque site for an institution of this character. The average annual attendance of the College is now about three hundred and fifty, and among its graduates are numbered many prominent men residing in St Louis and elsewhere.

Christian Church.—This body had its origin at the beginning of the present century as a movement for Christian union. It has two sources—one the great revival at Cane Ridge, Kentucky, in which Barton W. Stone was a leading spirit, the other the work of Thomas and Alexander Campbell in Western Pennsylvania. These two movements originated independently and were at first somewhat dissimilar, but ultimately flowed together, and constitute the Reformation or Restoration movement of the nineteenth century.

The Christian Churches do not propose a new creed basis upon which to unite the church; they do not attempt to reform a corrupt

Christianity, but passing by all the symbols and councils of the centuries, they plead for a restoration of primitive Christianity, its doctrines, its ordinances, its fruits; for a return to the days of the apostles, when the church was one, with "one faith, one Lord, one baptism." —Acts 2 : 38-47 ; Eph. 4 : 5.

Name and Creed.

They do not object to any scriptural name for the church. In the West their churches are known as Christian Churches, or Churches of Christ; in the East, to avoid confounding them with a Unitarian body, Churches of the Disciples. The individual members are called Christians, or Disciples of Christ. They do not claim to be, collectively, *the* Church of Christ, nor do they mean to monopolize the name of Christian. But they protest against human names as divisive and unauthorized. Their creed is a simple affirmation of the divinity of Christ, in the language of scripture—"Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God."—Matt. 16 : 16. Theological formulas as authoritative statements and conditions of church membership they oppose as being without warrant and gendering strife and division. But they do not object to such statements put forth for information.

Ordinances.

The Disciples observe the Lord's Supper every Lord's day, not as a sacrament, but as a memorial. Their baptism is that of the New Testament—the immersion in water of a penitent believer in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

Nothing ought to be required as a condition of church membership that the apostles did not require. They aim to make the conditions of membership as broad as the conditions of salvation and identical with them. A fresh study of the scriptures shows that the rationale of salvation is as follows: 1. Faith in Jesus as the Christ, the Son of God. 2. Repentance, the abandonment of sin for righteousness. 3. Confession and baptism. 4. A life of obedience and faith.

In common with all evangelical believers, they receive the Bible as containing a divine revelation. This revelation, they hold, is progressive, culminating in Christ. A "Thus saith the Lord" is with them an end of controversy. They distinguish sharply between the Mosaic and the Christian institutions, and prefer to speak of Bible things in Bible terms, rejecting much of theological language as inadequate and confusing.

These people have made a valuable contribution to the life of the times. When their work began sectarian prejudice was so bitter that if a man could not worship in a church of his own faith and order he would not worship in any. Other forces have contributed to a more irenic state of religious society, but the Disciples of Christ believe that their plea for union in Christ has done much to develop a sweeter spirit. They have more than a dozen colleges and universities, together with a large number of secondary schools, and are establishing chairs of the English Bible at State Universities, this work now being conducted in Michigan, California, Oregon, Missouri and Georgia.

The Disciples are actively engaged in the usual lines of missionary and benevolent work, contributing in 1897, for Foreign Missions, $137,344.20; Home Missions, $105,652.48; education and benevolence, $207,064. The growth of this body has been phenomenal. They now number, in all lands, 1,101,181, having 10,653 congregations, 7,772 Sunday schools, 4,118 Christian Endeavor Societies, 6,224 ministers, and church property valued at $17,616,782.

The Church in St. Louis.

The first congregation of Christians, willing to be known as Christians only, or Disciples of Christ, was organized in St. Louis February 19th, 1837, by Robert B. Fife, not a preacher, but a devout and faithful man of God. For a time the congregation met in the Sheppard Schoolhouse, opposite the courthouse, but by death and removal their number was so reduced that they were compelled to cease meeting as a separate congregation. The few members who remained met with the Baptist Church, on the northwest corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, until the year 1842, when the church was reorganized, Robert B. Fife still being the leader.

Meetings were held in the Wainwright Schoolhouse, then in Lyceum Hall, northeast corner of Pine and Third Streets, until finally the congregation bought a lot on the corner of Sixth and Franklin Avenue and erected a modest frame structure. Outgrowing these quarters, they later built a two-story brick

church on the west side of Fifth Street, now Broadway, north of Franklin Avenue.

In 1863, on account of the growth of the business section, the church disposed of its Broadway property and bought an Episcopal Church on the corner of Seventeenth and Olive Streets, where it remained until about the year 1889, when it built and moved to the stone building in which it now worships, on Locust Street, near Compton Avenue. Among the ministers who served this First Church were the following: Joseph S. Patton, Samuel S. Church, Alexander Proctor, B. H. Smith, Henry H. Haley, W. J. Pettigrew, John A. Brooks, W. H. Hopson, O. A. Carr, T. P. Haley, W. E. Hall, J. C. Tully, O. A. Bartholomew, J. L. Parsons, W. A. Foster and the present incumbent, Frank O. Fannon.

When the First Church moved west the Second Church was organized, meeting for a number of years at Eighth and Mound Streets, now in a commodious brick building at Eleventh and Tyler. Its ministers have been Alfred Padon, William Hatch, E. V. Rice, Albert Myles, H. T. Buff, Rev. Anderson, J. H. Smart, J. A. Berry, Chaplain George G. Mullins, W. W. Hopkins, J. M. Hoffman and A. B. Moore.

In the year 1871 differences arose in the First Church over the use of instrumental music in religious worship. Those who maintained that it was entirely legitimate were dismissed, and organized the third congregation, known as the Central Christian Church, which met for a time in a hall on the corner of Fourteenth and St. Charles Streets. Subsequently it occupied a building on Twenty-third and Washington Avenue, and after selling this and meeting in Pickwick Theater and Garrison Hall, it built the brick church it now occupies, in Finney Avenue, near Grand. This congregation has been served by the following ministers: D. P. Henderson, Enos Campbell, Joseph H. Foy, J. H. Garrison (pulpit supply), Calvin S. Blackwell, J. M. Trible, R. C. Cave, G. A. Hoffman (pulpit supply) and Frank G. Tyrrell.

In January, 1890, during the ministry of R. C. Cave, a division occurred in this congregation over the fundamentals of Christian faith. It was a severe test for many and resulted in the loss of about one-third the members, with the pastor, who organized what is known as the Non-Sectarian Church, on Lindell and Vandeventer Avenues, repudiating the New Testament basis of the church.

The Fourth Church was organized March 19, 1882, meeting for a while in a hall at 4106 North Broadway, moving into its present home at the corner of Penrose and Blair Streets August, 1886. It has been served by the following preachers: J. A. Berry, Don DeSchullie, Gay Waters, B. W. Johnson, T. W. Grafton, W. B. Young, J. H. Foy, J. T. Boone, W. H. Johnson and W. H. Kern, the present pastor.

The Fifth Church, 3331 South Seventh Street, was organized in July, 1889, growing out of a mission conducted by W. W. Hopkins and others, members of the Second Church. It has been served by W. H. Kuhne, E. H. Kellar and W. F. Haman, the present incumbent. The sixth congregation, the Mt. Cabanne Church, was organized on January 1, 1891, and installed at once in the neat stone building on the corner of King's Highway and Morgan Street. O. A. Bartholomew, G. A. Hoffman and D. R. Dungan have been its pastors, the latter being in charge now.

The seventh congregation, known as Beulah Church, grew out of a mission Sunday school conducted by the Mt. Cabanne Church. It was organized September 3, 1893, in a new chapel, which had been erected for it. E. M. Smith has been the efficient pastor of this church from its organization. On April 1, 1894, the eighth congregation was organized as the Compton Heights Christian Church. It occupies a brick chapel on the corner of California and St. Vincent Avenues, and has been ministered to by J. T. Boone, W. B. Young, J. L. Parsons and W. W. Sniff.

The church at Tuxedo, one of the suburbs of St. Louis, was organized January 6, 1895, by the work of O. A. Bartholomew. E. N. Tucker and Luther Moore have been its pastors. On June 3, 1894, O. A. Bartholomew built and organized the West End Church, corner Plymouth and Hamilton Avenues, and has preached for it since.

Out of the preaching of W. A. Foster and others the church at Ellendale was organized, in the fall of 1896, after a protracted meeting conducted by H. E. Monser. J. G. Encell, E. N. Tucker and W. W. Hopkins have preached here. The twelfth church, the Carondelet, grew out of a mission conducted by W. F. Haman and members of the Fifth Church, in the latter part of 1896. It was

served for a time by J. L. Parsons and afterward by S. R. Lewis.

Besides these twelve churches the Disciples of Christ have a colored church in South St. Louis, with its own church building, to which E. W. Hayes ministered as the first pastor. It is known as the Lasea Christian Church.

The East St. Louis, Illinois, church was organized by J. T. Boone and his helpers, and though in a different State, is really a part of the work of the Disciples in St. Louis. It is a flourishing church, and has been ministered to by F. R. Stutzman, H. R. Trickett, W. R. Jinnett, the present pastor, and others. The City Mission Board, to which much of the growth of latter years is due, was organized May 21, 1888. The Christian Woman's Benevolent Association has built and now conducts a fine Orphans' Home on Aubert Avenue, near the Suburban Railway. The Christian Publishing Company, the largest publishing concern of the Brotherhood, was organized in St. Louis in 1873.

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Christian Endeavor Union.— This organization, which has attained a wonderful growth throughout the world, was founded with the object of promoting "a Christian spirit among young people, to increase their mutual acquaintance, make them more useful in the service of God and more closely identified with the various activities of the Church." The first Christian Endeavor Society was organized and founded about 1882 at Williston, Maine, by Rev. F. E. Clarke, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place, and from that start the Christian Endeavor Union has grown to what it now is, having a membership in the world of three and a half million and numbering forty thousand societies, with floating societies on battle-ships. Societies now exist in every civilized country of the world except Russia. The organization is strong in England, and in the year 1900 the International Convention of the World's Christian Endeavorers will be held in London, at the same time of the World's Fair in Paris. The headquarters are now in Boston, Massachusetts. The motto is, "For Christ and the Church." The St. Louis Christian Endeavor Union is composed of young people's societies in ninety Protestant Churches, having a membership of about 3,500. The Union was organized about 1885. They send out evangelical committees, who hold meetings at the workhouse, jail and various other places. The St. Louis Union is a part of the Missouri State Union.

Christian Mission.—A church established at 2102 Franklin Avenue in 1896, soon after the great cyclone, by Rev. J. L. Parsons, who, previous to the cyclone, had been pastor of the Compton Heights Christian Church, and J. F. Dann, who had been leader of song in the same church. The Compton Heights Church, located at the corner of California and St. Vincent Avenues, in St. Louis, was totally destroyed by the cyclone, and it was this event which caused the two gentlemen above named to inaugurate a new Christian work in another part of the city. In August of 1896 they rented a double storeroom on Franklin Avenue and established there an independent, non-sectarian mission, to which they gave the name "Christian Mission." The work was continued under their joint leadership until January of 1897, when Mr. Parsons was called to another field and Mr. Dann, who had previously been a business man, took entire charge of the mission work, devoting himself thereafter to the ministry. His preaching resulted in many conversions, and the membership of this mission church increased rapidly. Wealthy friends of Mr. Dann became interested in the poor of the city who lived in the neighborhood or frequented the Mission, and during the winter months of the year 1897 hundreds of families were clothed, fed and made comfortable through the efforts of the mission preacher and those whom he had interested in caring for the needy and unfortunate. During the summer of 1897 Mr. Dann preached in a large tent at the corner of Locust and Twenty-second Streets, and his evangelical labors were productive of much good. His work has attracted much attention in the religious circles of the city, and the Mission of which he and his wife are the recognized heads is at the present time, 1898, one of the well-known religious institutions of the city.

Christian Orphans' Home.—This orphanage was established and is supported by "The Benevolent Association of the Christian Church," a national organization composed of the women of that denomination. In February, 1889, a small house was rented and

a "Home" opened for orphan children, particularly, though not exclusively, those of the Christian Church, both sexes being admitted. Thirteen were cared for during the first year. In February, 1894, a handsome and commodious building, erected by the Association at a cost of $30,000, was opened for occupancy. This structure, situated at 915 Aubert Avenue, is of red brick, three and one-half stories high. It has accommodation for one hundred and fifty children, and numbered in 1898 109 occupants. The cost of running the Home with its present number of inmates is $5,000 yearly. Since the Home was founded six hundred children have been accommodated, coming from twenty-two States. The Home is managed by committees appointed by the Executive Board of the Benevolent Association of the Christian Church, whose officers were in 1898, president, Mrs. H. M. Meier; vice-president, Mrs. J. H. Garrison; recording secretary, Mrs. O. C. Shedd; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. K. Hansbrough; treasurer, Mrs. R. D. Patterson. It is supported mainly by contributions from churches of the Christian denomination in St. Louis and Missouri, assisted largely by the churches in other States, as its doors are open to any child sent by any Christian Church, provided such church, if able, assists in the support of the Home. The age of admission is from three to fourteen years. Those under ten years of age are instructed in the Home school and kindergarten; the older children attend the public schools. Half-orphans are admitted for such small and varying remuneration as the parents can afford. Children, when given wholly to the Home, are placed while young—in most cases by adoption—in good homes, when opportunity affords and the happiness and welfare of the child is served. Otherwise they are educated in the Home, care being taken to develop any marked aptitude. At present two talented little girls are being instructed in the fine arts, one in music and the other in drawing; and the Home is seeking special patrons among the wealthy for individual children gifted by nature. A monthly paper called "The Orphans' Cry" is ably edited by Mrs. Hansbrough in the interest of the Home, and will, under a new name, become at an early date the organ of the association.

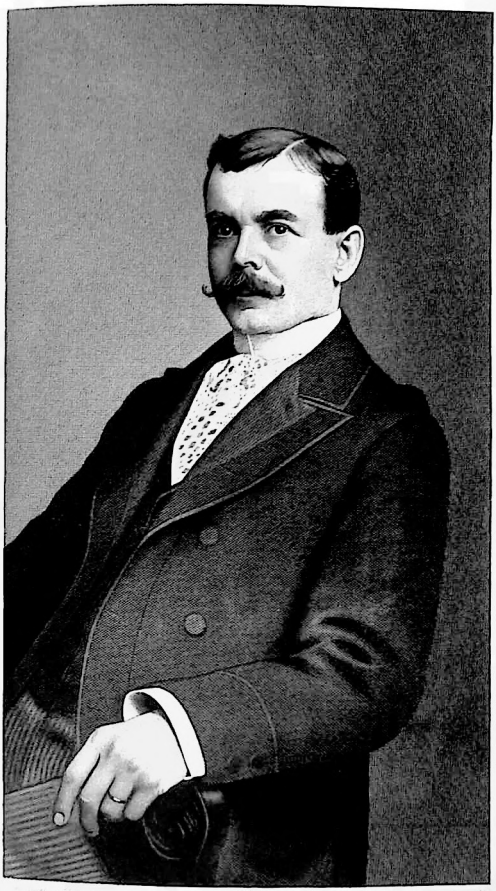
Christian Scientists.—The founder and discoverer of Christian Science was the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, who established a church in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1866. In September, 1893, she advised the directors of the First Church of Christian Scientists in Boston to lay the foundations for a church building in October, which was completed in 1894, at a cost of $220,000. In 1898 the church had a membership of 13,000 in Boston. Besides the parent church, about 120 other churches have been established in the United States. The Christian Scientist Church was organized in St. Louis in 1893, by Mrs. Julia Field King, who took charge of it. It started with about forty members. Mrs. King was the first teacher in the field. The church organization was perfected in the early part of 1894, and a charter from the State was obtained the same year. The church edifice at 2726 Pine Street was dedicated November 25, 1895, the society then numbering fifty persons. In 1898 it numbered two hundred, with an average attendance of over 400. There is but one church in St. Louis, but churches have been established in nearly all the principal cities and towns of Missouri Christian Science has a theological or spiritual aspect, but is best known to the public through its application to the healing of disease. The Christian Scientists believe that God is omniscient—all science, all truth. They do not believe in miracles, which are impossible. "Jesus Christ did the will of His Father scientifically and in accord with natural law. He healed the sick, raised the dead, and dominated natural laws. Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe." Hence the conjoining of the words "Christian" and "Science" in the new church.

Christy, Andrew, pioneer, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1799, and died in St. Louis, August 11, 1869. At an early age he removed with his parents to Illinois, and in 1826 he was engaged in lead-mining at Galena. Subsequently he removed to St. Clair County and engaged in business with his brother, Samuel C. Christy, opposite St. Louis. In 1832 the Christy Brothers, in partnership with Bernard Pratte, John O'Fallon, John H. Gay, Charles Mulliken, Adam L. Mills and William C. Wiggins, bought the ferry franchises of Samuel Wiggins, and a few years afterward Andrew Christy and his sister-in-law, Mrs. McLane Christy, became owners of the majority of the stock and the ferry

passed under his control. He was noted for his public spirit and liberal ideas, and the conduct of the ferry by him was eminently satisfactory to the community and advantageous to St. Louis. In the period between 1835 and 1840, when the harbor of St. Louis was threatened with a diversion of the channel of the Mississippi, he took an active part in the meetings and measures which resulted in the work for preventing the diversion. He was a man of popular manners and was chosen to the Missouri Legislature in 1851. He was never married, and at his death he left his large fortune to his brothers and sisters and their children.

Church, Alonzo Christy, lawyer, who has been the representative of important property interests in St. Louis since his early manhood, and who belongs to the younger class of business men, now most active in advancing the interests of the city, was born at Fort Wichita, then in the Indian Territory, November 3, 1859. His father, who was then stationed at Fort Wichita, was an officer in the United States army at that time, and later served with distinction in the Confederate army until his death, in 1862. His great-great-grandfather, Colonel Timothy Church, and his great-grandfather, Reuben Church, both served in the same regiment of militia from Cumberland County, New York, during the Revolutionary War, the one as lieutenant-colonel commandant of the regiment and the other beginning as lieutenant in his father's regiment, in 1782, the seventh year of our independence. Alonzo Church, the grandfather of Alonzo C. Church, who was a Presbyterian doctor of divinity, was at one time president of the State University of Georgia. Mr. Church's mother, who some years after the death of her husband, Colonel John Reuben Church, became Mrs. M. F. Scanlan, and whose charms of person and womanly graces have made her one of the social leaders of St. Louis, has been written of at length elsewhere in these volumes, and in that connection mention has been made of the notable Jarrot and Christy families, from which Mr. Church is descended in this line. His education began in the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, and later he went abroad with his mother and spent some time at school in France and Germany, where he acquired, among other accomplishments, a thorough knowledge of the French and German languages. Returning then to St. Louis he matriculated in St. Louis University, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1880. Immediately after completing his college course he studied law at the St. Louis Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1882. The responsibility of caring for his mother's estate and managing her property interests devolved upon him as soon as he attained his majority, and as a result he became almost immediately officially connected with several of the leading corporations of St. Louis. For several years he has been a director and vice-president of the Wiggins Ferry Company, the St. Louis Transfer Railway Company and the East St. Louis Connecting Railway Company. He is connected professionally as well as officially with these corporations as their counsel. He is a member of the St. Louis Club, the University and the Noonday Clubs. A Democrat by inheritance and conviction, he has from time to time taken an active interest in political campaigns, and in 1890 was elected to the Missouri Legislature, of which body he was a useful and able member. June 25, 1895, Mr. Church married Miss Carlota Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs John O'Fallon Clark. Mrs. Church is the great-grand-niece of General George Rogers Clark, whose brilliant achievements won a vast territory for the United States, extending its western boundary from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi. She is a great-granddaughter of General William Clark of "Lewis and Clark Expedition" fame, and later Governor of the Territory of Missouri from 1813 until the State was admitted to the Union. In the maternal line Mrs. Church is a great-granddaughter of Colonel Auguste Chouteau, the real founder of St. Louis, a sketch of whose life will be found in these volumes, and whose portrait constitutes the frontispiece to the first volume. Mr. and Mrs. Church have one child, a daughter three years of age, who is named Marie Christy Church.

Church Bell.—The first church bell brought to St. Louis, says Frederick Billon, named Pierre Joseph Felicite, after the Governor and his lady, was blessed by the first curate, Father Valentin, in the presence of the assembled inhabitants of the village, December 24th, 1774. It was hung on a temporary scaffold outside the church.



Alonzo C Church.

Churchill, Samuel Bullitt, who was for many years a distinguished citizen of St. Louis, and who also held high official stations in his native State of Kentucky, was born near Louisville, December 6, 1812, and died in that city May 14, 1890. Educated at St. Joseph's College of Bardstown, Kentucky, he was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of laws in the class of 1831. Two years later the degree of master of arts was conferred upon him by the same college, and the same year the University of Transylvania conferred upon him the degree of bachelor of laws at the end of the required course of study. In 1835 he removed to this city and began the practice of law in partnership with Ferdinand Risk, and two years later became editor of the St. Louis "Bulletin," a paper published in the interest of the Whig party. A forcible and polished writer, he soon became recognized as one of the conspicuously able editors of the country, and wielded an important influence in moulding public opinion and shaping political policies. Prior to the opening of the presidential campaign of 1840 he surveyed the field and, as later events proved, with rare discernment, selected a winning candidate for the Whig party. Although he was a warm personal friend and ardent admirer of Henry Clay, he had the political acumen to perceive that a candidate could be named more likely than he to carry the Whig party into power. Believing that General William Henry Harrison was that man, he advocated his nomination, his paper being conspicuous for some time prior to the holding of the National Whig Convention of that year as the only paper in the United States, published in a city of any note, which favored Harrison's nomination. The endorsement of his views by the Harrisburg Convention, and subsequently by the people of the United States in the election of General Harrison was a strong testimonial to his political sagacity. The same year that Harrison was elected President Colonel Churchill was elected to the Missouri Legislature. Before the expiration of his term as a member of the Legislature he was appointed postmaster of St. Louis, and, by virtue of his close relationship to Postmaster-General Wickliffe, became general supervisor of the postal affairs of Missouri. At the end of his term of service as postmaster in 1845 he turned his attention to his large private interests, but continued to take an active interest in political and public affairs. Condemning the "Know Nothing" movement, which had fastened itself upon the Whig party in the early fifties, he became a member of the Democratic party, and in 1858 was elected to the Missouri Senate as a Democrat. During his term of service in that body he was one of its ablest and most influential members, and in 1860 was the manager of Senator James S. Green's canvass for re-election to the United States Senate. Colonel Churchill was a delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860, and in that convention supported James Guthrie for the Democratic presidential nomination. He was a sitting member of the Missouri Legislature when the Southern States finally withdrew from the Union, and was chairman of the Senate committee appointed to receive the ambassador from Mississippi, sent to lay before that Legislature the grievances of the Southern States and to solicit aid and co-operation in the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Although he did not look with favor upon the movement to disrupt the Union, he had been born and reared in the South and his sympathies were, therefore, largely with the Southern people. Believing the passage of the secession ordinance to be unwise, he at the same time disapproved the coercive measures proposed by President Lincoln, favoring a conciliatory policy and mutual concessions which should save the country from the horrors of civil war. He labored especially to bring about an understanding which should spare Missouri from participating in the conflict and from becoming a part of the battle ground in the contest for supremacy between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union. He was a party to conferences held between General W. S. Harney and General Sterling Price, and between General Lyon, Governor Jackson and General Price, but the war cloud could not be dissipated, and when it burst on Missouri Colonel Churchill was one of those who suffered for the part he had taken in seeking to promote peace. Going back to Kentucky he soon afterward established his residence in Frankfort. He at once identified himself with the Democratic party, and at the close of the war took a leading part in its reorganization. He was a conspicuous figure in the State Convention which was held in Louisville May 1, 1866, and was chairman of the

committee on resolutions which reported the platform, of the greater part of which he was the author. It was an able exposition of the principles of the Democratic party as interpreted by Jefferson and Jackson, and was greeted by the people of Kentucky with such enthusiasm that the nominee of the convention for clerk of the court of appeals was elected at the ensuing August election, carrying the State by over 60,000 majority. This was the first reorganization of the Democratic party held in any State, the Kentucky platform becoming the keynote of the action taken elsewhere. Governor Helm selected him to fill the position of Secretary of State, and the appointment was hailed as a merited compliment to his services and ability. In the administration of this office he evinced broad capacity and thorough knowledge of public affairs. At the close of his services as Secretary of State Colonel Churchill retired from active political life, although he continued to take a warm interest in current affairs. Only once did he deviate from this expressed preference. In 1879, when his friend and brother-in-law, Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, was elected Governor, he yielded to his solicitation and became Secretary of State, with the express understanding that it was for a limited time, and he retired after a service long enough to admit of the effective organization of Governor Blackburn's administration. Shortly after the close of his first term as Secretary he removed to Louisville, and there continued to reside until his death, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Church of God.—A church which originated in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1828, the founder being Elder John Winebrenner, of the German Reformed Church. The Bible is taken as the only rule of faith and practice, and the individual is free to interpret it in the light of his own conscience. There were in the United States in 1898 about eighty thousand members and five hundred ministers or elders of this church. The Montgomery Street Church of God was organized in 1892 in St. Louis by Mrs. Maria Beulah Woodworth, as the outgrowth of her evangelical tent work begun in St. Louis some two years before, and by Elder H. H. Spiher, the present pastor. The church building was dedicated in August, 1892, by J. R. H. Latchshaw, president of Findley College, Ohio. The church derives its authority from the Conference of Indiana, in which State the charter was granted. Delegates from the St. Louis church attend the Indiana Conference, which meets every fall, at which the ministers are appointed. A few of the early members, not understanding the relationship with the Indiana Conference, withdrew from the church in consequence. One of the peculiar doctrines of the church is that it adheres to the old-time apostolic demonstration of the power of the Holy Ghost and the miraculous healing of the body in answer to prayer. The church erected at 2928 Montgomery Street, and known as Montgomery Street Church, had one hundred and fifty members in 1898. The Second Church of God, is located at 506 Tower Grove Avenue, Rev. F. T. Shore, pastor; Elder Arthur Barnett, assistant pastor. This branch church is known as Forest Park Church of God. They worship in a hall, having a membership of over forty. The Park Avenue Church of God was disbanded in January, 1898.

Church of the Apostolic Order.—A church founded by Rev. F. T. Shore, in St. Louis in 1896, independent of all the then existing denominations and professing primitive Christianity. Later, it amalgamated with a congregation of the Church of God, which had been organized by Elder W. R. Covert, the two congregations reaching the conclusion that their professions of faith were practically the same. Rev. Mr. Shore became pastor of the church thus formed, which took the name "Forest Park Church of God."

Church of the Living God.—A church founded in St. Louis in July, of 1897, with eight members, by William Christian who had previously founded similar organizations at Tyro, Mississippi; Texarkana, Arkansas; and Memphis, Tennessee. The church has no set creed or fixed form of government, but draws its inspiration from the Bible and observes many of the customs of the primitive Christians. Water, instead of wine, is used at the communion service, and the purification of new converts is symbolized by feet-washing and baptism in a running stream of water. In 1898 the one congregation in St. Louis professing this faith held regular services in a room at 918 North Twelfth Street.

Church Property.—In the year 1890 there were in the State of Missouri 6,121 churches, and the aggregate value of church property was $19,663,737. The apportionment of the church edifices among the various religious bodies was as follows: Adventists, 8; Baptists, all kinds, 1,755; Catholics, 402; Christians, 12; Church of God, 4; Church of the New Jerusalem, 4; Congregational, 69; Disciples of Christ, 830; Dunkards, 29; Evangelical Association, 20; Friends, 5; German Evangelical, 115; Jewish, 8; Latter-Day Saints, 18; Lutheran, 148; Mennonites, 7; Methodist Episcopal, 742; Methodist Episcopal, South, 921; Methodist Protestant, 38; African Methodist, 163; other Methodists, 24; Moravian, 3; Presbyterian, 193; Presbyterian, South, 116; Cumberland Presbyterian, 280; Protestant Episcopal, 86; Reformed Bodies, 7; Spiritualists, 3; United Brethren, 45; Unitarian, 8; Universalists, 4. The church property was apportioned as follows: Adventists, $7,450; Baptists, Regular, $2,386,898; all other Baptists, $593,418; Catholic, 4,070,370; Christians, $12,791; Christian Union, $39,050; Church of God, $4,100; Church of the New Jerusalem, $24,600; Congregationalist, $650,344; Disciples of Christ, $1,631,531; Dunkards, $24,625; Evangelical Association, $39,700; Friends, $10,800; German Evangelical, Protestant, $70,000; German Evangelical, Synod, $575,650; Jewish, $241,800; Latter-Day Saints, $58,650; Lutherans, all, $890,090; Mennonites, $8,565; Methodist Episcopal, $1,835,840; Methodist Episcopal, South, $2,046,389; Methodist Protestant, $29,900; African Methodist, $309,429; other Methodists, $10,870; Presbyterian, $1,328,700; Presbyterian, South, $750,490; Cumberland Presbyterian, $589,262; United Presbyterian, $104,200; Protestant Episcopal, $977,600; Reformed Bodies, $18,800; Spiritualists, $13,100; United Brethren, $47,825; Unitarian, $230,800; Universalists, $4,800.

In the same year there were in St. Louis 263 places of worship, nearly all church edifices, a few being rented halls; and of this number 36 were Baptist; 80 Catholic; 12 Congregational; 5 Disciples of Christ; 17 German Evangelical; 5 Jewish; 15 Lutheran; 21 Methodist Episcopal; 10 Methodist Episcopal, South; 8 Colored Methodist; 19 Presbyterian; 2 Southern Presbyterian; 5 other Presbyterian; 17 Protestant Episcopal; 4 Unitarian; 2 Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints; 5 various bodies. The value of all church property in the city was $5,876,960—of which $431,375 was Baptist; $1,602,835 was Catholic; $333,000 was Congregational; $96,000 belonged to Disciples of Christ; $364,900 was German Evangelical; $178,000 was Jewish; $422,400 was Lutheran; $274,450 was Methodist Episcopal; $388,500 was Methodist Episcopal, South; $86,400 was the property of Colored Methodists; $593,700 was Presbyterian; $502,000 was Protestant Episcopal; $56,000 was the property of Reformed Bodies; $175,000 was Unitarian; $4,900 was the property of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints; and $35,500 of various bodies. It is estimated that the church edifices and other property added in the nine years between 1890 and 1899 have increased the aggregate to $7,000,000.

The whole number of church edifices in Kansas City, in 1890, was 101, and the value of church property $2,672,355. The church property was apportioned as follows: Baptist, $356,000; Catholic, $569,950; Congregational, $164,500; Disciples of Christ, $137,000; Evangelical Association, $13,000; German Evangelical, $350,000; Friends, $8,000; Jewish, $50,000; Latter-Day Saints, $1,000; Lutherans, $95,000; Methodist Episcopal, $397,385; Methodist Episcopal, South, $200,000; Colored Methodist, $50,000; Presbyterian, $160,200; Presbyterian, South, $99,000; other Presbyterian, $73,500; Protestant Episcopal, $200,500; Reformed Bodies, $12,000; Unitarian, $35,000; various bodies, $15,250.

The number of church edifices in St. Joseph was 55, and the value of church property $803,175, apportioned as follows: Baptist, regular, $60,400; Catholic, $198,000; Congregational, $13,500; Disciples of Christ, $88,000; Evangelical Association, $5,000; German Evangelical, $30,000; Friends, $8,000; Jewish, $12,000; Latter-Day Saints, $12,500; Lutheran, $58,575; Methodist Episcopal, $64,000; Methodist Episcopal, South, $85,300; Colored Methodist, $5,500; Presbyterian, $31,500; Presbyterian, South, $54,000; other Presbyterian, $6,000; Protestant Episcopal, $64,500; Reformed Bodies, $12,000; Unitarian, $14,000.

Circuit Court.—See "St. Louis Circuit Court."

City Attorney.—An officer appointed by the mayor and holding office for four years.

The office was created in 1828, Isaac McGirk, being the first incumbent. The city attorney acts as prosecutor in the police courts. He advises the board of police commissioners, when called upon. Among others who have held the office were Trusten Polk, afterward Governor of the State and United States Senator; C. D. Drake, afterward United States Senator and judge of the United States Court of Claims at Washington City; Logan Hunton, afterward United States attorney at New Orleans; and Wilson Primm, afterward judge of the Criminal Court of St. Louis County.

City Auditor.—The general accountant of the city, who receives and preserves in his office all accounts, books, vouchers, documents and papers relating to the accounts, or contracts of the city, its debts, revenues and other fiscal affairs. He examines and adjusts all unsettled accounts and claims and demands against the city, and draws his warrant on the treasurer in payment. The auditor is elected at the general city election and holds office for four years. He gives a bond of $100,000. The first city auditor was Henry von Puhl, appointed in 1823.

City Chemist.—The office of city chemist was created by ordinance in 1893, as an adjunct to the health department. The city chemist is appointed by the mayor of the city, with the approval of the board of health, subject to confirmation by the council. He holds office for four years. He must be "a person skilled in the science of analytical chemistry and be a practical chemist." His duties are to "make tests and analyses of water, and of any and all materials, medicines, food and food products, when ordered so to do by the board of health, or that he may be required to do by any rule prescribed by the board of health." He makes a weekly report of the transactions of his office to the board of health. His salary is $2,500 a year, and he has an assistant appointed by himself at a salary of $1,500 a year. Some idea of the usefulness of the office may be formed from the record of its operations. In the year 1898 nearly 1,200 wells and cisterns, together with a large number of samples of disinfectants, used by the sanitary division, and specimens of viscera from the coroner's office in cases of suspected murder, also a vast number of articles of interest in criminal cases for the police department were analyzed. Supplies from the city institutions, such as ice, drugs and foods are examined wherever deemed necessary by the authorities to insure a good quality of those articles. In 1898 the air in the schoolrooms, of which samples were collected personally by the city chemist in large bottles, was examined for carbonic acid gas in order to ascertain whether those rooms were sufficiently ventilated and properly heated to keep them in a healthy condition. The office of city chemist has been held by Dr. William C. Teichmann since its creation. Dr. Teichmann was born in St. Louis, December 30, 1859, after receiving his original education at Washington University, studied chemistry for four years under professors Otto and Knapp in the Polytechnic College of Brunswick, Germany, and history, literature and chemistry, for six years in the Universities of Berlin and Munich, Germany. He graduated from the last named institution as doctor of philosophy in 1885. After his return from Europe he engaged for awhile in literary pursuits, but eventually returned to chemistry. He was instructor of chemistry in the Missouri Medical College for five years, and in 1893 was appointed city chemist.

Mr. Thomas A. Buckland, a graduate in pharmacy, has been his assistant during this period, his principal work being to assist in bacteriological duties. In 1894 the growing importance of bacteriological assistance to the physician in diagnosing diphtheria and consumption was recognized, and the office received another assistant to whom this work could be entrusted, Dr. Amand Ravold, consulting bacteriologist. Dr. Ravold's work resulted in the production of an excellent and efficacious anti-toxine for diphtheria, etc., preparation and free distribution of which was inaugurated, and many thousands of bacteriological examinations have been made, and the physicians of St. Louis can ascertain at any time by the microscopic examinations in the city chemist's office of sputum from suspected consumptives, whether the dreaded tubercle bacillus is present or not. At thirty-six stations (drug stores) the physician can obtain the necessary culture-tubes, slides and sterilized bottles at any time, which he sends to the city chemist's office, from whence he receives the report of the result attested by Dr. Ravold, the consulting bacteriologist, by mail the next day.

City Collector.—This officer is chosen by the qualified voters of the city, and holds office for four years, under a bond of $200,000. His duty is to collect all city, State and school taxes, licenses, wharfage and other such dues, and pay them over to the treasurer once a day. The office was provided for in the first city charter of 1823, Jos. A. Wherry being the first collector.

City Comptroller.—The officer in the city government next in dignity and responsibility to the mayor. The office was created in 1838, and Robert Simpson was chosen to fill it, holding it by successive elections to 1846. The comptroller exercises a general supervision over the fiscal affairs of the city and the collection and disbursement of its revenues; and, in connection with the mayor, sees that all necessary official and legal proceedings are taken to protect the city's interests in property, assets and claims; overlooks the methods and regulations prescribed in relation to accounts, settlements and reports connected with the fiscal concerns of the city; sees that no liability is incurred or expenditures made from the treasury without due authority, and that appropriations are not overdrawn. One of the highest trusts committed to him is that of maintaining the credit and faith of the city in relation to its public debt and other liabilities. He makes annual reports to the assembly on the financial condition of the city, with statements and estimates of receipts and expenditures. He countersigns all warrants drawn on the city treasury; he has access to the books and other records of every department of the city government, and may require them to be kept in a plain, methodical manner. He has a seat in either branch of the municipal assembly, with the right to debate on any question pertaining to his department, but without a vote. In case of a judgment rendered against the city, for which no provision has been made, he is authorized, with the approval of the mayor, to effect a temporary loan to meet it, and in every way to see that the credit of the city is not impaired. All delinquent or special tax bills, and all other claims, marshal's, sheriff's or constable's deeds, or certificates of sale in the nature of liens on property in which the city is directly or indirectly interested as owner or creditor, are deposited with the comptroller. He is elected by the qualified voters and holds office for four years. He gives bond for $300,000. The office has been held by citizens high in the esteem of the public, among them D. H. Armstrong, afterward United States Senator; Henry Overstoltz, afterward mayor of the city; John H. Lightner, afterward presiding justice of the old county court; Stephen Hoyt, George K. Budd, one of the originators of the Boatmen's Bank; Robert A. Watt, Stephen D. Barlow, Henry Kayser, E. L. Adreon, Robert A. Campbell, who had been Lieutenant-Governor of the State; General John D. Stevenson, and Isaac H. Sturgeon, who was United States Assistant Treasurer under two administrations, and was one of the organizers of the North Missouri, now the Wabash, Railroad.

City Counselor is the chief law officer of the city. He is appointed by the mayor and holds office for four years. His duties are to prosecute and defend all suits originating or pending in any court of record except the St. Louis Criminal Court and St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, to which the city is a party, or in which the city or any of its officers are officially interested, and to advise either house of the municipal assembly, when required, as to legal questions that may arise before them; and also to advise the mayor, and through him all other city officials, in relation to their duties or the interests of the city in which they are directly engaged, and from time to time make reports of suits in which the city is interested. He has a superintending control over the business of the city attorney. The first counselor was Isaac A. Girk, who began his term of service in 1828.

City Currency.—On four occasions the city of St. Louis issued scrip, or paper notes, which served the purposes of currency. The first was in 1842. The notes engraved and printed by Durand, Hammond & Mason, Cincinnati, were seven and a half inches in length by three in width, with a cut of a large five-story edifice at the top in the middle, and bore this inscription: "Treasurer of the City of St. Louis, pay to Inspector or Bearer on demand the sum of one dollar out of any money in the Treasury appropriated to contingent. Auditor's office, St. Louis, August 12, 1842. R. Simpson, Comptroller; Richard B. Dallam, Auditor." Dr. Robert Simpson, who was comptroller at the time, was afterward one of

the founders of the Boatmen's Bank, serving as treasurer of that institution from 1847 to 1854. The next issue was in 1857, after the monetary collapse in the country which broke the "wild cat" banks that had supplied paper money to Western cities and towns. The disappearance of these notes and the stringency that followed the collapse of business credit brought about a scarcity of currency that was severely felt, and the city resorted to a temporary currency of its own to meet the necessity. The amount was limited to $300,000, and the printing of the notes was intrusted to three commissioners, one of whom was D. R. Armstrong, who had been city comptroller, and who was afterward United States Senator. The commissioners did their duty faithfully, and the notes were a great relief to the community, being receivable for municipal taxes and licenses, and circulating freely at par. They were ones, twos and threes, engraved on whitish paper and somewhat smaller than the United States greenbacks of a later day. The third issue was in 1861, when the disturbances in trade and commerce attending the beginning of the Civil War brought the municipal finances to a low condition and compelled the authorities to this extraordinary method of meeting the crisis. The notes, printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York, were on whitish paper and bore the words: "State of Missouri. St. Louis, June 1, 1861. City Treasury Warrant. Treasurer of the City of St. Louis, pay to bearer one dollar. M. E. Susisky, Commissioner. Receivable for taxes and licenses payable to the city." The ornamental picture on the "ones" was an express wagon unloading packages. On the "twos" was a harbor picture, with a large side-wheel steamboat in the foreground, and a group of others in the rear to the left. The "twos" were signed by A. E. Kroeger, commissioner, and the "threes" by Louis Bach, commissioner. The "threes" bore a levee picture of pig lead, a bale of hemp, a hogshead of tobacco, two coils of rope and other freight, with a steamboat in the distance. This issue was not so well protected and guarded, and was attended by greater disadvantages than benefits. The last issue was in 1873, a year of panic, attended by collapse of business, suspension of banks and great scarcity of money. The municipal government was brought to desperate straits. The city had its moneys locked up in the suspended bank that was its depository, and found itself without the means of paying its street cleaners and other laborers, and its officials. There were threats of violence from the unpaid street laborers, and at one time as many as a thousand gathered in the street in front of the city hall, and were so menacing that the mayor, Joseph Brown, found it necessary to do something to placate them. He addressed them and assured them that if they would disperse and give him a week's time, in which to make the necessary arrangements, they should be paid. The clamorous crowd accepted this and dispersed, and the mayor went to New York and had notes, ones, twos and threes, to the amount of $450,000, engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Company. The work was promptly done, and when the street-workers returned to the city hall at the end of the week for their money it was ready for them. The notes came to be known as "Brownbacks," and bore the inscription: "State of Missouri, St. Louis, November 1, 1873. The City of St. Louis promises to pay to bearer at the City Treasury one dollar. This note is receivable for all city taxes, licenses and other municipal dues A. Geisel, Treasurer; Sam I. Pepper, Comptroller; Joseph Brown, Mayor." The issue of these notes was a violation of a United States law passed in 1862, and when it came to the knowledge of the Treasury Department at Washington officials were sent out to St Louis to make an investigation, but when the mayor told them frankly that it was a measure resorted to to save the city from an outbreak that could not be controlled the Treasury Department dropped the matter and took no further proceedings. The "Brownbacks" served a good purpose, carrying the city through a difficult crisis, and being faithfully managed and ultimately redeemed.

City Debt.—In 1827, four years after the city of St. Louis was organized under its first charter, it effected a loan of $13,000 for erecting a market house and city hall—and this may be considered the beginning of that city debt, which, continually being paid, and continually being contracted, has been carried ever since. In 1831 another loan of $25,000 was effected, to provide a system of waterworks, with water drawn in pipes from the river. This was the beginning of the St Louis waterworks. Six years later, in 1837,

the needs for greater facilities for steamboats and other river craft became so urgent that a loan of $100,000 for the improvement of the harbor was negotiated. This was a great obligation, but as the population of the city was over fourteen thousand, the taxable valuation $7,425,000, and the annual revenue $30,100, it was considered justifiable. The river was in those days the source of the prosperity of the city, and the levee interests and needs were incessantly enlarging. In 1845 another loan of $100,000 for the improvement of the harbor became necessary, and in 1851 another of $120,000 for the same purpose was effected. Other improvements also were needed as the city grew in population. In 1857 a loan of $137,000 was effected for building a city hall on Market and Eleventh Streets; and later on came additional loans for sewers, for general purposes, for the funding of the floating debt, for hospitals, for waterworks and for parks. In 1850 the bonded debt was $1,192,992, and two years later, in 1852, it was $1,850,096. In 1854 it was $3,250,296, of which $1,260,000 was for the aid of railroads. In 1871 it was $12,379,500; in 1872 it was $13,409,500; in 1873 it was $14,086,500; in 1875 it was $16,318,000, and in 1877 it was $23,067,000. These large additions are explained by the purchase of the parks, the enlargement of the waterworks, the extension of the sewer system, the successive refunding of the floating debt, and other municipal needs. The debt was increased $2,246,000 in the purchase of the parks, $5,500,000 for waterworks and $6,800,000 by the assumption of the old County of St. Louis debt, on the separation of the city from the county. It was when this county obligation of $6,800,000 was assumed, in 1877, that the city debt reached its highest point up to that time. Then, under the larger control of the city over its own affairs, and the rigorous management of its fiscal business required by the new charter of 1876, the obligation began steadily to diminish. At the close of the year 1898 it was $10,932,278, having an interest charge of $854,319 a year—an average of 4.33 per cent. The high standard of credit of the city of St. Louis is exhibited in the low rate of interest at which it is able to borrow money and the favor with which its bonds are regarded in the money market. In 1848 part of the debt paid interest at 6 per cent, part at 7, part at 8 and part at 10 per cent; in 1898 its bonds were sold at a price that indicated less than 3 1-2 per cent. In December, 1898, the comptroller had occasion to call for bids for $675,000 renewal bonds, bearing 3 1-2 per cent interest, and they were awarded to the Lincoln Trust Company, a St. Louis institution, at $1,045.42 for each $1,000 bond, the city receiving $705,658.50 for its $675,000 in bonds. This is a premium of $45.42 on each bond, or an aggregate of $30,658.50 on the whole issue of $675,000, and it makes the interest rate 3.0125 per cent. The payment of the city debt, and of the interest on the bonds which constitute it, without default, is guaranteed by the stern and peremptory provisions of the charter of 1876. This charter, while limiting the rate of taxation on property for "municipal purposes" to 1 per cent, permits such percentum for interest on the debt "as may be required," and it requires all taxes levied and collected for the payment of the public debt to be kept in a separate fund called "Interest and Debt Revenue," which "shall be held sacred for the payment of interest and the valid indebtedness of the city of St. Louis existing on the thirteenth day of November, 1875, and of the County of St. Louis existing at the time this charter goes into operation, and the bonds issued for the renewal thereof, and for no other purpose whatever." In addition to this the whole net income from the waterworks is required to be used, first, for payment of the interest on the water bonds (which in 1898 constituted about one-fourth the city debt), and of the bonds themselves—and the water rates are required to be "fixed at prices that shall produce revenue sufficient, at least, to pay the interest upon the city water bonds and the running expenses of the waterworks department." The comptroller is "especially charged with the preservation of the credit and faith of the city in relation to its public debt and other liabilities," and in case of "any judgment rendered against the city for which no provision has been made by ordinance, or otherwise, he is authorized, with the approval of the mayor, to effect a temporary loan to meet the same, and to do and perform all other acts, with the approval of the mayor, necessary to preserve the credit and property or rights of the city." Before the separation of the city from the county there was a deficiency in the city revenues every year or two, which, after increasing to a point where it required to be funded, was added to the public debt. But there has been

no deficiency and no floating debt since 1877; on the contrary, the comptroller's budget since that year has usually shown a surplus, which is an additional guarantee of the city's good faith, and of the payment of its obligations.

City Directrix.—The city directrix, upon which all elevations in St. Louis are based, is the top of a square, flat stone set level with the curb on the west side of the wharf, between Market and Walnut Streets. It marks the highest stage of the water in 1826. Its height above mean tide in the Gulf of Mexico, as determined by the Mississippi River Commission, is 412.71 feet. The highest known stage of the river at St. Louis, which was June 27, 1844, was 7.58 feet above the city directrix. June 10, 1851, it was 2.80 feet above; June 15, 1858, 3.30 above; June 26, 1883, 1 foot above, and May 20, 1892, 2.36 above. The lowest known stage, December 21, 1863, the river was 33.81 below the city directrix; December 27, 1860, 33.21 below; December 9, 1893, 33.74 below. Difference between the highest and lowest stages, 41.39 feet. The lowest low-water mark is 379 feet above sea level. This corresponds to 12 feet in the channel at St. Louis.

City Engineer.—This was once an office of much importance, for the city engineer had supervision of all work involving surveying and engineering. The first city surveyor was Joseph Brown, chosen in 1829. In 1839 the office was changed to city engineer, and Henry Kayser appointed to it. The office was abolished by the new charter of 1876, which placed all public work in charge of the Board of Public Improvements, with special engineers in the various branches of public work.

City Halls.—It is difficult to trace the early places of meeting of the municipal government and the location of city officers. The government at first consisted of but five trustees, and little room was needed for the transaction of business. Under the first charter, in 1808, the trustees met at the house of Auguste Chouteau for consultation on the form of government. The trustees did not go into office until January, 1810. During the following years the city officials shifted their quarters to various places, sometimes to private houses, as occasion and convenience of accommodation afforded. In 1821, according to Paxton's directory of that year, the office of the corporation was "kept on the north side of South B Street," and was "open every morning, Sundays excepted." In April, 1823, the board adjourned to meet at the Bank of Missouri. Matters thus continued until, in 1827, an ordinance was passed providing for the erection of a market and town hall on the old Place d'Armes, and authorizing the negotiation of a loan of $13,000 for the purpose. Since 1812 a market with fifteen stalls had stood on that place. In February, 1828, the ordinance of the previous year was repealed, and the mayor was empowered to borrow the sum of $18,500 for the purpose of building a market and town house upon the Market Square. A market house and town hall were erected in accordance with this ordinance on Center Square—known as La Place d'Armes under the French and Spanish domination. It was situated between Market and Walnut Streets, and fronted the river. The basement comprised the market occupied by butchers' stalls, while from the center arose a two-story brick, crowned by a cupola, called the City Hall, in which were the city offices and two council chambers. On the western side the public square was occupied as a market for the sale of vegetables and other supplies. During the great fire of 1849 a portion of the building was damaged and the outhouses in connection burned down. By request of Acting Mayor James G. Barry, Alderman Isaac H. Sturgeon conveyed the records to a place of safety. Mr. Sturgeon mentions the curious circumstance that, while on his way that disastrous night he met the auctioneer, Thomas B. Targee, carrying in his arms a keg of powder with which to blow up a building, and a few minutes later he heard the explosion of the powder, which tore the body of Targee into fragments. The city officials subsequently removed to new quarters on the south side of Chestnut Street, at the northwest corner of the alley between Main and Second Streets. In 1855 the Center Market and old city hall were sold and torn down, and the Merchants' Exchange preceding the present one was erected thereon. After 1849 various propositions for the erection of a new city hall were considered, but no substantial progress was made in that direction until 1861. In that year, under authority of an ordinance adopted by the coun-

cal, Mayor Daniel G. Taylor leased from the county commissioners for a term of ten years the north wing of the court house, at a rental of $1,000 per annum. All the offices were fitted up and occupied by the city departments, which were removed from their restricted quarters late in December of 1861. Early in 1868, as the time approached for the expiration of the lease, the city council passed an ordinance, which was submitted to a vote of the people, providing for the erection of a city hall on Washington Square. Delays occurred, and the erection of what is now known as the old city hall was not begun until October of 1872. The site selected was bounded by Eleventh, Twelfth, Market and Chestnut Streets, and the building, though sufficiently roomy and capacious inside, had a plain exterior, and in later years has been frequently characterized as an "old barn." It is three stories in height, built of brick, and has a frontage on Eleventh Street of 315 feet, with a depth of 221 feet 6 inches from Chestnut to Market. The cost of erection was about $70,000, and when sold the lot and improvements will fully reimburse the city for its outlay. The movement to construct a new city hall, which should furnish adequate accommodations for all the branches of the city government, was set on foot in May, 1888, when a committee, known as the City Hall Commission, was appointed to outline the proper course of procedure. An ordinance was approved April 4, 1889, authorizing the commission to advertise for bids for a building to cost $1,000,000, and on March 29, 1890, another ordinance was approved, providing for the building of the new city hall, to be constructed in accordance with the plans submitted by Eckel & Mann, and adopted by the City Hall Commission on February 14, 1890. Building operations were begun on July 19th following. An ordinance to fix the limit of cost complete was approved September 30, 1893, and provided that the total expenditure should not exceed $2,000,000. The structure is now approaching completion, a portion of it being occupied. It is located on beautiful grounds, extending from Market to Chestnut and from Twelfth to Thirteenth Streets, known as Washington Square, which was acquired by the city from Thomas F. Smith by deed dated December 1, 1840. The building has a length of 350 feet, and a width of 240 feet. It consists of a basement and four stories, divided into one hundred and fifty rooms—twenty-six in the basement, thirty-four each on the first, second and third floors, and twenty-two on the fourth floor. These comprise ante-rooms, committee rooms and rooms for city officers and the two council chambers The mayor's office is in the north-east corner of the second floor; the house of delegates on the west side of the rotunda, and the council chamber on the east side. The delegates' chamber is 67 by 50 feet in dimensions, and the council chamber 67 by 35 feet. The edifice is, in general, of the Romanesque style of architecture, built of sandstone and brick, while the foundation up to the second floor is laid with blocks of dressed granite. The building is surmounted with a main tower on the Twelfth Street front, with two small towers on the north and south sides, respectively, of the main tower. In the central portion of the building is an open space about one hundred feet square, surrounded by galleries, and is covered with a glass sky-light. The main roof is covered with tile and slate, and the entire structure presents a pleasing appearance from all directions.

WILLIAM FAVEL.

City Hotel Tragedy.—See "Montesquieu Murders."

City Hospital Medical Society.—An association of physicians who have served in the city hospital of St. Louis, which was founded in 1884, by Dr. Brandford Lewis and others. It is now known as the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni. The objects of the society are the scientific investigation and discussion of medical and allied subjects and the bringing together of those who have been connected with the city hospital in social intercourse. To the efforts of this society has been due mainly the introduction into the public school system of medical inspection of pupils for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease and inaugurating health reforms. The society holds regular meetings twice a month, except during July and August of each year.

City Lighting.—In 1889 the department of city lighting was created and an officer, called supervisor of city lighting, provided for, to be appointed by the mayor and to have charge of the business. This officer executes

the instructions of the Board of Public Improvements, in relation to lighting the streets, public parks, public places and public buildings of the city with gas or electricity, and the construction and operation of all plants used for distributing gas or electricity for light, heat, power, telegraph, or telephone purposes. The first supervisor of city lighting was E. V. Matlack, appointed in 1889, who held the office a short time and was succeeded by A. J. O'Reilly, who continued to hold it at the close of 1898.

City Limits.—The first limits of St. Louis were given in a map of the village as laid out by Laclede and Chouteau, the map bearing date of 1780. The northern boundary was given as Cherry Street—now Franklin Avenue; the southern, Poplar Street; and the Western, Third Street. In 1808, November 9, the court of common pleas incorporated "the town of St. Louis," with the following limits: "Beginning at Antoine Ray's mill on the bank of the Mississippi River, thence running west sixty arpens, thence south on line of said sixty arpens in the rear, until the same crosses to the Barriere Denoyer; thence due south until it comes to the Sugar Loaf, thence due east to the Mississippi." These limits, defined by the present streets, would begin one hundred feet north of Franklin Avenue, thence to Broadway, along Broadway to Washington Avenue, thence to the corner of Fourth and Market, thence to the corner of Fifth and Gratiot, thence diagonally to Fourth, between Papin Street and Chouteau Avenue, thence to Rutger, between Main and Second, and thence to the river. February 25, 1811, the limits were extended so as to commence "at the Mississippi River at low water mark at or near the windmill of Antoine Ray, thence due west to the east line of the forty arpens lots on the hill back of St. Louis, thence along the line of said lots to Mill Creek, thence down said creek to its mouth, thence up the river Mississippi along the low water mark to the place of beginning." The limits as again defined December 9, 1822, were: "Ashley Street on the north to Broadway and along Broadway to Biddle, thence west along Biddle to Seventh Street, along Seventh to Labadie, from Labadie to Fourth, along Fourth to Convent, and along Convent to the river." In 1839 they were extended so as to begin "at the mouth of Mill Creek, on the south and along that creek to Rutger, thence along Rutger to Seventh, along Seventh to Biddle, along Biddle to Broadway, and thence north and east to the river." The extension of 1841 gave as the north line, from a point on Main Street, between Dock and Buchanan Streets, to the river; west line, from Main, between Dock and Buchanan, southwardly to Chouteau Avenue, one hundred feet west of Second Carondelet Avenue; thence along Second Carondelet Avenue to Wyoming; thence to the river at the foot of Anna Street. In 1855 another extension made Keokuk street the southern boundary, and a line six hundred and sixty feet outside Grand Avenue the western, with the northern along a line running due east from the intersection of the western boundary and the Bellefontaine Road to the river. April 5, 1870, the limits were extended south so as to take in the city of Carondelet, which was settled in 1767, and had been an independent town and city, and so as to include also the area as far as Osceola Street, and the addition between Eichelberger and Osceola Streets and Stringtown and Cabanne Avenues. March 30, 1872, the limits were further extended west and north so as to include Tower Grove, Forest and O'Fallon Parks. The act making this extension was repealed two years later—February 4, 1874—thus reinstating the limits of 1872—six hundred and sixty feet west of Grand Avenue. In 1875, when the separation of the city from the county was effected, it was recognized that the city should be given ample margin in which to grow with complete control over the river front from the waterworks, on the north, to a point well below Carondelet, on the south, with the western boundary set far enough back to take in Forest Park. Accordingly, the scheme and charter of 1875 gave the limits as follows: "Eastern boundary, middle of the Mississippi River from a point two hundred feet south of the River Des Peres at its mouth to the northern boundary of what was once called United States Survey 114—a distance of nineteen miles; southern, western and northern boundary, a line running from a point two hundred feet south of the mouth of Des Peres River westwardly and parallel to said river to the eastern line of the Lemay Ferry Road; thence westwardly to the intersection of the Lemay Ferry Road with the Weber Road; thence along the Weber Road to its intersection with the east line of

Lot 1 of the Carondelet commons, south of the River Des Peres; thence westwardly to the southeast corner of Rudolph Overman's place; thence northwestwardly to the Gravois Road at a point six hundred feet south of the bridge across the Des Peres River; thence northwestwardly through the McKenzie tract and East Laclede and parallel to the McCausland Road, and six hundred feet from it to the Clayton Road, at a point six hundred feet from its intersection with the McCausland Road; thence northwardly and parallel to the Skinker Road and six hundred feet west thereof to its intersection with the old Bonhomme Road; thence northwestwardly to the intersection of McLaren Avenue with Meade Street; thence in a northeasterly direction to a point in the Bellefontaine Road six hundred feet north of its intersection with the Columbia Bottom Road; thence parallel to the Columbia Bottom Road to the northern boundary of United States Survey 114, and thence eastwardly to the river. Area, sixty-two square miles.

D. M. GRISSOM.

City Marshal.—An officer elected by the voters, and holding office for four years, whose duty is to execute and return all processes and orders of the mayor, law department, health department, police justices or justices of the peace, St. Louis Criminal Court and St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, under any law or ordinance except as otherwise provided. He reports all receipts and delinquencies monthly to the comptroller. The first city marshal was Elliott Lee, chosen in 1839, when the office was established.

City Officers.—The municipal government of St. Louis resides in a Mayor, elected every four years; a council of thirteen members, elected to serve four years, a majority alternating with the minority every two years; a house of delegates, composed of a member from each of the twenty-eight wards, elected every two years, and the following elective officers chosen every four years, viz.: Comptroller, Treasurer, Auditor, Register, Collector of Revenue, Marshal, Inspector of Weights and Measures, a President of the Board of Assessors, Coroner, Sheriff, Recorder of Deeds, Public Administrator and President of the Board of Public Improvements. The appointive officers are, street, water, harbor and wharf, park, sewer, public buildings, supplies, health, and license commissioners, one for each department; inspector of boilers and elevators, counselor, jailer, workhouse superintendent, chief of fire department, board of commissioners of charitable institutions, supervisor of lighting, superintendent of fire and police telegraph, superintendents of the city, female, quarantine and small-pox hospitals, insane asylum, poor house and house of refuge and morgue. Attached to the Board of Health is a Sanitary Officer, City Chemist and Milk Inspector. The Board of Election Commissioners, Inspector of Oils, Excise Commissioners, Butterine Inspector, Grain Inspector, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Tobacco Inspector are State officials, appointed by the Governor. The Governor also appoints the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners of St. Louis, of which the Mayor is ex-officio President. The Jury Commissioner is appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Court. The Commissioners of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund are chosen by the City Council.

City Register.—An officer chosen by the qualified voters of the city and holding office for four years. He has custody of the City Seal, the public records, the original rolls of ordinances, all original contracts, deeds, bonds and such other records, papers and documents as are not required to be deposited with other officers. He has general supervision of the public printing; he registers and preserves all contracts and the oaths and affirmations of city officers, and he performs the functions of a clerk of the County Court. The office dates from the first charter in 1823, and Mackay Wherry was the first Register.

City Salaries.—The yearly salaries of all St. Louis city officers—the City Charter expressly forbids any salary to be over $5,000 a year—are as follows:

City Council: Thirteen members, each $900; Secretary, $2,100; Assistant Secretary, $1,500; Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,200.

House of Delegates: Twenty-eight members, each $900; Clerk, $2,100; Assistant Clerk, $1,500; Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,200; Messenger, $420.

Mayor's office: Mayor, $5,000; Secretary, $2,500; Stenographer, $900; page, $600.

Comptroller's office: Comptroller, $5,000; First Assistant Comptroller, $2,500; Clerks (four), $1,500 each; Clerks (four), $1,200 each; Clerks (three), $900 each. Tax department of Comptroller's office: Second Assistant Comptroller, $1,800; Clerk, $1,200; Clerk, $900.

Auditor's office: Auditor, $4,000; First Deputy, $2,500; Second Deputy, $2,000; Clerks (three), $1,500 each; Clerks (four), $1,200 each.

Treasurer's office: Treasurer, $5,000; Assistant Treasurer, $2,400; Paymaster, $2,100; Clerk, $1,500; Assistant Clerk, $1,200.

Register's office: Register, $3,000; Deputy, $2,100; Chief Clerk, $1,200; Clerk, $1,200; Clerk, $900.

Assessor's department: President, $3,500; Chief Deputy, $2,400; District Assessors (ten), each $1,800; Deputies, first-class (two), each $1,800; Deputies (four), each $1,500; Deputies (eleven), each $1,200; Draughtsmen (seven), each $1,000; Clerks (fifteen), each $840.

Assessor and Collector of Water Rates: Assessor, $3,000; Deputy, $2,400; Cashier, $1,800; Principal Clerks (two), each $1,200; Meter Inspector, $1,200; Draughtsman, $1,200; Clerks (eleven), each $1,080; Inspectors (sixteen), each $1,080; Inspectors (twelve), each $900; Night Watchman, $720.

Board of Public Improvements: President, $5,000; Assistant, $2,500; Secretary, $2,500; Assessor Special Taxes, $2,500; Deputy Assessor Special Taxes, $1,800; Clerks (two), each $1,500; Clerks (four), each $1,200; Clerks (four), each $960; Draughtsman, $1,200; Clerk, $1,200; Civil Engineer, $2,100; Assistant, $720; Clerk, $720; Inspectors (two), each $1,200.

Boiler Inspector's office: Inspector of Boilers, $1,800; Deputies (five), each $1,200.

Courts—Circuit Court: Judges (seven), each $3,500; Stenographers (seven), each $1,800; Janitor, $840; Assistant Janitors (six), each $720.

Criminal Court: Judges (two), each $3,500; Circuit Attorney, $3,000; Assistant, $2,500; Clerk, $2,400; Reporters (two), each $1,800.

Court Criminal Correction: Judge, $4,000; Prosecuting Attorney, $3,500; Assistant, $2,500.

Police Courts: Justices (two), each $2,500; City Attorney, $2,500; Clerks (two), each $1,200; Assistant Attorney, $1,500; City Attorney's Clerk, $900; Justice, $600; Attorney, $600; Clerk, $600.

Justices of the Peace Courts: Justices (nine), each $2,500; Clerks (nine), each $1,200; Constables (nine), each $1,800; Deputy Constables (eighteen), each $900.

Commissioner of Supplies: Commissioner, $2,500; Deputy, $1,500; Clerks (two), each $1,200; Bookkeeper, $1,200; Assistant, $900.

Coroner's office: Coroner, $3,500; Deputies (two), each $1,800; Clerk, $1,200.

Commissioner of Public Buildings: Commissioner, $2,500; Deputy, $1,500; Draughtsman, $1,200; Chief Inspector, $1,500; Inspectors (five), each $1,200; Clerk, $900.

Election and Registration: Chairman of Board, $3,000; Secretary, $3,000; Second Commissioner, $2,000.

Electric Lighting: Supervisor, $2,500; Clerk, $1,200; Assistant Clerk, $900; Inspectors (seven), each $1,200; Inspectors (two), each $900.

Fire Department: Chief, $4,000; First Assistant, $2,000; Assistants (five), each $1,800; Secretary, $1,500; Foremen (forty-four), each $1,200; Assistant Foremen (thirty-two), each $1,140; Engineers (forty-one), each $1,200; Firemen, Drivers and Pipemen (one hundred and seventy-eight), each $1,080; Watchmen (thirty-two), each $960; Laddermen (fifty-four), each $960. Fire Alarm Telegraph: Superintendent, $2,400; Chief Operator, $1,800; Operators (three), each $1,200; Assistant Operators (three), each $900; Inspectors (three), each $1,200; Chief Phone Inspector, $1,200; Assistants (three), each $1,200; Operators (three), each $600; Chief of Construction, $1,080; Repairers (two), each $900; Batteryman, $900.

Harbor Department: Commissioner, $3,000; Assistant, $1,500; Civil Engineer, $1,500; Clerks and Deputies (six), each $1,000. Harbor boat: Captain, $1,200; Mate, $780; Engineer, $1,080; Watchman, $660; Assistant Engineer, two Firemen and Sailors, each $720.

Scavenger Dumps: Deputy Commissioner, $1,000; Watchmen (twenty-one), each $600.

Health Department: Commissioner, $3,000; Members of the Board (two), each $500; Clerk, $1,800; Assistant Clerk, $1,200; City Chemist, $2,500; Assistant Chemist, $1,500; Chief Sanitary Officer, $1,800; Mortuary Clerk, $1,200; Meat Inspectors (four), each

$1,200; Weighers (two), each $1,000; Messenger, $300.

City Dispensary: Chief Physician, $1,800; Assistants (three), each $900; Vaccine Physician, $900; Sanitary Officer, $900; Ambulance Drivers (ten), each $720; Attendant, $420; Vaccine Physicians (eleven), each $900.

Sanitary Division: Chief Clerk, $1,200; Sanitary Officers (twelve), each $900; Inspectors (twenty), each $720; Fumigators (seven), each $900.

City Hospital: Superintendent, $1,400; Assistant Physician, $600; Chief Engineer, $900; Assistant, $600; Chief Clerk, $720; Assistant, $360; Chief Cook, $720; Assistants (three), each $360; Steward, $720; Physicians (two), each $300; Druggist, $600; Carpenter, $540; Painter, $540; Night Watch, $480; Superintendent of Nurses, $480; Fireman and Storekeeper, each $420; first-class male help (three), each $420; first female help, $240; second female help (eight), each $180; third male help (eleven), each $300; male night nurses (five), each $420; female night nurses (six), each $360; female day nurses (four), each $300; assistant female day nurses (twelve), each $240; Laundress, $360; Assistant, $240; Seamstress, $300; Messenger, $120.

Female Hospital: Superintendent, $2,000; Engineer, $900, Assistant, $600; Chief Clerk, $720; Chief Cook, $720; Assistant Cook, $360; Druggist, $600; Carpenter, $540; Plasterer, $540; Night Watchman, $480; Storekeeper, $420; Fireman, $420; male and female help and nurses (26), each $240 to $420; Laundresses (5), each $240 to $360; Seamstress, $300.

Insane Asylum: Superintendent, $2,000; Chief Engineer, $900; Assistant Engineers (three), each $600; Chief Clerk, $720; Chief Cook, $720; Assistant Cooks (three) each, $360; Physicans (two), each $600; Carpenter, $540; Watchman, $480; Firemen (two), each $420; help, attendants, night watch, laundress and seamstress (one hundred), total, $30,264.

Poor House: Superintendent, $1,500; Chief Engineer, $900; Assistant, $600; Clerk, $720; Cooks (two), each $720; Cooks (two), each $360; Physicians (three), each $600; other employes (eighty), total, $22,884. Bakery: Bakers (four), help (three), total, $3,420. Dairy: Dairyman and help (three), total, $1,740.

Quarantine and Smallpox Hospital: Superintendent, $1,200; Physican $1,200; Carpenter, $540; Night Watchman, $480; nurses, attendants, cooks, help and laundresses (twenty-four), total, $10,020.

House of Refuge: Superintendent, $1,200; Assistant, $900; Matron, $400; Bookkeeper, $780; Principal and Teacher, $900; other employes (twenty-nine), total, $12,900.

Inspector of Weights and Measures: Inspector, $3,000; First Assistant, $1,500; Second Assistant, $900; Third Assistant, $600; Clerk, $1,000.

Jury Commissioner, $2,500.

Law Department: City Counselor, $5,000; Associate, $4,000; Assistant, $1,800; Clerk, $1,500; Stenographer, $900.

Markets: Market Masters (five), total, $2,680; Sweepers (five), each $600.

Marshal's office: City Marshal, $4,000; Chief Deputy, $1,600; Deputy, $1,400; Deputies (two), each $1,200; Deputies (eleven), each $900; Milk Inspector, $1,500; Deputy, $1,000; Morgue Superintendent, $1,100; Assistant, $800; National Guard Army Janitor, $900; Assistant, $540.

Park Department: Commissioner, $3,000; Superintendent, $1,800; Clerk, $1,500; Assistant Clerk, $900; Keeper Benton Park, $780; Keeper Carondelet Park, $780; Keeper Carr Square, $720; Keeper Forest Park, $900; Keeper Gravois Park, $540; Keeper Hyde Park, $780; Keeper Jackson Park, $780; Keeper Lyon Park, $720; Keeper O'Fallon Park, $780; Keeper St. Louis Place, $720; Superintendent Lafayette Park, $900.

Police Department: Commissioners (five), per quarter, each $1,000; Chief, per year, $5,000; Assistant Chief, $3,800; Chief of Detectives, $3,500; Detectives (fourteen), each $1,200; Secretary, $2,500; Secretary, $1,800; Carpenter, $1,200; Captains (twelve), each $2,400; Sergeants (ninety), each $1,200; Patrolmen, each $1,080; Probationary Patrolmen, each $780. Police Stables: Superintendent, $2,400; Blacksmith, $1,000; Drivers (nineteen), each $720; Ostlers (nine), each $720; Feeder, $900; Foreman, $780; other employes, $300 to $780. Police Pension Fund: Captain, $900; Sergeants (two), each $600; Patrolmen (twenty), each $500.

Public Library: Librarian, $4,500; Assistant, $1,620; Recording Clerk, $960; Cataloguer, $840; Assistant Cataloguers (two), each $720; Assistant Cataloguer, $660; other assistants (two), each $720; Shelver, $600; Issue Department, $540; Issue Department,

$480; Clerks (three), each $480; other employes (seventeen), total, $4,320.

Plumbing Inspection Department: Supervisor, $2,000; inspectors (five), each $1,440; Clerk, $1,200; Bookkeeper, $1,000.

Recorder of Deeds: Recorder, $4,000; Chief Deputy, $1,800; Deputies (three), each $1,500; Index and Abstract Clerks (two), each $1,200; Draughtsman, $1,200; Marriage License Clerk, $1,200; Assistant, $900; Superintendent Folio Department, $1,200; Delivery Clerk, $900; Comparers (four), each $1,080; Watchman, $600; Janitor, $600; Copyists (twenty-seven) receive five cents ($0.05) per 100 words.

Scales: Weighers (three), each $1,000; Weigher, $900; Weigher, $240; Assistant Weigher, $60.

Sewer Department: Commissioner, $3,500; Assistant, $2,500; Civil Engineer, $1,200; Draughtsman, $1,200; Bookkeeper, $1,200; First Assistant Engineer, $1,800; Draughtsman, $1,200; Inspectors (twenty-one), each $1,020; Sewer Cleaners (eight), each $720; Field Hands (three), each $540; Rodman, $720; Laborers (twenty-seven) are paid $2.00 a day; Laborer and Cart (eleven) are paid $2.50 a day.

Street Department: Commissioner, $4,000; Assistant, $2,500; General Superintendent of Construction, $2,400; Engineer of Construction, $1,800; District Engineer, $1,500; Secretary, $1,800; Assistant, $900; Clerk, $1,500; Draughtsman, $1,800; Draughtsman, $1,200; Draughtsmen (two), each $900; Surveyors (two), each $1,200; Inspectors and Overseers (twenty-four), each $1,000; Rodmen (five), each $720. Sprinkling: Superintendent, $1,500; Clerk, $900; Inspectors (twenty-five), each $1,000; Special Inspectors (two) are paid $2.50 a day. Cleaning Stone and Wooden Block and Asphaltum: Superintendent, $1,500; Assistant, $1,200; Overseer, $900. Grades and Surveys: Engineer, $1,800; Surveyors (two), each $1,200; Draughtsmen (two), each $1,200; Rodmen (six), each $720; Field Hand, $600. Repairing Department: Superintendents (four), each $1,500; Assistants (two), each $1,200; Inspectors (two), each $1,000; Overseers (eleven), each $900; Clerks (two), each $1,200; Clerks (three), each $600; Superintendent of Excavations, $1,500; Laborers (twenty) are paid $1.75 to $3.00 a day; Laborers with teams (four), $3.75 a day. Numbering Houses: Surveyors (two), each $1,200; Draughtsman, $900; Field Hand, $600. Bridges and Culverts: Bridge Engineer, $2,500; District Engineer, $1,500; Draughtsman, $1,200; Laborers (sixteen) are paid $1.75 to $4.00 a day. Street Cleaning: Overseers (ten), each $900; Laborers (three hundred and thirty-three) are paid $1.50 to $2.75 a day; Laborers with cart, $2.50 to $3.75 a day; and team (two), $7.50 a day.

Water Department—Commissioner's office: Commissioner, $4,500; Chief Clerk, $1,500; First Clerk, $1,200; Second Clerk, $720. High and Low Surface Engines at Bissell's Point: Mechanical Engineer, $2,500; Chief Assistant, $1,800; Engineer, $1,620; Engineer, $1,500; Engineer, $1,380; Engineer, $1,200; Engineers (two), each $1,140; Engineers (two), each $1,080; Engineers (two), each $1,020; Engineer, $960; Engineers (two), each $900; Draughtsman, $1,200; Machinists (five), each $900; Machinists (five), each $780; Blacksmith, $780; Carpenter, $840; Pattern-maker, $840; Oilmen (eight), each $720; Firemen (eleven), each $720; Firemen (fourteen), each $660; Coal Passers (twenty-three), each $600; Laborers (thirty-seven) at $1.75 to $2.00 a day. High and Low Service at Chain of Rocks: Assistant Engineer, $1,260; Engineer, $1,020; Engineers (two), each $960; Engineer, $900; Oilmen and Firemen (eight), each $720; Laborers and others at $1.75 to $3.00 a day. High and Low Service at Harlem Creek: Engineer, $900; Laborers (two) at $1.60 a day. Extension salaries at Bissell's Point and Baden: Engineer, $1,200; Engineer, $2,080; Engineers (two), each $1,800; Engineer, $1,200; Draughtsman, $1,500; Draughtsmen (two), each $1,200; Draughtsman, $900; Draughtsmen (four), each $1,000; Inspector, $1,080; Rodmen (three), each $780; Field Hands (two), each $720; Field Hand, $600; Civil Engineers (three), at $5.00 a day; Surveyors (four), at $4.00 a day; Laborers (eleven), at $1.75 to $4.00 a day. Distribution System: Engineer, $1,800; Engineer, $1,200; Engineer, $1,020; Draughtsman, $1,020; Draughtsmen (two), each $900; Inspector Pipes, $1,080; Inspectors Pipe Laying (four), each $1,020; Field Hand, $600; Laborer at $3.50 a day. Taps and Meter Department: Superintendent, $1,200; Tapper, $1,200; Machinist, $900; Plumber, $780; Helpers (five), each $660; Laborer at $2.00 a day. Inspection Department: Superintend-

ent, $1,080; Supply Inspectors (ten), each $720. Street Service: Superintendent, $1,500; Assistant, $1,200; Keeper of Pipe Yard, $1,080; Foremen (three), each $1,020; monthly men (thirty-eight), each $780; Laborers (forty-five), at $2.00 a day; Engineers at $2.50 a day; horse and cart at $3.00 a day; two-horse teams (two), at $4.00 a day. At Bissell's Point: Superintendent of Grades, $1,080; Bricklayer, $1,080; Laborers and Mechanics (thirty-two), at $1.50 to $3.00 a day. Chain of Rocks: Gate-keepers (three), each $720; Laborers and others (forty-five), at $1.75 to $3.00 a day. Storage Reservoir: Superintendent of Grades, $900; Gate-keeper, $600; Laborers (fourteen), at $1.50 to $2.50 a day. At the pumping engines at Chain of Rocks and the reconstruction of boiler plant high service pumping station at Bissell's Point, Laborers (eleven), at $1.75 to $3.50 a day.

Work House: Superintendent, $1,200; Clerk, $900; Foremen (five), Blacksmith, Engineer and Physician, each $720; Guards (thirteen), each $600; Laborers (seven), each $600; Hostler, $480; Cook, $480; Matron, $360.

City Time.—St. Louis time is 49.16 seconds slow of central standard time. The longest day is 14 hours 52 minutes and 16 seconds; the shortest, 9 hours 27 minutes and 44 seconds. On the longest day the sun sets 31 degrees 24 minutes and 7 seconds north of west; on the shortest, 29 degrees 51 minutes and 2 seconds south of west. One degree of latitude at St. Louis is equal to 68 statute miles nearly; a degree of longitude a little more than 54 statute miles.

City Treasurer.—This officer, who is chosen by the qualified voters of the city and holds office four years, is the keeper of the city's moneys, which he pays out on warrants drawn by the Auditor and countersigned by the Comptroller. He makes out triplicate receipts for all moneys received, one for the paying party, one for the Comptroller and one for the Auditor. His books are always open to the inspection of the Mayor, Comptroller and members of the Municipal Assembly, and he reports the balance in the treasury every day to the Mayor and Comptroller. His bond is $500,000. The first City Treasurer was John P. Cabanne, appointed in 1823.

City University.—An educational institution founded in St. Louis in 1858. The university was opened in the fall of 1859, occupying a building at the corner of Sixteenth and Pine Streets. The officers of the corporation controlling it were Hamilton R. Gamble, president; Edward Bredell, vice-president, and Daniel H. Bishop, secretary. The faculty was composed of Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., who was president; David B. Tower, John W. Atcheson and Edward Keller. Money sufficient to pay for the building occupied and to furnish an inadequate supply of furniture and apparatus, was raised to begin with in the hope that the school would thereafter prove self-sustaining. In this the promoters of the enterprise were disappointed, and at the end of two years they found they had conducted their experiment at a loss of thirteen thousand dollars. In consequence of this showing they dismissed the faculty in the summer of 1861, suspended the school, funded their floating debt, mortgaged their property, and to secure payment of the debt leased the building to Edward Wyman for a series of years. Professor Wyman thereafter conducted in the building one of the noted old time educational institutions of St. Louis, popularly known as "Wyman's School."

Civic Federation of St. Louis.—Movements designed to remove or diminish the evils of municipal mismanagement have been repeatedly inaugurated in St. Louis. But until the formation of the Civic Federation these movements were mostly spasmodic and lacked permanency. The Civic Federation was the outgrowth of a general conviction that, if anything was to be accomplished in the direction of civic reform, there must be organization, and organization of a permanent character.

In 1895 this feeling took shape. The Civic Federation of St. Louis was incorporated under a charter which declared its objects to be:

First.—The formation of a non-political non-sectarian association embracing all the forces that are now laboring to advance the municipal, philanthropic, industrial and moral interests of St. Louis, and to use and aid such forces in promoting the honesty, efficiency and economy of its municipal government and the highest welfare of its citizens by educational methods addressed to the citizens of

St. Louis without regard to the race, creed or political affiliation.

Second.—By the publication and circulation of the principles of social and economic science to establish a medium of acquaintance and sympathy betwen persons who reside in different parts of the city, who pursue different avocations, who are by birth of different nationalities, who profess different creeds, or no creed, who for any of these reasons are unknown to each other, but who, nevertheless, have similar interests in the well being of St. Louis, and who agree in their desire to promote every kind of municipal welfare.

Third.—By the promotion, extension and publication of the principles of the science of municipal government to increase the number and efficiency of agencies designed to discover and correct abuses in municipal affairs, and to increase the interest of the citizens in such affairs by securing the utmost practicable separation of municipal issues from state and national politics.

The means to be employed by the Federation were declared to be investigation, publication and organization, together with the exercise of every moral influence needed to carry its purpose into effect.

The incorporators were N. O. Nelson, Jas. L. Hopkins, Robert Rutledge, Alfred Matthews, J. W. Allen, Thos. McPheeters, Jonathan Rice, Rev. John Matthews, Benjamin Eiseman, Joseph Franklin, Dave Eiseman, J. T. Donovan, J. L. Boogher, W. A. Walker, Murray Carleton, Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell, V. O. Saunders, John F. Shepley, Geo. H. Augustine, W. Palmer Clarkson, Geo. A. Baker, James E. Fogg, J. Charless Cabanne, L. S. Richardson, Rev. Geo. E. Martin. Its first officers were J. Charless Cabanne, President; Alfred Matthews, Vice-president; W. Palmer Clarkson, Treasurer; L. S. Richardson, Secretary. Mr. Cabanne, not being able on account of ill-health and business engagements to take an active part in the work, retired after a few months, and W. W. Boyd, D. D., was selected to fill the chair.

The Federation had seven standing committees, of which the following gentlemen were the chairmen: E. C. Sterling, of the ways and means; M. R. H. Witter, of the political; Reid Northrop, of the municipal; Alfred Matthews, of the philanthropic; N. O. Nelson, of the industrial; Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell, of the committee on morals, and Chancellor W. S. Chaplin, of the educational committee. On all these committees the names of women appear, Mrs. Adele S. Morrison being a member of the ways and means committee, Mrs. Mary McC. Blaisdell of the political committee, Miss Anna B. King and Mrs. Mary Cushman of the philanthropic, Mrs. Mary Hoxsey and Mrs. Charlotte C. Elliott of the industrial, Miss Mary E. Perry and Mrs. Mary G. Scudder of the committee on morals, and Mrs. Martha E. Ware and Mrs. Penelope A. Orrick of the educational committee.

During the year 1895 the work of the Federation was pushed with earnestness. It encountered, however, the difficulties which necessarily attend the beginning of such organizations. Such movements are often handicapped by the extravagance of public expectation. The task to be accomplished is underestimated; the means of accomplishing it are overestimated. While there is a vague impression in the community that municipal misgovernment and corruption prevail, few realize how prevalent both are. Much less has the general public any knowledge of details. Men engrossed in business have but an imperfect conception of the means by which the machine politician has acquired power, and fail to realize how strongly those who live by politics are entrenched in their positions. Such men assume that the only requisite to the overthrow of the machine and to the wiping out of corruption and mismanagement is that good citizens should unite for the purpose. And when such a combination is formed and it does not at once accomplish all that is expected there is disappointment, and those engaged in the work are too frequently assailed with indiscriminate criticism and blame. In the nature of things a movement such as that of the Civic Federation must be managed by amateurs. There is no place in it for the professional politician. If professional politicians take part in it their work not only contributes nothing to its success, but their presence is a positive injury to it.

In fact, the work of such an organization is not what a party man would denominate practical. While it is not strictly theoretical, such an organization can not enter the arena of politics. That is, it can not put up candidates; it can not lay down party platforms; it can not use party machinery. Its chief work is educational, using the term in its

broadest sense. Its purpose is to show to the public the evils which are to be eliminated from municipal government, and to make clear the methods by which such work can be accomplished.

In view of these facts it is not surprising that the early efforts of the Civic Federation did not excite enthusiasm in the general public. The unfortunate outcome of the first attempt to bring a public official to justice added to the public disappointment. The result of this was a reorganization of the Federation. Under Dr. Boyd's presidency a new executive body was created, which was called the Central Council. This was composed of fifty men chosen at large and two chosen from each ward, making an aggregate of one hundred and six. Honorable R. Graham Frost and Mr. Albert Arnstein were elected Vice-presidents, and Mr. Walter S. Vrooman Secretary.

The first move made by the new organization was directed at the board of president and directors of the St. Louis public schools. The course taken by this body had been for some years such as to excite the gravest apprehension in the minds of good citizens. There was a widespread conviction in the community that the funds of the board were grossly mismanaged, and waste, if not actual corruption, was openly charged. The first step taken by the Federation was to call upon the courts to declare void a contract which had been let in violation not only of the rules of the board, but of the plainest dictates of business sense. This effort was not successful, the court holding in effect that the board was a law unto itself in these matters; that, in any event, it did not lie with the judiciary to interfere with the discretion reposed by the law in the board.

The failure to accomplish their purpose in this direction did not dishearten the officers of the Federation. They immediately determined that the time was ripe for the abolition of the old board and the creation of a new one. The President of the Federation appointed a committee of eight prominent professional and business men, among them several lawyers, which committee was charged with the important duty of preparing a law which should accomplish this purpose. This committee was composed of the following gentlemen: F. N. Judson, Chairman; G. A. Finkelnburg, Edward C. Eliot, Frederick M. Crunden, H. Hickman, W. A. Alderson, Robert Rutledge, R. Graham Frost.

In a very able report made by this committee they set forth in a succinct manner the general reasons for recommending a radical change in the administration of the schools and school property. The report says:

"When the present board was organized, in 1833, St. Louis had about six thousand inhabitants, barely one-fourth of the population of any one of the twenty-eight wards of to-day. There were then no school taxes to levy, no graded schools to manage, and for many years the land litigation of the board was its most important business. In the sixty-three years which have elapsed the city has grown to six hundred thousand people, and in a few years may reach a million. The board collects and disburses annually one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of public funds, manages an invested school fund valued at nearly two million dollars, is in charge of school buildings and property of the estimated value of over three million dollars, employs over fifteen hundred teachers, and educates in the schools under its charge over sixty thousand children. It is not only compelled to deal with a rapidly increasing population, but the difficulties are increased by the vast area over which the population is being scattered. The absence of any adequate system or organization results in confusion between the administrative and supervisory or legislative business of the board and in a consequent scramble for the incidental patronage involved in the public work and in the disbursement of the public money. This confusion of administrative and supervisory duties has resulted in the distribution of the business of the board among committees, by whom the administrative business is mainly conducted. As it is impossible to fix responsibility, demoralization is the inevitable consequence. Neither the efforts of good men in the board nor any rules enacted by the board can remedy evils inherent in the system itself, which the city has outgrown."

Preparatory to the work of drafting the contemplated measure correspondence was entered into with the officials of all the large cities of the United States. Replies were received from eighteen cities. The committee also procured a report which had been a short time previously made by a committee of the National Educational Association,

after a careful investigation of the various public school systems of this country. With the information thus obtained the committee was enabled to draw up a bill which placed the schools and the school fund of this city under a management which it is safe to say is not anywhere exceeded in efficiency. It provides for a separation of the business from the educational department of the system, placing over each a responsible official, with an honorary supervisory board of twelve members. The department of buildings, charged with the construction and maintenance of school houses, and embracing also the appointment and control of the janitors and others employed in the school-houses, was the department in connection with which the most scandal had developed in the past. This department the committee placed in charge of a single official, called the Commissioner of School Buildings, with ample powers, but under a strict responsibility to the board itself. All contracts to any considerable amount must be publicly let. The committee, believing that there is no department of public service where civil service reform is more practicable or desirable, provided for a competitive examination for the positions of janitors and engineers.

The bill as originally drawn provided for the appointment of the school board by the Mayor. It was found, however, that the retention of this feature would result in the defeat of the measure, and the demand that the board be made elective was acceded to.

This bill was presented to the Legislature which met in January, 1897. It finally passed both houses and became a law. But in its passage it encountered the bitterest opposition. Every expedient known to the expert lobbyist was resorted to by its opponents. There seems to be little doubt that money was freely used. The school board which it was designed to supersede assumed the leadership of the opposition. The contractors who were fattening upon the mismanagement of that board contributed liberally to the purpose. All of the St. Louis members of the House of Representatives, and some of the Senators from St. Louis, were hostile to the bill and used their influence against it, although at least one of the Senators gave it most efficient support. The fact that, in the face of such opposition, the Civic Federation was enabled to carry the measure through the General Assembly speaks volumes for the ability and determination of that organization.

This success alone has amply justified its existence. For of all municipal mismanagement or corruption there is none of quite so black a dye as a waste or looting of the school fund. The mass of the children growing up in our large cities receive no education except that which is furnished them by the public schools. Therefore any mismanagement of the school fund is a blow aimed at a vital spot. And it is for this reason that the citizens of St. Louis owe so large a debt of gratitude to the Civic Federation.

But the work of the Federation did not end with the adoption of the law. Through its efforts a ticket for the new board was put in the field. The men on this ticket were not only non-partisan, they were men of the highest character, capable, honest and devoted to the cause of public education. Taken all in all the board which was elected through the instrumentality of the Federation was the equal of any to which in the past the management of the public schools has been entrusted. That board has saved to the schools, as compared with the preceding board, sums running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. And it has at the same time given to those who attend the schools better accommodations and better teaching than they were receiving under the old regime.

To enter into the details of the work of the Federation would extend this article to an undue length. It is sufficient to say that it is ever watchful for the interests of the citizens of St. Louis, ever ready to bring to public attention any dereliction in duty on the part of its officers, always alert to perceive and make public any act of either branch of the city government the tendency of which is harmful. During the municipal election of 1897 it did not accomplish all which it sought to do. But it gave to the citizens of St. Louis much valuable information with reference to the various candidates, and the majority of those who were endorsed by it were elected.

Soon after the national election of 1896 Mr. Walter S. Vrooman resigned the secretaryship of the Federation and Mr. A. R. Verdier was elected to succeed him. After the municipal election in the following spring Dr. Boyd resigned the presidency. The officers of the board in 1898 were: A. L. Berry, Pres-

ident; R. Graham Frost, Albert Arnstein and David Kreyling, Vice-presidents; A. R. Verdier, Secretary, and Thomas S. McPheeters, Treasurer. EVERETT W. PATTISON.

Civil Service Reform Association of Missouri.—An association whose object is, to quote from its constitution, "to establish a system of appointment, promotion and removal in the civil service founded upon the principle that public office is a public trust, admission to which should depend upon proved fitness." It further demands that appointments to subordinate executive offices, with such exceptions as may be expedient, be dependent upon "competitive examinations open to all applicants properly qualified, and that removals shall be made for legitimate cause only, such as dishonesty, negligence or inefficiency, but not for political opinion or refusal to render party service." The Association is non-partisan, and the discussion of questions on party grounds at its meetings is forbidden. It holds its annual meetings on the first Thursday in May, and special meetings on the call of the President. It was organized May 28, 1881, with Henry Hitchcock for President; Gerard B. Allen, Thomas T. Gantt, John A. Allen, Adolphus Meier, Silas Bent, Joseph O'Neil, Wayman Crow and James E. Yeatman, Vice-presidents; Jay L. Torrey, Treasurer, and John W. Dryden, Secretary. It was just after the close of the civil war that the condition of the civil service began to attract the attention of serious and earnest men. Indeed, as early as 1864 Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the reform of this service, but it was not acted upon. Three years later Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, presented an elaborate report from the committee on retrenchment of the Thirty-ninth Congress concerning the conduct of the civil service and in favor of measures for the improvement of it. The next year Mr. Jenckes presented a second report to the Fortieth Congress with a bill to regulate the civil service; and the following year George William Curtis delivered a masterly address on the subject before the Social Science Association. In his annual message of December, 1870, President Grant called the attention of Congress to the need of reform in the civil service, and in 1871 an amendment to the appropriation bill offered by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, was passed, authorizing the President to "prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof." Under authority of this amendment President Grant appointed a commission, with George William Curtis at its head, to prescribe rules for carrying it into effect. In December of the same year the commission presented its report, with appropriate rules, which the President adopted. In 1872 the advisory board appointed under these rules made a report, grouping various offices and prescribing further regulations, which also were adopted by the President. In his annual message in 1873 President Grant again commended the reform, and repeated the recommendation in 1874, asking Congress to enact additional legislation in behalf of it; but Congress failed to provide the legislation asked for and the progress of the reform was for a time arrested. But a growing popular feeling in favor of it was apparent in the country, and in 1876 the platforms of both the Republican and the Democratic parties declared for it. President Hayes urged it in his inaugural in 1877, and in his annual message of the same year, and again in 1879. In 1875 Mr. Curtis resigned from the Civil Service Commission, and Dorman B. Eaton was appointed chairman, and visited England, investigated the civil service system of that country, and made a report on "Civil Service in Great Britain." In 1881 President Garfield, in his inaugural address, warmly favored it. President Arthur, in his first message in 1881, expressed doubts about the applicability of some features of the British competitive system to the civil service of the United States, but recommended an appropriation of $25,000 a year for the enforcement of the act of 1871. Congress granted an appropriation of $15,000. On the meeting of the Forty-seventh Congress, in December, 1881, Honorable George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, introduced in the Senate a bill called by his name, but drafted by the New York Civil Service Association, of which Dorman B. Eaton was chairman. No action was taken, but the congressional elections of 1882 showed an increased popular feeling in favor of the reform, and when the Forty-seventh Congress met again in December it took up the matter in earnest. In the Senate the Pendleton bill was passed December 2, 1882, and

the House passed it eight days later—January 4, 1883—and this law is the basis of what has been accomplished in the direction of reform of the national civil service. It provides for open competitive examinations and the exemption under severe penalties of public officers from political contribution, and requires that appointments to the public service shall be apportioned among the States according to population. It does not apply to all appointments in the Federal service, but only to such as are included in what is called the classified civil service. This is a comparatively small proportion—only about one-tenth—but the advocates of the reform regard it as a recognition, at least, of the merit system in place of the one which made the Federal offices the spoils of victory to be used for the benefit of the successful party.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Civil War.—See "War Between the States."

Clan-Na-Gael.—A secret organization composed of Irishmen and having for its object the establishment of Ireland's independence of Great Britain. There were many branches of the society in the United States, and leading Irish Nationalists were identified with it until a faction which obtained control brought odium upon it by its violent and criminal methods. The Clan-na-Gael was, in a sense, the successor of the Fenian Brotherhood, which was founded in New York in 1857 and spread over the United States and Ireland. A branch of the Clan came into existence in St. Louis after the Civil War, and some prominent Irish-Americans of this city were numbered among the members of that organization. None of these, however, were involved in the plottings which overwhelmed the Clan in Chicago and other cities and practically put an end to its existence.

Clark, Charles, was born in the city of New York, December 1, 1831. His father, John Bushnell Clark, a native of Saybrook, Connecticut, served as a soldier and also on the sea in a "privateer" during the war of 1812 and subsequently became a successful merchant in the city of New York, but failing health causing him to retire from active business, he removed the family to Hudson, Ohio, where he engaged in farming.

Mr. Clark's mother was Mary Denman, called Polly of Springfield, New Jersey. At the age of 22 Mr. Clark entered commercial life. In 1858 he removed from New York City to St. Louis and engaged in the insurance business until the Civil War.

On July 22, 1863, he married Miss Susan McLure, daughter of William Raines and Margaret A. E. McLure of St. Louis, and has two children, Louis Vaughan Clark and Charles McLure Clark.

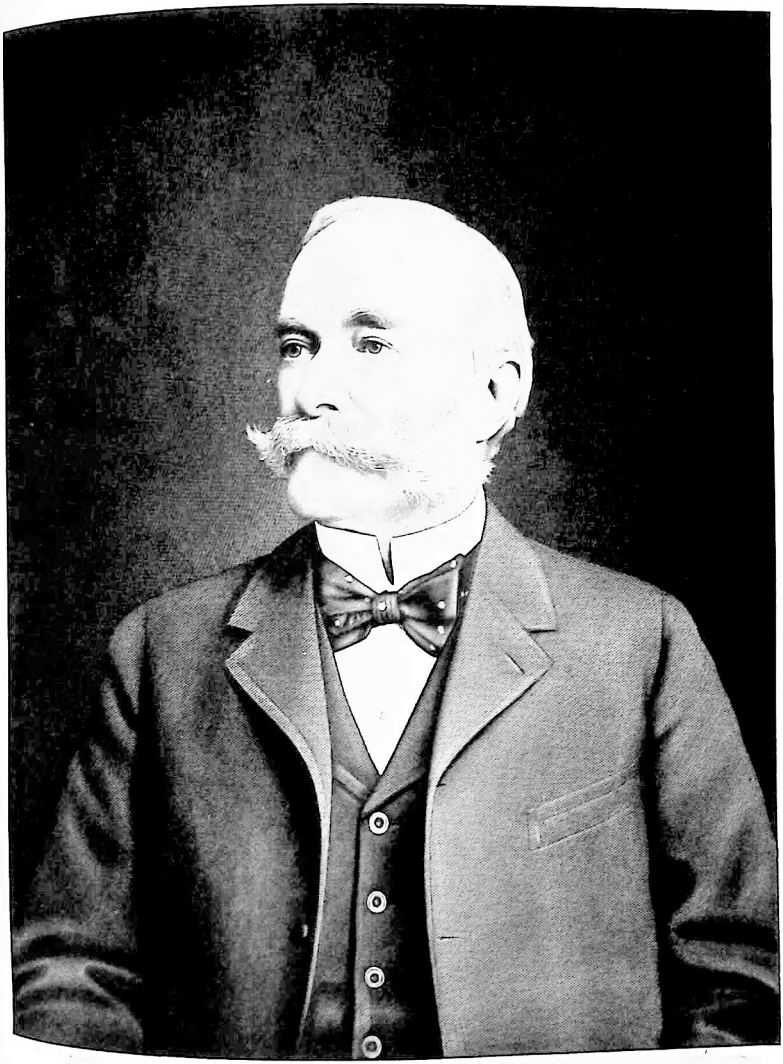
At the close of the war Mr. Clark went to Montana and spent several months studying the mineral resources of that State, then a Territory. Not deeming the time propitious in which to project mining enterprises, he returned to St. Louis and engaged temporarily in the grain commission business. When the time seemed ripe for him to enter upon the business of mining he returned to Montana and engaged in it. Meeting with success, he formed the syndicate which purchased the Granite Mountain properties, and subsequently organized the Bimetallic Mining Company, of which he was president and manager until it was a pronounced success.

These companies, projected by the foresight and propelled by the energy of Mr. Clark, have paid about $14,000,000 in dividends to the owners and placed in circulation in St. Louis and Montana over $23,000,000, the greater portion of which was invested in St. Louis enterprises.

These successful mines were no doubt some of the principle causes of the material prosperity which St. Louis has enjoyed for the past dozen years. He is still largely interested in mining. He was prominently identified with the organization and erection of the St. Louis Merchants Bridge and Terminal Railway system of St. Louis.

He is a director in the Mississippi Valley Trust Company (in which he is also a member of the executive committee) and in the Merchants-Laclede National Bank. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company (of Kansas City, Missouri); of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company; of the St. Louis Fair Association, and of other less well known business enterprises and associations.

He has never held public or military office and has only taken the interest of the ordinary citizen in politics, his political affiliation having been with the Democratic party.



Charles Clark

He has always been active in the support of the parish of the Church of the Holy Communion, and is in the directories of many charitable and philanthropic institutions.

His interest in general enterprises is shown by holding membership in various business and social clubs of the city.

In business, social and religious circles he enjoys the favor and esteem of his intimates and associates, and sees the setting sun of life shedding roseate hues athwart his pathway. With excellent health and a sound mentality, he is fitted to enjoy life to its full and bids fair to reap for many years to come the fruits and pleasures resulting from a well ordered life.

Chewning, Thomas Jefferson, merchant, was born in the year 1840, in Choctaw County, Mississippi, son of William T. and Julia M. (Taylor) Chewning, both natives of Virginia. He obtained his early education in Mississippi, and completed his preparation for a business career in St. Louis, coming here in 1863. In 1887 Mr. McGinnis and and Mr. Chewning formed the corporation which has since been known as the J. A. McGinnis Saddlery Company. Mr. Chewning has been twice married; first, in 1864, to Miss Julia M. Musick, who died leaving three children In 1894 he married Miss Margaret L. Graham, who died in 1897.

Crow, William Fisher, merchant, was born in the year 1838, in the County Roscommon, Ireland, son of Hugh F. and Jane (Fisher) Crow. He came to this country in his boyhood, landing in New York City, and coming later to St. Louis. He finished his education at St. Louis University. He had a long and honorable career as a dry goods merchant in St Louis, and retired from business with the esteem of all those who had been brought into contact with him in commercial circles. During the Civil War he served as a member of Company E of the Eighth Regiment of Missouri Home Guards. In politics he is a Democrat, affiliating with the "gold standard" wing of that party, and in religion he is a Roman Catholic. He married in his young manhood Miss Eelen Deneng, who died in 1860 without children.

Cunningham, Edward, Jr., lawyer, was born August 21, 1841, in Cumberland County, Virginia, son of Edward and Catherine (Miller) Cunningham. He was educated at Virginia Military Institute of Lexington, and when nineteen years of age became a professor in that institution. He was filling this position when the Civil War began and left the institute with the famous corps of cadets which became a part of the original command of the great military chieftain, Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson.

June 4, 1864, he was commissioned major of artillery and served until the final surrender of the Confederate forces at Shreveport, June 7, 1865. In the year 1872 he came to St. Louis. He has the sincerity and courtliness of the old-time Virginian, and his high character and abilities have commended him to his professional brethren and the general public. He married, in 1876, Miss Cornelia Thornton, of Virginia.

Clark, Cyrus Edgar, merchant and manufacturer, was born February 19, 1853, in the town of Rahway, Union County, New Jersey, son of Daniel and Harriet Williams Clark. His father, who removed from New Jersey to St. Louis in 1858, was the founder of the business which the son has since increased and expanded in keeping pace with the development of the country and the demands of trade. The elder Clark was a man of superior capacity and large enterprise, and during his business career in St. Louis built up the most extensive leather trade controlled by any house west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was recognized by the leather interests of the country as an authority on all matters pertaining to the trade, and in St. Louis he is remembered as an eminently successful merchant and a citizen noted for his benevolence and philanthropy. Both the parents of Cyrus E. Clark were descendants of Revolutionary ancestors, and his mother was a descendant of Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and member of the Continental Congress, who was known at Rahway as the "poor man's counselor," because of his habit of giving legal advice gratuitously to all the indigent colonists who sought his assistance. Coming to St. Louis in his early childhood, the subject of this sketch grew up in this city, receiving thorough educational training in the public schools At the end of a scientific course of study, which included the higher mathematics, the Latin and German languages and English literature, he was graduated with honor from the High

School in the class with Charles Nagel, John S. Thompson, Dr. Robert Luediking and others, who have since distinguished themselves in various callings. The family homestead during his boyhood was on Olive Street, its site being a part of that occupied by the exposition building. As a boy he saw the first street cars placed on the streets of St. Louis, and he was witness also of some of the most exciting events of the Civil War period. He saw the Federal troops returning from the capture of Camp Jackson with many prominent citizens in custody, who were being conveyed to the old United States arsenal. He saw General Grant ride through the city at the head of his troops, and at the great Sanitary Fair he was the "boy in waiting" at the booth in which Nellie Grant personated "the old woman who lived in a shoe." During the later years of his youth he lived at the old home built by his father at 2653 Washington Avenue, which is still the family homestead. Soon after graduating from the High School he entered his father's mercantile establishment, and under the tutorship of that accomplished man of affairs was thoroughly trained to business pursuits. In accordance with the practical views of the elder Clark he began, as any other boy would have had to begin to learn the business, and worked his way upward from one position to another, as his merits justified promotion. When he had thoroughly mastered all the details of the business he was admitted to a partnership and became an active participant in its conduct and management. Upon the death of his father, in 1895, his uncle and cousin, who had previously been partners in the business, withdrew, and Mr. Clark then organized the James Clark Leather Company, a corporation of which he has since been president, and which has greatly extended the trade of the old house. A business man of very superior qualifications, he has given to the important commercial enterprise of which he is the head the most careful attention and supervision, but at the same time he has kept in touch with public affairs and contributed his share to the advancement of public interests. Affiliating with the Republican party politically, he has been an active participant in its councils, and was one of the party managers in St. Louis in the presidential campaign of 1896. Since he was fifteen years of age he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and at the present time—1897—he is officially connected with the Second Presbyterian Church as trustee, deacon and treasurer. To this church, and to numerous charitable and philanthropic institutions, he has been a liberal contributor, giving freely, as those who have been favored by fortune should give, to the poor and needy. He is identified with the fraternal organizations of the city as a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Legion of Honor. He married, in 1876, Miss Mary Cliff Warren, daughter of Samuel D. and Josephine Warren of St. Louis. The children born to this union are: Celeste W., Warren D., Arline and Robert E. Clark.

Clark, George Rogers, who planted the first American fort on the Mississippi River, and by sheer force of his prowess, military genius and stern character, prevented Spain and Great Britain from making a partition between them of the country west of the Alleghanies, "was born near Monticello, Albemarle County, Virginia, November 19, 1752, and died near Louisville, Kentucky, February 13, 1818. He spent his early life in Caroline County, Virginia, and enjoyed some educational advantages from a noted Scotch teacher, Donald Robertson, in King and Queen County, among whose pupils was James Madison. He fitted himself for a surveyor, and at the age of twenty practiced his profession on the upper Ohio, and became a farmer. Two years later he served under Governor Dunmore in his campaign against the Shawnees and their allies, which ended in the treaty of Camp Charlotte, memorable as the occasion of the undying speech of Logan, the Mingo chief. Early in 1775 Clark went to Kentucky, and was occupied in surveying, but as the Western Indians were induced by the British to take up the tomahawk, he became the natural leader of the people in the defense of their infant settlements; was made a major of the militia in 1776, and chosen as a delegate to the Virginia convention, to urge upon the State authorities the claims of the colony for government and defense. He arrived at Williamsburg just after the convention had adjourned, but succeeded in securing the formation of the new county of Kentucky, and a supply of ammunition for the defense of the frontier. It is said that Clark, seeing that his appeal for powder was likely to remain unheeded, exclaimed: "A country which is not

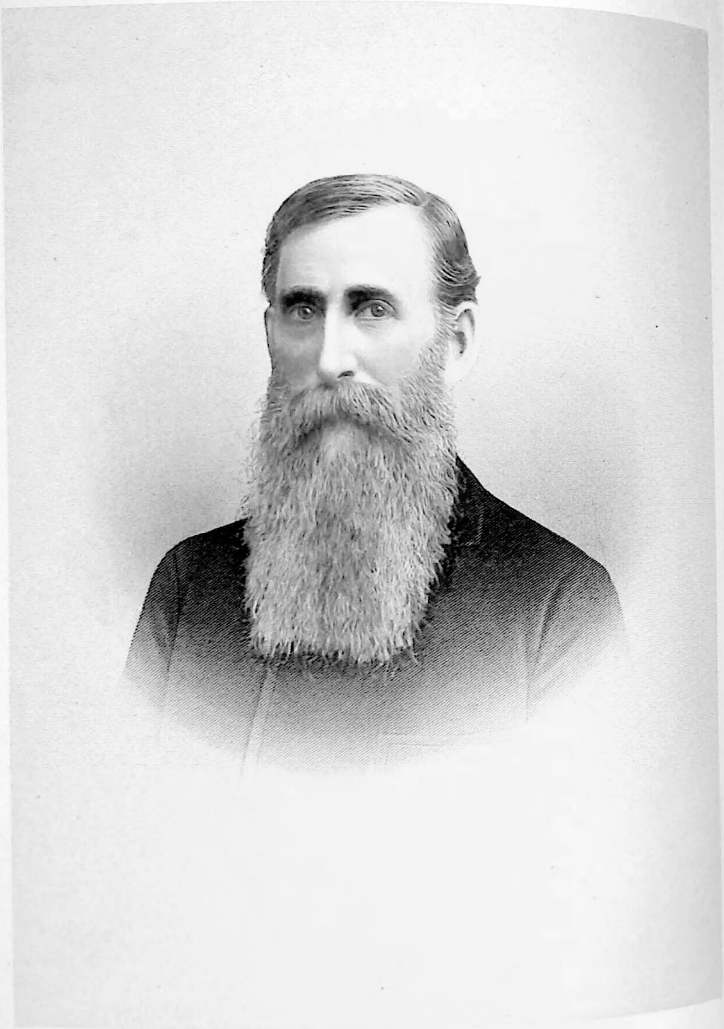
Cyrus E. Clark

worth defending is not worth claiming." The five hundred pounds of powder thus obtained was conveyed by land to the Monongahela, and thence by water to the Three Islands, a few miles above where Maysville now is, and there secreted, while Clark and his escort went to Harrodsburg for horses and a guard for its conveyance to that station. At length it reached the place of its destination, but not without the loss of some of the party who first attempted its acquisition. Early in 1777 Clark repelled the Indian attacks on Harrodsburg, sent out spies to Illinois, and on their return hastened on foot to Virginia to lay before the Governor and council his plan for the conquest of the Illinois country and the repression of the murderous Indian forays from that quarter. His scheme was approved, and he was made a lieutenant-colonel, authorized to raise the necessary troops and pushed on with his little force to a small island opposite the present city of Louisville, where he erected block-houses, drilled his men and planted corn. Hence, the name of Corn Island. On June 24, 1778, during an eclipse of the sun, he set sail, passed safely over the rapids and soon landed at the old, deserted Fort Massac, and marching thence six days across the country, a portion of the time without food, took Kaskaskia by surprise, July 4th. The other French villages in that quarter followed suit and surrendered at discretion. The Illinois country was thus captured without the firing of a gun or the loss of a man. Clark conciliated the surrounding Indian tribes, changing enemies into friends. All this tended to alarm the British. Governor Hamilton at Detroit marched a large force, mostly Indians, and retook Vincennes early in December of that year. This intelligence soon reached Kaskaskia. "I must take Hamilton or he will take me," said Clark; and with fewer than one hundred and seventy men all told he marched across the country in midwinter, through the submerged lands of the Wabash and its tributaries, sometimes breaking the ice, too thin to bear them, often wading up to their armpits in water, with scanty food, but buoyed up by patriotic hopes. They at length appeared before the astonished garrison, plied successfully their unerring rifles, and in a few hours Colonel Hamilton yielded up the fort, surrendering to Clark and his ragged followers, February 24, 1779. The weakness of his force and the poverty of Virginia alone prevented his attempting the capture of Detroit. Early in 1780 Clark established Fort Jefferson, a little below the mouth of the Ohio. Hearing of the approach of a formidable British and Indian force against Cahokia, his upper garrison, and the Spanish settlement of St. Louis, Clark hastened with a party to the relief of Cahokia, reaching there just in time to repel the enemy. Learning from them that another large force was marching to Kentucky, he hastened there on foot with but two companies, leaving his Illinois troops to follow the retreating enemy to their towns on Rock River, which they found deserted and destroyed. On reaching Kentucky, Clark learned of Bird's invasion, capturing Martin's and Ruddell's Stations, with three hundred and forty prisoners, when he hastily gathered a thousand men, invaded the Shawnee country, defeated the Indians and laid waste their villages. Once more Clark's attention was turned toward Detroit, the headquarters of the British power and influence in the Northwest, whence savage war parties were constantly set forth to harass and destroy the infant settlements of Kentucky. Going to Virginia, he concerted with Governor Jefferson and council a campaign against Detroit, which met with the approval and assistance of General Washington. Before it could be carried into effect Arnold's invasion of Virginia in January, 1781, occurred, when Clark temporarily headed two hundred and forty riflemen and ambuscaded a party of the enemy at Hood's, on James River, and then hastened forward, with the commission of brigadier-general, for the execution of his scheme against Detroit. But it miscarried, owing to the poverty of Virginia, the difficulty of raising an adequate force with inadequate means, and the powerful opposition of the enemy, headed by Brant, the great Mohawk chief, McKee, Girty and other border leaders, who attacked Clark's detachment and invaded the Beargrass settlements around Louisville. In 1782, after the British and Indian attack on Bryant's Station, and the disastrous defeat of the Kentuckians at the Blue Licks, Clark led forth one thousand men, driving back the savages on Big Miami and destroying their villages and means of sustenance. This was Clark's last important service, as his expedition up the Wabash in 1786, and his efforts in behalf of France in 1793-4 against the Spaniards of the Mississippi, proved abortive. The

freedom of Clark's early life had unfitted him for domestic happiness, and he never married. A tradition is preserved in the family that he was fascinated with the beauty of the daughter of the Spanish Governor of St. Louis when he relieved this post from an Indian attack. Observing a want of courage in the Governor, he broke off his addresses to the girl, saying to his friends: "I will not be the father of a race of cowards." His last years were spent alone and in poverty, in a rude dwelling on Corn Island, until his sister took him to her home at Locust Grove, near Louisville. He felt keenly what he considered the ingratitude of the republic in leaving him in poverty and obscurity, and when the State of Virginia sent him a sword he received the compliments of the committee in gloomy silence. Then he exclaimed: "When Virginia needed a sword I gave her one. She sends me now a toy. I want bread!" He thrust the sword into the ground and broke it with his crutch. Clark was tall and commanding, brave and full of resources, possessing the affection and confidence of his men. All that rich domain north of the Ohio was secured to the republic, at the peace of 1783, in consequence of his prowess. His grave is in Cave Hill Cemetery at Louisville, marked by a little headstone bearing the letters G. R. C. It is said that not half a dozen people in the United States can point it out."—(Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.)

Clark, Henry Leslie, was born June 18, 1813, in Wexford, Ireland. When he was seventeen years old he left the land of his nativity, and for four years thereafter lead a seafaring life, making voyages to different parts of the world, and having something more than his share of experiences in ship wrecks, of which he gave vivid accounts in later years. Reaching the United States after some years, he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and lived there until 1835. In that year he came to St. Louis, and soon after his arrival here he was appointed discount clerk and teller in the Commercial Bank Agency, with which he was connected until 1837. He then became teller in the Bank of the State of Missouri, and held that position for thirteen years. At the end of that time he became a partner in the banking house of Bogy, Miltenberger & Co., with which he was connected until he withdrew to form a partnership with Thomas H. West in the lumber trade. This enterprise was followed by a venture in the real estate business, which resulted fortunately and made Mr. Clark the possessor of a handsome property. When the Civil War came on he, like many other St. Louisans, suffered great losses, and ultimately lost the major part of his fortune. He was then elected to the secretaryship of the Wiggins Ferry Company, and for many years thereafter, and until his death, he was in the employ of that corporation. Although eighty-six years of age at the time of his death he had continued to give daily attention to his duties in that connection, until attacked by the illness which ended his long and interesting life. He was well known to all the older residents of St. Louis, and was specially prominent in Masonic circles. He was married, in 1845, at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, to Miss Mary Bogy, and at his death left one son, James L. Clark, and one daughter, Mrs. Placide De Lassus.

Clark, S. H. H., railroad president and manager, was born October 17, 1836, on a farm near Morristown, New Jersey, and in his early boyhood found it necessary to contribute his share to the support of his father's family. While working at whatever he could find to do, the son managed to obtain a fairly good education by studying diligently at night and spending the most of his leisure time reading such books as were accessible to him. He began "railroading" as a boy in a humble capacity, but was apt, faithful and efficient, and in the course of a few years reached, through successive promotions, the position of passenger conductor on one of the railroads running between New York and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It was while serving in this capacity that he attracted the attention of the distinguished railroad manager and financier, Sidney Dillon. Dillon was an admirable judge of men, and was always quick to discover the capacity for usefulness of those in his employ. He discovered such capacity in Mr. Clark, and took him from the passenger train which he was running to make him general manager of the Flushing Railroad, on Long Island. This brought him into an intimate relationship with Mr. Dillon and his New York associates, and the ability which he displayed as a railroad manager marked him for promotion and operation in a larger and broader field. When the Dillon syndicate



D. W. Clark

obtained a controlling interest in the Union Pacific railway system Mr. Clark was sent west to take the position of general freight agent on that line. In this new field his splendid capabilities were soon made manifest, and after a time he became second vice-president and general manager of the Union Pacific system While acting in this capacity he was brought into close contact with the eminent financier, Jay Gould, and a warm friendship sprang up between the two men. In 1886 Mr. Gould persuaded him to accept the vice-presidency and general management of the Gould Southwestern railway system, and he was given full control of the management of lines aggregating seven thousand miles of trackage and earning thirty millions of dollars per annum For years after this, in fact, until Mr. Gould's death, he was one of that gentleman's closest and most confidential friends, and was the recognized representative of his interests in the West. After Gould got control of the Union Pacific the second time Mr. Clark became vice-president and general manager of that system, as well as of the Southwestern system, and continued to hold that position until 1893, when failing health compelled him to relieve himself of a portion of his responsibilities. As a result he severed his connection with the Missouri Pacific and was elected president of the Union Pacific Railroad. Afterward, when the Union Pacific Company went into the hands of receivers, Mr. Clark was made chairman of the receivers' board, and was practically the manager of the property up to the time that its affairs were reorganized in 1897. He was conspicuously active in perfecting the plan of reorganization, under which the road relieved itself from the government claims against it and entered upon a new era of development. As a natural consequence of his close connection with this reorganization, and of the ability which he had displayed as a railroad manager and executive officer, he was the first choice of those most largely interested in this great railway property for the presidency of the reorganized Union Pacific Company, but failing health compelled him to decline the position, and toward the close of the year 1898 he retired from active participation in railway management. At the time of his retirement to private life he had been for nearly thirty years a conspicuous figure in the Western railway world, and among his contemporaries none has shown broader capacity or contributed more to modern railway development He had the unbounded confidence of financiers and railroad operators alike, and his personal characteristics drew about him a multitude of friends who entertain for him the kindest regard, and never tire of paying tribute to his great ability as a railroad manager, and his good qualities as a man and a citizen. Mr. Clark married Miss Annie M. Drake, of New York, and one son was born to them, S. Hoxie Clark, now a member of the St. Louis bar.

Clark, William, Governor of Missouri Territory, was born in Virginia August 1, 1770, and died in St. Louis September 1, 1838. He belonged to an old Virginia family that did much for the West at a critical period in its history. His parents were John Clark and Anne Rogers, who were married in King and Queen County, Virginia, in 1749. They had four daughters and six sons. William Clark married Julia Hancock at Fincastle, Virginia, January 5, 1808. Their children were:

1. Meriwether Lewis.
2. William Preston.
3. Mary Margaret.
4. George Rogers Hancock.
5. John Julius.

Julia Hancock, first wife of William Clark, died at the family estate of Fotheringay, Virginia, June 27, 1820.

Subsequently William Clark married a widow with three children, Mrs. Harriet Kennerly Radford. By this second marriage they had two sons:

1. Jefferson Kearny.
2. Edmund.

Of the above, three of William Clark's sons were married.

Meriwether Lewis Clark married Abigial Churchill. Their children were, William Hancock, who married Camilla Gaylord; Samuel Churchill, Mary Eliza, Meriwether Lewis, who married Mary Martin Anderson (their children being John Henry Churchill, Caroline Anderson and Mary Barbaroux); John O'Fallon, George Rogers and Charles Jefferson, who married Lena Jacob (their children being Mary Susan, Evelyn Kennerly and Marguerite Vernon).

The second wife of Meriwether Lewis Clark was Julia Davidson.

The next son of William Clark, who married and left descendants, was George Rogers Hancock Clark, who married Eleanor A. Glasgow. Their children were, Julia, who married Robert Stevenson Voorhis (their child being Eleanor Glasgow); Sarah Leonida, John O'Fallon, who married Beatrice Chouteau (their children being Henry Chouteau, Beatrice Chouteau, Carlota, William Glasgow, Clemence Eleanor, John O'Fallon, Harriet Kennerly and George Rogers); and Ellen Glasgow, who married Willis Edward Lauderdale (their children being Seddie Clark and Walter Clark).

The third son of William Clark that married was Jefferson Kearny Clark, who married Mary Susan Glasgow, the only sister of Eleanor A. Glasgow, they being daughters of William Glasgow, of Delaware, and Sarah Mitchell, of Fincastle, Virginia.

The Clark family has been illustrious in three States—Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri—and its connection with the history of each is honorable and patriotic. Of the six brothers born in Virginia four bore a prominent part in the Revolution, and when, in the year 1784, the family came to the West and settled at the falls of the Ohio River on the site of the present city of Louisville, their patriotic name had preceded them and prepared the way for eminence and usefulness among the large number of Virginians; eminent because of their struggles and sacrifices during the Revolution, who sought the glowing West as a field in which to begin life anew and with whom Revolutionary service was a sufficient claim on their confidence and support. One of the brothers was General George Rogers Clark, whose daring and difficult expedition for the capture of the posts of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes forced the British to abandon the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and retire to the northern lakes, and thus secured the West to the United States at a time when neglect and inaction might have made a long and bloody struggle necessary. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of the brothers. He was only fourteen years of age when the family came from Virginia to the fort which his enterprising elder brother, George Rogers Clark, had built at the falls of the Ohio; and it was in the dangers, alarms, expeditions and combats connected with this fort that William Clark received the rugged experience that prepared him for his future historic, military and brilliant career. Life in the West at that time demanded unflinching and daring personal courage, vigilance, prudence and a thorough knowledge of Indian character and habits—and these qualities young Clark already possessed in no small degree, when, in 1788, at the age of eighteen years, he was appointed ensign in the United States Army. Four years later, in 1792, he was made lieutenant of infantry, and next promoted to adjutant and quartermaster. In 1796 failing health compelled him to resign his position in the army, and he shortly afterward came to St. Louis, at that time in foreign territory, but recognized by the emigrants from Kentucky and Virginia already moving into the trans-Mississippi region as destined, at no distant day, to become part of the United States. President Jefferson was familiar with the patriotic record and the high qualities of the Clark family, and when, in 1803, the President planned the expedition to the mouth of the Columbia River, he selected William Clark, at that time thirty-three years of age, and in the full vigor of his powers, as the companion of Meriwether Lewis in the conduct of the enterprise. The expedition, composed of Lewis, Clark, nine young men from Kentucky, fourteen regular soldiers, two Canadian voyageurs and a colored servant, started in the spring of 1804, made the journey to the Pacific in November, 1805, and returned, arriving in St. Louis September 23, 1806. This famous expedition accomplished all that President Jefferson expected and much more. It not only gave a great deal of valuable and interesting information about a region before almost unknown, but it made an assertion of United States authority over the great Northwest which forced the Hudson Bay Company, at that time encroaching upon it under British claims, to withdraw and concede the undisputed possession of it to our government. When William Clark, appointed lieutenant of artillery, began his preparations in company with Lewis for the enterprise in 1803, St. Louis was a foreign village, but before the party started in 1804 the treaty of cession had been made and the young officers had the satisfaction of making the journey on the soil of their own country. The return of the expedition in the fall of 1806, after an absence of two years and a half, was an interesting event in the history of St. Louis, and of

national value also, and the record of it is to this day one of the most charming books of travel in existence. In 1807 Clark resigned from the army and was appointed brigadier-general for the Territory of Upper Louisiana, and in 1813 was appointed Governor of Missouri Territory by President Madison, holding the office until the State of Missouri was organized in 1821. In 1822 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs in St. Louis, and held the office until his death. Governor Clark was a citizen of St. Louis for forty-one years, and his residence on the corner of Main and Vine Streets was a center of hospitality known far and wide—North, South, East and especially throughout the West—to army officers, travelers, authors and distinguished visitors. He expended a large amount of time and effort in the foundation of an Indian museum, the first collection of Indian weapons and curiosities in the country, and for a long time it was one of the sights in St. Louis which visitors were accustomed to examine. The friendship that existed between Clark and Meriwether Lewis, companions in the famous expedition ever since known by their joint names, was of a chivalrous and romantic character. They were high-bred, accomplished young men, of noble and gentle natures, firm and fearless in the presence of danger, and sincere and faithful in their affections. At the beginning of the century their successful exploration marked a brilliant event in history.

In February, 1806, President Jefferson addressed to Congress a communication regarding the discoveries made by Lewis and Clark. This was read in Washington, and afterward the President's message was reprinted in New York and in London.

"Many editions have been published of the Lewis and Clark expedition," in America and in England; there appeared an Irish edition in Dublin in 1817, and translations have been made into French, Dutch and German, showing the continued public interest, both national and foreign. Toward the close of the century its vital importance has been emphasized anew in the literary tribute of Dr. Elliott Coues' splendid volumes of "The Lewis and Clark Expedition." This complete and scholarly work was published in 1893 by Francis P. Harper, of New York. It contains a map of North America from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, made from the original drawing of William Clark, which shows his remarkable power as a draughtsman at that early day.

Dr. Coues writes: "William received his first title or distinction of any sort while yet a mere lad, being made a member of the Society of the Cincinnati on March 1, 1787, before he had completed his seventeenth year. His original certificate of membership is extant; it bears the signatures of George Washington, President, and General Henry Knox, Secretary."

To quote again, Dr. Coues says: "General and Governor Clark was known far and wide to the Indians. . . . Probably no officer of the government ever made his personal influence more widely and deeply felt; his superintendency grew to be a sort of lawful autocracy, wielded in the best interests of all concerned, on the strong principle of even-handed justice; his word became Indian law, from the Mississippi to the Pacific. . . . This man was a large factor in the civilization of that great West which Lewis and Clark discovered. It may be said of him, with special pertinence, *stat magni nominis umbra*—for the explorer stands in the shadow of his own great name as such, obscuring that of the soldier, statesman, diplomat and patriot."

Clark, William G., manufacturer, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 4, 1818, son of Colonel Matthew and Tempe (Glenn) Clark. His great-grandfather, James Clark, who was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, immigrated to this country in 1750 and settled in York County, Pennsylvania. The only son of this James Clark was Matthew Clark, the grandfather of William G. Clark, who was prominent as a man of affairs in Pennsylvania, and represented York County in the Legislature of that State in 1802. His son, the second Matthew, was one of the volunteers who went from Pennsylvania to the defense of Baltimore in 1814, when that city was attacked by the British during the second war with Great Britain. The latter married a granddaughter of Major Robert Glenn, an officer in the Colonial Army, who served under General Washington during the Revolutionary War. He removed to Baltimore sometime after the War of 1812, and for many years was actively engaged in business in the chief city of Maryland. His son, William G. Clark, was educated in the public schools of

Baltimore, quitting school to turn his attention to business pursuits when he was seventeen years of age. Entering the employ of John Taylor, a dry goods merchant of Baltimore, in 1835 as a clerk, he served his employer in that capacity one year in Baltimore, and in 1836 accompanied Daniel Trowbridge, another Baltimore merchant, to St. Louis. He arrived in this city on the day on which the first issue of the "Daily Republican" made its appearance in St. Louis, and when the city had a population of only 12,000 people. After remaining in the employ of Mr. Trowbridge three years as a clerk, and becoming thoroughly conversant with the business of merchandising as it was then carried on in the West, he engaged in trade on his own account in 1839 as a member of the wholesale clothing firm of Jones, Clark & Gill. This house became one of the largest of its kind in the West during the time that Mr. Clark retained his interest in it, and his earliest venture in trade was entirely successful. Believing, however, that the rapid growth of Western cities and the improvement of the rural, as well as urban, portions of the West promised exceptional opportunities for profitable operations in the lumber trade, he retired from the clothing business and became a lumber merchant and manufacturer in 1842. He erected a large steam saw-mill on the river bank, in the northern part of the city, which he continued to operate for more than thirty years thereafter, retiring from business in 1874 with an ample fortune, accumulated as a result of his industrial and commercial enterprises, and some very judicious investments in real estate. He had inherited much of the sagacity of his Scotch ancestry, and an intelligent forecast of the future development of the city caused some of his earliest investments to yield him a handsome return. As early as 1850, when little business was done on Fourth Street, he purchased what was known as the old Methodist Church property, at the corner of Fourth Street and Washington Avenue, and in 1856 he erected on this lot a block of fine store buildings, accounted at that time a remarkable improvement, and one which evidenced the enterprise, as well as the sagacity, of Mr. Clark. When the movement was set on foot to erect the old Lindell Hotel, in the same neighborhood, he was one of the most active promoters of that project, and was a director in the corporation which built what was at that time the largest hotel in the United States. He was prominently identified with many other enterprises of that early period, and apparently missed few opportunities to contribute to the upbuilding of St. Louis and the advancement of the city's interest. During the fearful cholera epidemic of 1849 he served as a member of the "Committee of Safety," to which was committed the management of sanitary affairs during the three months that the disease was prevalent in St. Louis. Among his associates on that committee were such men as Judge T. T. Gantt, Governor Trusten Pope, Luther M. Kennett and A. B. Chambers, and it was these gentlemen who established the first quarantine regulations in St. Louis. With church and educational interests, Mr. Clark has been no less prominently identified than with the business interests of the city. He was for many years a trustee of the City University, and has long been a zealous and worthy elder of the Presbyterian Church, having contributed largely to the building of some of the principal church edifices of the city. He has been twice married: first, to Miss Julia Miller, of Baltimore, Maryland, and after her death to Miss Mary Belle Parks, daughter of Joseph Parks, of St. Charles, Missouri.

Clark's Residence.—The residence of Governor William Clark was famous among the old-time homesteads of St. Louis. His grounds extended eastward from Main Street to the bank of the river, and his home was located at the northeast corner of Main and Vine Streets. "The house was of brick, and in 1820 was one of the best buildings in St. Louis: two stories high, and finished in the best style of the day. Attached to the south end of this building was a wing about one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide. In this department was kept what was then called the Indian museum, where all manner of Indian curiosities were to be seen—head-dresses composed of feathers, war clubs, battle axes, tomahawks, bows and arrows, smoke pipes, breast plates, and a large birch-bark canoe—fossil remains, a large collection of minerals of different sorts, skins of large animals, among them the white buffalo robe, a great variety of birds, and the bones of rare animals, said to be the mammoth or the mastodon; a variety of the remains of serpents and reptiles, one a rattlesnake nine feet long, and the skin

of a crocodile twelve feet in length, together with a collection of other articles which filled this large room in every part."

"Clay Banks."—This was the name given to the conservative element of the Republican party when it became divided into two factions as a result of President Lincoln's removal of General John C. Fremont from the command of the Western Military Department in 1861. This element of the party had opposed the radical action of General Fremont, indorsed President Lincoln's action and recognized the fact that great diplomacy was necessary on the part of the government in dealing with the war issues. The radical Republicans of that period were known as "Charcoals."

Clay Products.—The clay products of St Louis are large and varied, comprising building brick and fire brick, sewer pipe and drain pipe and terra cotta. The companies engaged in the business have made a study of the habits and wants of the building trade, and exhibited great taste and skill in their efforts to meet them. The result is that St. Louis has gained a name for the beauty and color of its ornamental, enameled, vitrified and Roman brick, and its terra cotta work, and the product of its kilns is to be seen in the costly buildings of many great cities in the West. The United States census report for 1890 shows that there was $3,372,000 capital invested in the several clay industries; 2,684 hands employed; $1,267,000 paid out per annum in wages, and the annual product was valued at $2,631,000. In 1892 the Merchants' Exchange report stated that the number of bricks made that year was 3,000,000,000, worth $2,100,000. In the same year the output of sewer pipe was 50,000 tons, valued at $600,000. St. Louis bricks are shipped to Minnesota, Lousiana, Texas, Illinois and San Francisco and Seattle, on the Pacific Coast, and its sewer pipe to the various Western and Southern States. The industry, while not yielding very large profits, has been uniformly prosperous, and is constantly increasing in extent, variety and value of product, while a very gratifying feature of it is that it furnishes a comfortable living to a very large number of industrious and orderly working people. Besides the choice clay for making brick, sewer pipe and terra cotta, there is within easy reach of St. Louis the best clay in the world for making crucibles for glass factories and furnaces in which great heat is required. This clay is found just outside of the city limits, in the county of St. Louis, in what are called "pockets" of three to eight acres in extent. In 1896 the Jamieson-French Fire Clay Company opened the works at Lake Junction, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of working the large deposits in that vicinity, one of them being an eight-acre pocket, in which the clay is nine feet thick. The raw clay loaded on cars at the works is worth thirteen dollars a ton, and it weighs two tons to the cubic yard, yielding twenty-nine thousand tons to the acre. The clay is shipped to New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, where it is used in glass works. It is held in high esteem in those works where natural gas is used, since it is found to bear better than any other material the intense heat of this burning gas. Much of the clay is washed before being shipped, being dumped into large tanks half filled with water, and then stirred by machinery, so as to cause the silica and iron contained in it to fall to the bottom by their great weight. The cleansed, smooth clay is then moulded into blocks and burned hard, and afterward passed through a powerful machine, called the Williams patent crusher and pulverizer—the work of a St. Louis inventor—which reduces it to powder. This powder is put in bags and sent to the works where it is to be used. At some places in the East the works that use it prefer to do the crushing for themselves, and in such cases the blocks, after being burned, are sent off uncrushed. While the price of the raw clay loaded on cars is thirteen dollars a ton, the price of washed, moulded and pulverized clay is seventeen dollars a ton—a difference which amply pays the cost of the extra treatment.

D. M. GRISSOM.

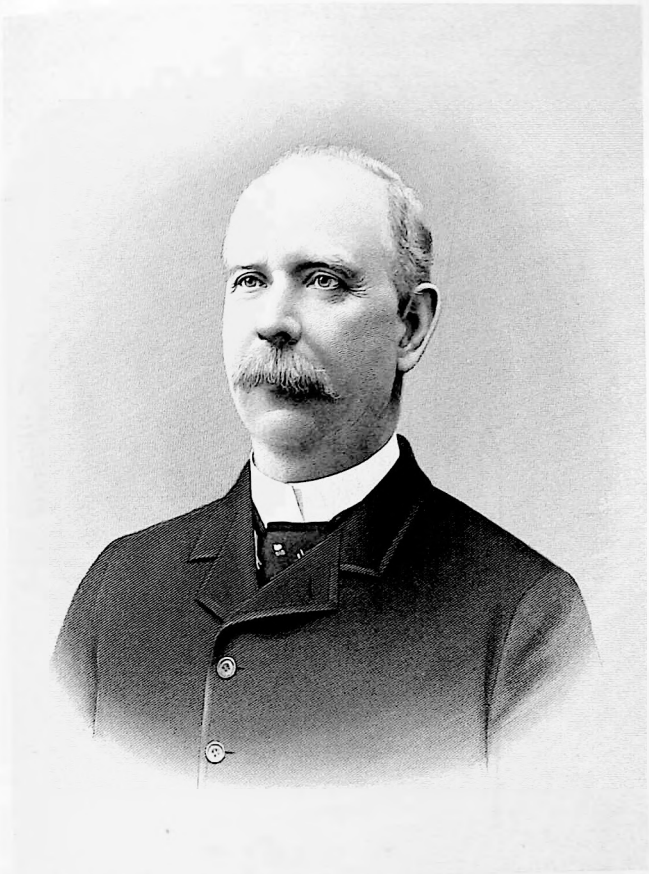
Clay's Visit to St. Louis.—Henry Clay, the distinguished statesman of Kentucky, made a protracted visit to St. Louis in 1847. He was the possessor of a considerable tract of land, then called "Old Orchard," where Calvary Cemetery is now. He came in March, and the prominent Whigs of the town proposed to get up a public demonstration in his honor. This he emphatically declined, on the ground that he was coming exclusively on

private business. But this did not prevent an assemblage of three or four thousand from being present when he landed, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the event being announced by the firing of cannon. With difficulty the throng was kept back so that Mr. Clay could come ashore. A speech was demanded then and there, which, however, was not given, and at last the great Kentuckian was driven in an elegant equipage to the Planters' House, cheered most lustily along the route. At the hotel he was welcomed by another great concourse. During his stay of several weeks a soiree and dance were given in his honor at the Planters', attended by the elite of the city, among whom Mr. Clay mingled, charming the ladies with his wit and vivacity. When the public sale of the land at the court house came around there was a big crowd on hand, but few bidders, and the sale was stopped.

Clayton.—The county seat of St. Louis County, nine miles west of the city of St. Louis. It was laid out in 1878 on a tract of four acres donated by Mrs. Hanley for the public buildings, and was named after Ralph Clayton, an old citizen, who donated one hundred acres of his farm to the new county. Mr. Clayton was born in Augusta County, Virginia, February 22, 1788, came to Missouri in 1820 and settled in Central township of St. Louis County, on the land which he opened and lived on, till his death, at the age of 96 years.

Clean Streets Alliance.—A voluntary organization of citizens which came into existence in St. Louis toward the close of the year 1897, having for its object and purpose the inauguration of more thorough and systematic work in the cleaning of St. Louis streets. The plan of the organization is to establish committees composed of five persons in each of the voting precincts of the city, the chairmen of such committees to constitute a ward committee, and the chairmen of the ward committees to constitute a central committee. Through these agencies a constant watch is to be kept on the street cleaning and street sprinkling work of city employes, laxity on their part is to be reported to the proper authorities, and such pressure brought to bear on ward representatives in the city council as may be necessary to secure from time to time such legislation as is needed to provide for the proper care of city thoroughfares. The first number of a journal entitled "Clean Streets," designed to influence public sentiment in favor of the movement, was issued December 16, 1897. Among the founders of the "Alliance" were J. H. Blackman, R. J. Lea-cock, John McCargo, Frank Wyman, George Oeters, R. L. Hill, E. N. Sanders, W. W. Withnell, G. A. Pleus and C. F. Mulkey, the three first named being elected president, treasurer and secretary, respectively.

Cleary, Redmond, was born May 25, 1829, on a farm in Tipperary County, Ireland. His father, Timothy F. Cleary, was born and raised on the same place, and in 1820 married Miss Mary A. Mansfield. Of this union ten children were born, Redmond being the fifth. He was named Redmond after an uncle, it being an old family name. He was reared at home and attended a private school near there until fifteen years of age. His father died about this time and he then had to work on the farm until his twenty-first year. During these years he was a noted athlete. Owing to reverses the family emigrated to this country in the latter year—1850—via New Orleans and settled in Carondelet. Arriving at the age of manhood without any capital except energy and a limited education, he started to make his mark in life. After several years of hard work and economy he managed to accumulate a few hundred dollars. With these savings he started in the grocery and feed business in 1854. Later in this year he became a member of the then Union Merchants Exchange of this city, which was in its infancy, and remained an active member of 'Change until his death, covering a period of nearly forty-five years. He continued in this line for a number of years, being successful from the start, and in the spring of 1868 he organized the general grain commission house of Cleary & Taylor. This firm also prospered, and he remained in this copartnership until 1876. In that year he bought Mr. Taylor's interest and continued the business under the name of Redmond Cleary & Co. In 1887 he incorporated the latter concern as the Redmond Cleary Commission Company. This concern had several branches and numerous elevator interests here and elsewhere. The immense volume of grain handled by the house made Mr. Cleary's name well and favorably known



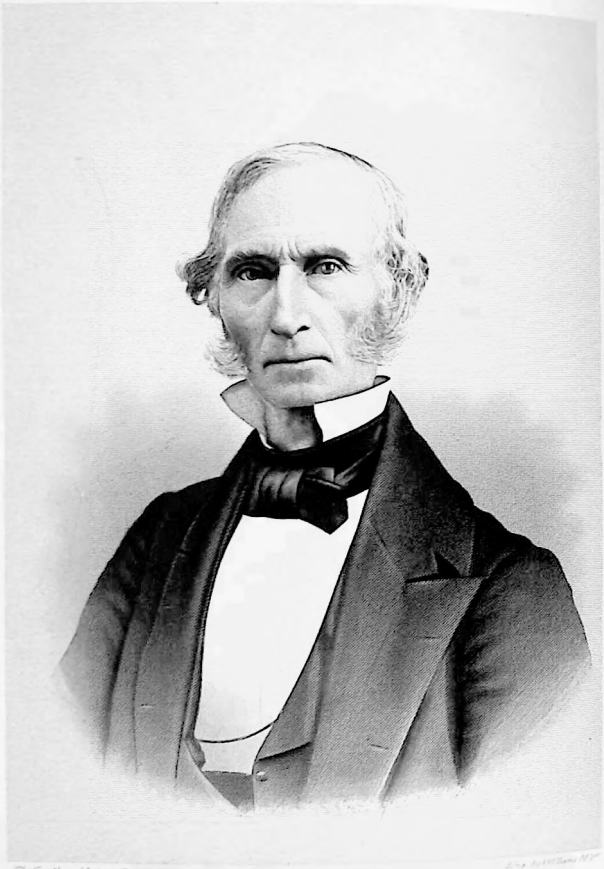
Edmund Cleary

throughout this country. In fact, the history of the grain trade of this city and of the South and West would be incomplete without an account of his connection therewith. Shortly after Mr. Cleary's death—which occurred in January, 1898—this latter very well known corporation went into voluntary liquidation and retired from business, after nearly half a century of honorable and successful commercial life. Mr. Cleary was of a speculative turn, at times being largely interested in real estate, mining, banking and elevators. Although often solicited, his modesty prevented him from accepting many very high positions in either public or private life, he having no taste for the excitement of the former, although deeply appreciating the honor his fellow-citizens sought to confer upon him. He was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church and always gave liberally to charity, being a generous benefactor of several local institutions. Mr. Cleary was a man of very commanding appearance, being over six feet tall and built in proportion, and his bright, sunny disposition and unassuming manners attracted all. In 1858 he married Miss Alice K. Ryan, of St. Louis, who lived a little more than a year, and whose death was preceded a few days by that of their only child. Some months after this great loss Mr. Cleary, in 1860, left for Ireland, where he revisited the many dear scenes of his youth. While abroad he traveled extensively, spending nearly two years in Europe. Shortly after his return to this country, on June 17, 1863, he married Miss Julia H. Doyle, of this city, daughter of John Doyle and Mary C. Hayden. Of this marriage six children were born—the two eldest dying in infancy, the other four and his wife survived him. Timothy F., Mary A., Katherine and Ellen R. Cleary are the living children. On January 28, 1898, Mr. Cleary died of pneumonia, after an illness of only a week's duration. His remains were interred in the family lot at Calvary Cemetery, after solemn requiem services at St. Alphonsus' Rock Church, on the 31st of that month. His demise and funeral were the occasion of such genuine sorrow and regret as are seldom shown. Resolutions of respect adopted by the organizations with which deceased was connected paid glowing tributes to his many virtues and the nobility of his character, showing in touching eulogy the love and esteem in which he was held. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, held on February 14, 1898, the following resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Redmond Cleary, prepared by Messrs. Web. M. Samuel, P. P. Connor, John Mullally, Michael McEnnis and Edward M. Taylor, were unanimously adopted:

"The members of the Merchants Exchange have heard with deep regret and sorrow of the death of Mr. Redmond Cleary, who, in the full strength of a life of great activity and usefulness as a business man and a citizen, has been unexpectedly taken from us. He had been a member of this Exchange since its organization, and few have filled for a longer period of time the active duties of a commercial career in our hall. We had, therefore, ample opportunity to know him well and to appreciate his manly qualities. He has served as a director of this Exchange and in many other positions of responsibility and honor, when called to do so, and in all he has performed the incumbent duties with commendable fidelity and zeal for the welfare of the members of this Exchange and the city at large. We feel that in his death we have lost a most useful member and one who has largely contributed to the prosperity of our city, and we desire, as a sad and only respect we can pay to his memory, to bear this willing testimony to his business ability, his genial nature, his high moral character, his commercial integrity and his public spirit. We lament in his death the loss of a much loved friend, a safe counselor and associate, whose many virtues will be forever cherished in our memories. We tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, with whom we deeply mourn this sad bereavement."

Clearing House.—The clearing house is of comparatively modern origin, the first institution of the kind having been established in London about the beginning of the present century. The New York Clearing House, the first organized in the United States, began its operations October 11, 1853. The St. Louis Clearing House was organized in 1868, beginning its operations December 24th of that year. The banks and banking institutions numbered among its charter members were as follows: Accommodation Bank, Bartholow, Lewis & Co., Boatmen's Saving Institution, Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, Central Savings Bank, Clark Bros. & Co., Com-

mercial Bank, Exchange Bank, First National Bank, Fourth National Bank, Fourth Street Bank, Franklin Avenue German Savings Institution, Franklin Savings Institution, German Bank, German Savings Institution, Haskell & Co., International Bank, G. H. Loker & Bro., Mechanics Bank, Merchants National Bank, National Bank State of Missouri, National Loan Bank, North St. Louis Savings Association, People's Savings Institution, Provident Savings Institution, St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis Building and Savings Association, Second National Bank, State Savings Association, Third National Bank, Traders' Bank, Union National Bank, Union Savings Association, United States Saving Institution, Western Savings Bank. Of these banks the following have since voluntarily retired from business, many of them soon after the panic of 1873: Accommodation Bank, Central Savings Bank, Clark Bros. & Co., Exchange Bank, First National Bank, German Bank, Haskell & Co., G. H. Loker & Bro., National Bank State of Missouri, National Loan Bank, North St. Louis Savings Association, People's Savings Institution, Second National Bank, Traders Bank, Union National Bank, United States Saving Institution, Western Savings Bank. Of the banks belonging to the original clearing house not in business or represented by legitimate successors in 1897 the Provident Savings Institution is the only one which went into bankruptcy. This bank failed, but paid the depositors almost in full. The first president of the Clearing House Association was William E. Burr, and the first vice-president was Charles Hodgeman. The first committee of management was composed of J. H. Britton, Felix Coste, J. C. H. S. Block, W. H. Maurice and John R. Lionberger. The first manager was James W. Howenstein. Howenstein was succeeded as manager in 1871 by Edward Chase, who continued to act in that capacity until his death, which occurred March 1, 1897. Thomas A. Stoddart succeeded Chase. A reorganization of the association took place soon after the financial panic of 1873, and in 1875 an amendment to the constitution was adopted, providing that no member should be added to the association who has not a paid-up capital of $150,000. Mainly through consolidations of the banking interests of the city and the building up of banking institutions prepared to operate on a vastly larger scale than their predecessors, the number of members of the association had been reduced in 1897 to twenty, one of these members being the United States Sub-treasury in St. Louis. For the month of January, 1873, the total clearings were $43,033,007; the total clearings for the month of January, 1897, were $113,580,327, and these figures are fairly illustrative of the growth and expansion of the financial and commercial interests of the city during this period of twenty-four years. The purpose of the Clearing House Association is, primarily, to facilitate the exchange of checks and bring about the immediate settlement of balances between the banks of the city. The method of doing this is a matter of interest to the public in this connection. In the conduct of his affairs a business man receives checks on various banks. These checks are not presented for payment at the banks upon which they are drawn, but are deposited by the man in whose favor they are drawn in the bank in which his own account is kept and either cashed or passed to his credit. At the end of each day's business each bank finds itself in possession of large numbers of checks drawn upon other banks, which must be presented for payment. To bring together representatives of all these banks, to check up their accounts against each other and to settle the balances before another day's business begins is the business of the clearing house. When a bank closes its business for the day all of the checks drawn against each of the other banks of the city, which have been deposited during the day with such bank, have been filed away in an envelope bearing the clearing house number of the debtor bank. A memorandum, made on a clearing house slip, showing the amount due the bank from each of the debtor banks, is filed with the checks which are to be sent to such banks for payment. On the following morning a delivery clerk and a settling clerk representing each of the banks proceed to the clearing house, carrying with them all of the checks held by the bank which they represent drawn on other banks. At 10:30 o'clock the clearing house is called to order by the manager, and the delivery clerks then present to the settling clerks of each of the banks the checks charged up to them on the preceding day. When the accounts of the different banks against each other are thus brought together the exact amount that one bank owes another



The Southern Helping Co.

Eng by H. Wilson N.Y.

James Clement Jr.

on account of the exchange of their checks is quickly ascertained and a clearing house check, drawn in favor of the creditor and against the debtor bank, settles the day's business between them. Thus in fifteen minutes all the transactions of the previous day are adjusted between the banks of the city and the new day begins with all scores settled. Banks which are not members of the Clearing House Association arrange to make their clearings through banks which are members of the Association, their checks being treated the same as those of individual depositors in such clearing house banks, except that the clearing house makes it a point to keep informed as to their solvency. July 29, 1884, the St. Louis postoffice was admitted to clearance privileges, the idea originating in this city. Money orders, as turned in to the banks by their depositors, bear the clearing house stamp of the bank offering them in lieu of and equivalent to indorsement. Balances are certified in favor of some bank having a credit. Checks in payment of the clearing house certificates are issued by the postmaster upon the United States Sub-treasury, which is the depository of all postoffice moneys. Fully seven-eighths of the money orders payable at St. Louis are credited on the accounts of bank depositors engaged in trade, thus affording to payees an easy method of cashing the same without the annoyance in many cases of personal identification. January 1, 1897, the Sub-treasury joined the Clearing House Association. In addition to facilitating the exchange of checks between banks, the clearing house "exercises a supervisory watchfulness over the affairs of its members and bonds them all together in mutual helpfulness in times of commercial distress."

Clemens, James, Jr., pioneer merchant, was born October 29, 1791, in Danville, Kentucky, and died in St. Louis January 12, 1878. His parents were Jeremiah and Jane (Cochrane) Clemens. The elder Clemens, with two of his brothers, served with the forces in Crawford's expedition against the Indians of the Ohio Territory. After Crawford's disastrous defeat at Sandusky, June 4, 1772, Jeremiah Clemens and his brother fled southward, reaching the Ohio River at a point opposite where the city of Louisville, Kentucky, now is. Crossing the river and penetrating the interior of Kentucky, Jeremiah settled at Danville and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1826, at the age of sixty-three years. The genealogy of the Clemens family shows that the name was originally spelled Clement, and the family bearing this name is extensive in England and can be traced from a period before the tenth century down through the various political and religious changes that have occurred in England since that time. Gregory Clement, during the Protectorate of Cromwell, was appointed English Minister to Spain, and during his term of service married a Spanish lady in the City of Cordova. He advocated reform against King Charles I., and as a member of Parliament signed the death warrant of that monarch in 1648. After the death of Cromwell and the accession of Charles II., Gregory Clement was tried as a regicide, his estates were confiscated to the Crown, and on the 17th of October, 1660, he was executed at Charing Cross, suffering the barbarous and ignominious death which English laws provided for all such cases. His family was scattered and several of his sons came to America and settled in different colonies. One of his grandsons was James Clemens, who was born in New Jersey in 1734. He settled in Augusta County, Virginia, where he was for many years regarded as a man of considerable wealth. After suffering greatly through the depreciation of Continental money, he removed with his slaves to Donegal Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, which was then a part of Virginia. In surveying what is known as Mason and Dixon's line half of his land was found to be in Virginia and the other half in Kentucky. Pennsylvania, being a free State, he was obliged to dispose of his slaves in that state. James Clemens, Jr., grandson of the above-mentioned James Clemens, had only the advantages of a common school education in Kentucky. At a very early period he became a clerk in the store of David and Benjamin Bell, and remained in their employ for two or three years. About 1809 or 1810, at the time of the incorporation of the town of Danville, Kentucky, the citizens of that town were much opposed to the first tax levy under the new law. Mr. Clemens offered to collect these taxes, which he did with the moral aid of a small pocket pistol. In October of 1811, being then about twenty years of age, he removed from Danville to Sparta, Tennessee, where he remained

until 1815. He was engaged in the mercantile business with James Clemens, Sr., of Huntsville, Alabama, during the war of 1812, and the firm accumulated a vast amount of money in making saltpetre and furnishing it to the government for the manufacture of gunpowder. With the capital thus acquired James Clemens, Jr., came to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, and established himself in business there. In 1816 he came to St. Louis and opened a store at the corner of Main and Market Streets, and by his careful and prudent management of this commercial venture steadily added to his capital. To replenish his stock he was compelled in those days to make the journey to the eastern cities on horseback through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, nearly all the territory embraced in these states being then a wilderness. The average time required to make one of these trips was about twenty-five days. In the spring of 1841 Mr. Clemens retired from merchandising and devoted his time thereafter to the care of his estate, a large portion of which came to his wife from her father, John Mullanphy. He was connected with the banking interests of St. Louis at an early date, having been elected one of the directors of the Bank of the United States in 1832. In 1850 the Secretary of the United States Treasury, Thomas Corwin, appointed him to act jointly with Colonel A. R. Chambers and William W. Greene as a commission to select the site for a custom house in St. Louis, and his name is therefore identified with the erection of the first government building of this character in the city. He was one of the original incorporators of the old St. Louis Gas Light Company, and was connected with other important enterprises. Thoroughly methodical in everything, he was in nothing more so than in dispensing charity in a liberal but quiet way, setting apart regular allowances for different charitable institutions and for the help of individuals whom he deemed worthy of notice. He never took an active interest in politics, but was known as one of the staunch old-line Whigs of St. Louis until that party ceased to exist, at which time he transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party. He belonged to the Episcopal Church. In 1819, when St. Louis was a village of but four thousand inhabitants, the Rev. John Ward, of Lexington, Kentucky, visited the place with the intention of organizing a church. The first service was held October 24th of that year, and the only two persons present who were provided with prayer-books were James Clemens, Jr., and Joseph V. Garnier. This was the first public service of an Episcopal clergyman of which there is any record west of the Mississippi River. January 10, 1833, Mr. Clemens married Eliza Mullanphy, youngest daughter of the noted philanthropist, John Mullanphy. She died August 20, 1853. Of thirteen children born of this marriage only seven survived their infancy. James Biddle Clemens married Eliza A. von Schrader in May of 1868. He died February 27, 1878. Richard Graham Clemens died in his seventeenth year, August 22, 1854. Bryan Mullanphy Clemens married Mary Ross Warfield in March of 1864. She died December 12, 1870. Catherine Jane Clemens married first Joseph Byron Cates, April 16, 1863, and after his death, which occurred in February of 1877, she married, in September of 1880, General D. M. Frost. Helen Isabella Clemens married, April 4, 1866, Dr. James W. Clemens, of Wheeling, West Virginia, who died August 7, 1873. Alice Brown Clemens married, May 16, 1871, General Maximilian von Verson, of the German Army. He died October 9, 1893. Jeremiah W. Clemens died unmarried April 23, 1894.

Clemens, John, was born in 1807 on board a ship bound from France to the Island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, son of John and Julia Clemens. His father was a sailor by occupation, and as he was never long at any one place in his childhood, the son never had an opportunity to attend school a day in his life, but managed, nevertheless, to obtain a fair education, becoming especially proficient as a linguist and speaking with ease the English, French and German languages. While still a mere child he shipped aboard a French brig engaged in the coasting trade in the West Indies as a cabin boy, and on his first voyage was shipwrecked off the coast of the Island of San Domingo, he and another sailor being the only survivors of the crew. After floating ashore he was held in captivity by the natives of the island until the American schooner "Swift," of Baltimore, weighed anchor in the harbor. He managed to make his escape to this vessel, and, being taken aboard, was made cabin boy, a position which he held for three years. From

James H. Clemens

1820 to 1822 this schooner was occupied on government work between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, Virginia, but in the year last named resumed traffic with the West Indies. The ship visited the Island of Bartholomew in the year last named, and the mother of young Clemens gave her consent to his serving an apprenticeship as seaman. He was in this service for five years thereafter as an apprentice, becoming a full-fledged seaman in 1827. He served thereafter aboard the United States frigates "Fortune" and "Hudson," until he was finally discharged from the United States service in the city of Boston in 1831. In 1832 he came to St. Louis by way of New Orleans with Captain John Simonds, and some time later purchased the ground now occupied by the Quarantine Station, below Jefferson Barracks, which had previously been the property of Joseph Robidoux, the founder of the city of St. Joseph, Missouri. For thirteen years thereafter he was engaged in steamboating, but in 1846 established himself in St. Louis as a sailmaker and rigger. His establishment was a noted institution of its kind in the days when the river trade and incidental interests were at their best. He followed the business for thirty-five years, was known to everybody connected with the marine interests, and was exceedingly popular among all those engaged in the river trade. In connection with this business he had at different times large contracts for supplying tents and other kinds of equipment for the United States Army, and the manufacturing feature of his enterprise reached such proportions that he furnished employment to from two hundred to four hundred persons. In 1849 he occupied what is now known as the "old rock building," at Chestnut Street and the levee. On the morning of the great fire, which devastated the city simultaneously with the cholera epidemic, he was engaged in the erection of a flagstaff at the United States Arsenal, and sent his son, John Clemens, Jr., to open the factory. When the son reached the old stone building he found it the only one in that neighborhood which had not fallen a prey to the devouring flames, and it has since been the only building left in that neighborhood to remind one of the pioneer days. Mr. Clemens retired in 1881 with a competency, and his son, Alex. Clemens, became his successor in the conduct of the business which he had so long managed successfully. His long and eventful life makes him one of the most interesting representatives of a generation now almost extinct in St. Louis. Although he is more than four-score and ten years of age, his mind is still active and he vividly recalls many of the thrilling experiences of his early life. He married, in 1832, Miss Catharine Doerr, of New Orleans, who died January 12, 1888. Their children are Mary E. Clemens, John Clemens, Jr., Alex. Clemens, Mrs. Ella B. West and Mrs. Julia C. King. His eldest son and namesake has been connected with the river interests from the time he was fifteen years of age, and for the past sixteen years he has been connected with the Boatmen's Bank. He has a son, the third John Clemens, who is in the St. Louis National Bank.

Clemens, James W., physician, was born June 23, 1829, in Wheeling, West Virginia, and died in St. Louis August 7, 1873. His parents were James W. and Eleanor (Sherrard) Clemens, and his father, who was a distinguished physician, was one of the founders of the city of Wheeling, then in Virginia, now in the state of West Virginia. Reared under favorable auspices, he acquired a finished education, and then, following in the footsteps of his eminent father, turned his attention to the study of medicine. He came to St. Louis a young but talented physician in 1861, and within a few years thereafter had gained a position of prominence among the medical practitioners of this city. He dedicated to his profession all his intellectual vigor, as well as his physical energy, and may be said to have sacrificed his life through his devotion to it. An original and accurate thinker, he was also a diligent student and hard worker, and his success in professional labors was a result of well-directed and continuous effort, as well as of natural fitness for his calling. His ability was early recognized by his professional brethren, and he was appointed to the Professorship of Physiology in the St. Louis Medical College, taking a position which had previously been filled by the distinguished Dr. John H. Watters. Exceedingly modest and retiring in his disposition and absorbed in his professional duties, he was one of those men with whom comparatively few people become intimately acquainted. Those who were numbered among his personal friends were, however, devotedly

attached to him, and those less intimately acquainted with him admired his abilities and esteemed him for his high character. He was a devoted husband and a kindly and indulgent father, and his home life was of an ideal character. Some of the older physicians of St. Louis, like Dr. J. B. Johnson and others who were his contemporaries, bear testimony to the fact that he was a man of fine moral sensibilities, strong attachments and generous instincts, and that his friendship was something to be highly prized. Although he died at a comparatively early age, he left a lasting impress upon the medical profession of St. Louis and is remembered as one of the men who have truly adorned that profession in this city. April 4, 1866, he married Miss Helen I. Clemens, daughter of James Clemens, Jr., of St. Louis. Their only son, T. Brackenridge Clemens, died January 29, 1899. Their surviving children are Mrs. Elizabeth F. Clark, widow of Lieutenant Powhatan H. Clark, of the United States Army, and Mary C. Clemens.

Cleveland's Visit to St. Louis.—In the fall of 1887, while serving his first term as President of the United States, Honorable Grover Cleveland visited St. Louis and was received with the distinguished consideration befitting his high station. The social features of the entertainment of the President on this occasion were notable for their elegance and good taste and the event was one which will long be remembered in the society circles of the city.

Climatology.—"Volney made the discovery in the course of his travels, and subsequent observation and experiment have confirmed it, that the productiveness and fertility of the Valley of the Mississippi are due to the northeast trade winds of the Atlantic Ocean, which, entering the Gulf of Mexico and crossing the peninsula of Yucatan, finally make their way, surcharged with moisture, up the valley of the great river as southeast and rain-bearing winds. The prairies, says Dr. Foster, are not due to the texture of the soil, nor to annual burnings, nor, as Lesquereux, the geologist, supposes, to peat growth, but to unequal supply of moisture and an alternating excess and deficiency of rainfall throughout the year. That the prairies never were forest regions is evident from the fact that no entombed tree trunks are found in the prairie sloughs, as they have been in all swamps and marshes of forest sections. The irregular and deficient supply of moisture, while it causes the disappearance of trees, does not materially affect agriculture until the highly elevated plains of the West are reached, in fact, according to Dr. J. G. Cooper, 'most crops will succeed much better with less rain than is necessary for most trees to thrive.' The rains which water the Mississippi basin are unequally distributed as to the seasons of the year, those of spring and summer being largely in excess. In winter the mouth of the Mississippi is in the area of greatest precipitation — eighteen inches — this excessive amount declining as we ascend and approach the confines of the densely wooded region to seven inches. In the prairies the condition of moisture varies from five to three inches; in the treeless plains, from two inches to nothing. In autumn the river mouths are in the area of greatest precipitation—twelve inches—decreasing to eight inches on the edge of the forest; ranging from eight to five inches in the prairie, and from four inches to nothing on the plains. In summer the range is as follows: Densely wooded region, fifteen to twelve inches; prairies, twelve to eight inches; plains, eight to four inches. In spring the range is fifteen inches at mouth of river and Pensacola, ten inches at Fort Laramie and Chicago and Cheyenne each eight inches. Dr. Foster remarks that a 'region where the annual precipitation is slightly in excess of twenty inches, I infer from observation is unfavorable to the growth of trees, even were that moisture equally distributed, but where three-fourths of it is precipitated during the spring and summer, the grasses flourish and mature to the exclusion of arborescent forms. The effect of this peculiarity of the climate is to extend the cultivation of the cereals much farther west than could be done if the moisture were equally distributed, and to afford such pasturage to immense herds of buffalo, up to the verge of the Rocky Mountains, over a region which, if the rains were equally distributed, would present still more inhospitable features.'"

"Of course, this motion of the atmosphere and mode of precipitation of its moisture has much to do with the climate of the country. Climate is the result of numerous and complex conditions. The geographical position of

a country, and also its topographical configuration, must be taken into the consideration. The climate of Missouri is typical, in many respects, of the general climate of the 'interior' —a climate of extremes both in temperature and degrees of moisture. The altitude above the sea of that part of Missouri which binds upon the Mississippi River varies from two hundred and seventy-five feet in the southeast corner to four hundred and forty-five feet in the northeast—a rise of only one hundred and seventy feet in five degrees of latitude, or not much more than six inches to the mile. Nothing can better prove the fact that Eastern Missouri lies within the great prairie plain of the interior. The Missouri River rises from four hundred feet at its mouth to over one thousand feet at the state line, a fact which shows that the true prairie begins to merge into the elevated plain before half the state has been traversed from east to west. These are all circumstances germane to any consideration of the climatology and geology of St. Louis. The accurate observations of thermometrical and barometrical variations at St. Louis extend over a period of more than forty years. The mean temperature of St. Louis is found to lie between 53 degrees 24 minutes and 58 degrees, or say about 55 degrees 30 minutes, Fahrenheit, and the range of extremes is from 22 1-2 degrees below zero to 104 degrees above—equal to an extreme fluctuation of 126 1-2 degrees. Dr. Englemann has prepared a table illustrating these ranges, which is published in connection with Campbell's 'Atlas of Missouri.' It is as follows:

	WINTER	SPRING	SUMMER	AUTUMN	WHOLE YEAR
Mean Temperature . .	33.3°	55.4°	76.8°	56 3°	55.6°
Highest Mean	40.4°	62.2°	80 1°	60.5°	58 2°
Lowest Mean	26.4°	48.6°	72.0°	51 3°	53.4°
Range of Highest Temp.	49° to 81°	85° to 97°	93° to 104°	82° to 102°	93° to 104°
Range of Lowest Temp.	— 22° to + 4°	0° to 28°	43° to 57°	— 1° to + 28°	— 22° to + 10°

"'No such ranges and fluctuations are known upon the seacoast. The extreme daily range of temperature in spring and winter is sometimes as great as 56 degrees, in fall and summer 40 degrees. The last frosts in spring occur between March 13 and May 2, the average being April 5. In autumn the earliest frosts set in between October 4 and November 26, the mean being October 27, the limits between the freezing points thus ranging from 184 to 252 days, with an average of 205 days Dr. Englemann observes that the progress of vegetable development can best be appreciated by the observation of common and well-known wild or cultivated trees and shrubs. Thus we find that the first in bloom is the alder and the hazel; next—not rarely retarded by intervening cold spells—the soft or silver-leaf maple, and a few days after this our common white elm blooms, between February 24 and April 15, on an average, March 19. During the next following days roses, syringas, gooseberries and many other bushes, and the weeping willows, show their young leaves. About two weeks after the elms—between March 18th and April 25th, on an average about April 2d—the peach trees open their first blossoms, and are one week later in full bloom. Plum and pear trees and sweet cherries blossom about the same time, or a few days later, and then the sour cherries, and the glory of our rich woods, the redbuds. Between March 21st and May 1st—mean April 14th—the early apple trees begin to bloom; and between March 28th and May 10th—mean April 20th—may be said to be in full bloom. Syringas bloom about the same time, crab apples five or six days later, and a few days after them the quince bushes. The acacia, or black locust, native of our southeastern border, and cultivated everywhere about farms and in towns, begins to bloom between April 11th and May 23d, on an average May 1st, and six to ten days later is in its fullest fragrant glory. Ripening strawberries and cherries and blooming roses closely fol-

low it, and the catalpa, a very singular bloomer, comes in full development generally between two and three weeks after the acacia. The maturity and harvest of the winter wheat immediately succeeds the catalpa, between June 10th and July 1st, usually about June 20th.'"—(Scharf's History of St. Louis.)

Clinton Place.—The most southerly of the three circular tracts of land known as "the three circles," dedicated to public uses by Messrs. Chambers, Wright and Christy in 1816, as a part of the North St. Louis town site. It occupies portions of the two blocks of ground bounded by Eleventh, Twelfth, Madison and Monroe Streets, and was dedicated to school purposes by the donors. It was not devoted to this use, however, until 1851, in which year the School Board of St. Louis was vested with a valid title to the property. In 1852 what was known as the old Webster School building was erected in Clinton Place, and on the 2d of February, 1853, it was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, the occasion being remembered as the first public celebration of the opening of a public school building in St. Louis. A much larger and more commodious building took the place of the old one in 1866, and this also is known as "Webster School."

Clopton, William Hickman, lawyer, was born near Huntsville, Alabama, August 24, 1847. His father was Dr. James A. Clopton, a noted Southern physician and surgeon, and his paternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. His mother's maiden name was Mary Penney. Mr. Clopton was educated at Hoffey's Boarding School, a Northern Alabama institution, at La Grange Military Institute of La Grange, Alabama, and at the Southern University of Greensborough, Alabama. He left the last-named institution to enlist in the Confederate Army, in which he served during the Civil War, under General Daniel Adams. After the war he entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated from the law department of that institution in the class of 1868. Soon afterward he came to St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar in October of that year. Since then he has practiced continuously at the bar of this city, and has earned a place among the leading lawyers of the State. In 1894 he was made United States district attorney for the Eighth Judicial District, by President Cleveland, and served in that capacity until 1898, when he gave way to a Republican successor. Mr. Clopton married, in 1873, Miss Bell Bryan, daughter of Dr. John Gano Bryan, a distinguished physician of St. Louis. Mrs. Clopton died in 1893. Their children are, Malvern B., William H., Jr., and Emily Clopton.

Clover, Henry A., lawyer and jurist, was born March 13, 1824, in the city of New York, son of Lewis P. and Bridget Clover. He was educated at Forest & Milligan's School, and at Columbia College of New York City, and in the early spring of 1844 came to St. Louis. He arrived at the time of the flood of that year, when steamboats landed at the second floors of warehouses on the levee, and trips were made by steamboats to the bluffs in the American bottom. Soon after his arrival here he became deputy clerk of the circuit court, when John Ruland was clerk of that court, John M. Krum, circuit judge, and William Milburn, sheriff. There was but one judge of the circuit court at that time, a court of common pleas being also in existence, with Peter H. Engle and later Montgomery Blair—also captain of the uniform militia company called the Montgomery Guards—on the bench in that court. He had studied law before coming to St. Louis with the firm of Graham & Sandfords, a very prominent New York law firm, and after serving as a clerk of the court for two or three years he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession, which he has continued up to the present time, except while serving on the bench. He has appeared as counsel in many noted cases, and has long been known as one of the accomplished, capable and high-minded lawyers of St. Louis. In the spring of 1849, memorable as the year in which St. Louis suffered from an epidemic of cholera, and was also visited by a great fire, he was elected city attorney on the Democratic ticket. In 1850 he was nominated for the same office by the Benton wing of the Democratic party, but was defeated by reason of the split in his party. In 1852 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for circuit attorney, and made the race for that office against James R. Lackland, afterward Judge Lackland, who was the Whig nominee. Mr. Clover was elected by a handsome majority at the end of a hotly-contested

campaign, and served until 1856, when he was elected member of the General Assembly of Missouri, on a general ticket, which bore the names of such men as Francis P. Blair, B. Gratz Brown, Samuel Breckinridge and others, who achieved unusual distinction. At the end of the first session of this assembly Mr. Clover resigned from the Legislature, he having been nominated and elected judge of the Criminal Court of St. Louis County. He held this office seven years, and was then appointed by Mayor James S. Thomas city counselor. In 1865 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year, in which he served as chairman of the committee on judiciary. As chairman of this committee, he reported and procured the adoption into the Constitution of what was known as "The Ousting Ordinance." He opposed what was known as the test oath clause of the Constitution adopted, and for this reason did not attach his signature to that instrument, which has passed into history as the "Drake Constitution." In 1865 he was commissioned by Governor Fletcher judge of the Supreme Court, but declined the appointment. The position of delegate to the Constitutional Convention was the last public office which he held, his entire time and attention having since been devoted to professional labors Originally a Democrat, he became a "Free-Soiler," and subsequently a Republican, and has affiliated with the last-named political organization since Fremont's candidacy for the presidency, in 1856. Judge Clover married, in 1850, Miss Bettie Bohannon, of Jefferson City, Missouri.

Coal Dealers' Protective Association.—An association of all, or nearly all, the coal producers and dealers buying direct from producers in car-load lots in the city. The general object is to "advance the interests of its members in the matter of receiving and shipping coal and coke; to protect its members from illegal and exorbitant freight rates, demurrage, switching or other charges detrimental to their interests; to encourage a fraternal feeling among its members, and to accomplish such other matters as they may consider of mutual interest and advantage in their business relations, and which are not contrary to law." It was organized in 1894, with J. F. Cluley for president, and A. L. Berry for secretary.

Coal Exchange.—This was an exchange constituted in the year 1878, composed of nearly all the leading coal operators and dealers of St. Louis, controlling about 85 per cent of the output of the mines adjacent to the city. Alex. Hamilton was the first president, and William Lackman secretary. It was organized for the purpose of bringing buyers and sellers together, and thus facilitating transactions. Meetings were held daily at the Coal Exchange rooms on Fourth Street, opposite the main entrance of the Planters' House. It was maintained about three years, when the gradual introduction of different methods in the coal business caused it to fall into disuse, and the Coal Exchange was abandoned.

Coal Mining.—Coal mining has so long been an abandoned and forgotten industry in St. Louis that some persons will hear with surprise that it ever was an industry at all. It seems so in keeping with the fitness of things that the city's supply of coal should come across the river in train loads, car loads and wagon loads that few of our citizens reflect that there ever was a different order of things. And yet, St. Louis did not always receive its coal from Illinois; its own mines were worked long before those of Illinois were thought of, and for many years they furnished the people of St. Louis with all of this kind of fuel they required. It was called "stone coal" at first, to distinguish it from charcoal, and as far back as 1817 Charles Busron advertised for "one thousand bushels of stone coal," for which he held himself ready to pay twenty-five cents a bushel. This indicates that the existence of good coal near the city was known at that early day, and that something had already been done in the way of mining it in a small way. But St. Louis was a fur-trading post then, and the population of French and Spanish adventurers from France and New Orleans, keelboatmen, hunters, explorers, Indians, half-breeds and Canadian voyageurs, could not take kindly to the underground work of mining, even with coal at twenty-five cents a bushel, and besides, wood was abundant and cheap, and so the scarcity of coal could not have been severely felt. But the trading post began to grow, and one industry after another was established, and the necessities of the situation compelled the opening and working of the coal deposits a few miles

outside the city, on what is now the Manchester Road, in the vicinity of Cheltenham, and on what is now the Gravois Road. In 1846 the need of a more liberal supply of coal was felt, and a joint stock company was organized with a capital of $10,000 to secure it. From that time the mines on the Gravois Road and near Cheltenham were actively worked for more than thirty years. It is not because the St. Louis County coal was inferior to the Illinois coal that the former disappeared from the market, for the St. Louis County coal was as good as the product of the Illinois mines, and for some purposes better. The St. Louis County mines were not abandoned until they were exhausted. The veins were only about three feet thick, and therefore were worked under disadvantages, since mules could not be used in the drifts for hauling the cars to the shafts. Notwithstanding this, however, the mining was profitable, and so long as the mines were worked they supplied the city with a large proportion—more than one-half—of what it required. Fortunately, when the mines were exhausted, it was discovered that the thick beds of clay in the same neighborhoods, and through which the shafts were sunk to the coal deposits, was fire clay of first-rate quality—some of it, as was afterward found out, the best in the world—for making pots and retorts for glass works, and furnaces in reduction works, where a very high degree of heat is required; and it was an easy thing for coal mining to pass into clay mining, for coal miners remained in the vicinity and addressed themselves to the new vocation without difficulty or disturbance, and extensive fire-brick, tile, terra cotta and sewer-pipe works, employing a large and industrious population, have sprung up in the neighborhoods of the abandoned collieries.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Coal Trade.—As might be expected, the coal business of St. Louis is large and of the first importance, for the city requires a very large supply of fuel for its thousands of factories, and for heating its houses in winter, and the whole of this supply is brought from other States. Prior to 1870 the mines in the vicinity of Cheltenham, at that time outside the city, furnished a considerable portion of the needed supply; but the partial exhaustion of several of these mines forced the city to look elsewhere. Fortunately it did not have to look very far, for the adjacent counties of Illinois were rich in coal of good quality. These counties were all accessible by railroad, and under the stimulus of the large and growing demand of the city the mines were rapidly developed, and the delivery of coal over fourteen railroads grew into an enormous business. In 1870 there were received in the city 23,931,000 bushels of coal; in 1895, 32,466,000 bushels; in 1890, 60,477,000 bushels, and in 1896, 87,677,000 bushels. Nineteen-twentieths of these receipts came from Illinois. The gas companies get their supply of coal for making gas from Pittsburg; a limited quantity of coal suitable for blacksmithing purposes comes from West Virginia, and a small quantity of a choice bituminous coal called Arkansas anthracite, is brought from that State; but the near-by counties of Illinois furnish the city with the bulk of its coal supply, and at what may be considered a moderate cost—the price being $1.75 to $2 per ton. In addition to the 87,677,000 bushels of soft coal consumed in 1896, there were received in the city 5,475,000 bushels of anthracite coal, and 5,396,000 bushels of coke from Pennsylvania—making an aggregate of coal and coke received for the year of 98,548,000 bushels, valued at $8,000,000.

Cobb, William Hamilton, was born December 6, 1828, in Lennox, New York State, and died February 18, 1889, in St. Louis. His parents were William and Almira Cobb, worthy and well-to-do people, who gave the son a good education. After completing his studies at the Hamilton Academy of Hamilton, New York, he embarked when only twenty years of age in the dry goods business at that place. Leaving there in 1862, he came to St. Louis, and in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Pierce, established here a bakery, which proved a very successful business enterprise. Disposing of this business later, he associated himself with John R. Fisley, under the firm name of William H. Cobb & Co., and engaged in the oil business in this city. Their trade in this commodity was very lucrative for some years, and when Mr. Cobb retired from it on account of failing health, selling out to the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, he had accumulated a handsome fortune. Having acquired a large amount of real estate, he gave his attention thereafter, until his death, to these interests. He was a business

W H Cobb

.. of the old school, active, energetic and enterprising, but at the same time cautious and conservative. Every dollar of his fortune was made through his own exertion, and while building up this fortune he established also a reputation for integrity and strict rectitude in all his transactions, and handed down to his posterity a name which was highly honored in the business circles of St. Louis. Inheriting an intense hatred of the institution of slavery, he became an ardent Republican when that party was organized, and was a staunch supporter of Abraham Lincoln in the presidential campaign of 1860. Thereafter until the end of his life he supported every Republican candidate for the presidency, and was a firm believer in the tenets of that party. He was a member of the Baptist Church, but while loving his own church, was a man of broad religious views, and was always ready to extend the hand of fellowship to churchmen of other denominations, and to aid in every way the cause of Christianity. A member of the Masonic order, he belonged to Ivanhoe Commandery of this city, and for twenty years he was treasurer of that commandery. He married, September 13, 1857, Miss Jeanette Mott, of Hamilton, New York. Their children are, Augusta and Addison Mott Cobb.

Cobb, Seth Wallace, congressman, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Wallace) Cobb, was born in Southampton County, Virginia, December 5, 1838. He lived on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, receiving in the meantime what education he could get at intervals in the public schools, and then took up the business of saddle and harness making, which he followed for four years. During this period he also served as deputy postmaster at Jerusalem, the county seat, pursuing his studies at night and varying these occupations by sending local news items to the Petersburg "Express," which resulted in his becoming a correspondent of that paper, continued after the war, under the pen name of "Black Eagle," by which title he is still known among his friends in Virginia. Mr. Cobb entered the Confederate Army as orderly sergeant with one of the first companies raised under the call of Governor Letcher for volunteers. His family had been strong Whigs and opposed to secession, but when his native State seceded he was prompt to enlist. He served in the artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia during the entire war, reaching the rank of major by brevet toward its close. When General Lee surrendered Major Cobb returned to his home with the view of resuming life on the farm, but after only a short experience he went to Petersburg, where he was employed as a clerk, first in a grocery and commission house, and then in a clothing store. An opportunity was offered him by friends to become associated in the editorship of the "Index," the successor of the "Express," which had been suppressed by the military authorities, and Major Cobb embraced it, serving on that paper with William E. Cameron, afterward Governor of Virginia. In December, 1867, he came to St. Louis, without money and among strangers, and demonstrated by his subsequent career that merit and perseverance can wrest success from the most unpromising surroundings. By the aid of Colonel Thomas Richeson, then of the Collier White Lead Company, he obtained a situation with the late Ira Stanbury, which he held for a short time and then went with the grain commission firm of James G. Greer & Co., afterward with E. E. Ebert & Co., working through all the lower grades of clerkship. In 1875, with a few hundred dollars, alone and unaided, he started the firm of Seth W. Cobb & Co. This house at this date—1897—stands as high as any in St. Louis, and is equalled by few in the volume of its business. Few enterprises for the advancement of this city's interests have been inaugurated during a period of almost a quarter of a century, in which Mr. Cobb has not been a factor. During his presidency of the Merchants' Exchange, the Merchants' Bridge was projected and he was the president of the company that built it until 1889, when he was first elected to Congress. Though not a seeker for office, his abilities and popularity early indicated to his fellow-citizens his availability for the public service, and he was easily elected. He represented the Twelfth Missouri District as a Democrat in the Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses, refusing a renomination which was offered him for the Fifty-fifth. In the Fifty-second Congress he served on the committees on banking and currency, railroads and canals, and war claims; in the Fifty-third, on the two first, and on the committee on accounts; in the Fifty-fourth, on the committees of ways and means, ac-

counts and District of Columbia. Prior to the war Governor Phelps had the distinction of serving on the ways and means committee, and for a short period since Mr. Tarsney, of Kansas City, enjoyed the honor. Mr. Cobb was the third Missourian, and he was appointed by a Republican Speaker. Mr. Cobb retired from Congress at a time when he had reached the leading committee, where his influence would have been invaluable to his city and State, but not being in accord with his party on financial questions, he declined the use of his name, though solicited by business men of both parties to become a candidate. October 4, 1876, Mr. Cobb married Miss Zoe Desloge, member of an old French family, descended from the pioneers of Southeast Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, with their daughter, an only child, made an extensive European tour in 1895, the interesting incidents of which were narrated in a series of letters to the "Republic," which attracted unusual attention. Although a thorough believer in the religion of Christ, and holding all sects in the highest respect and veneration, Mr. Cobb has never affiliated with any religious denomination. He is a Knight Templar, and in that order has held numerous exalted positions. By his unswerving integrity, quick discernment of progressive enterprise, genius of leadership, systematic business methods and readiness to serve, Mr. Cobb, during his residence in St. Louis, has drawn to him hosts of valuable friends. He possesses a genial nature; though positive, is not dogmatic; is charming as a companion, appreciates and cherishes friendship for its own sake, likes recreation; in short, is a good and useful citizen.

Cockerill, John A., was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1846, and died at Cairo, Egypt, April 10, 1896. His father, J. R. Cockerill, was a member of Congress and colonel of the seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the Civil War. John A. Cockerill served in the Union Army, also, enlisting at the age of fifteen years as a drummer in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Regiment, and serving under Rosecrans and Buell. After the war he was associated with C. L. Vallindigham, of Ohio, in the "Dayton Ledger," and in 1870 became connected with the "Cincinnati Enquirer," beginning as a reporter, and rising rapidly to the position of managing editor. In 1876 he went to Southeastern Europe and served the Enquirer as correspondent on the field in the Russo-Turkish War. On his return, he became connected with the "Washington Post," and the "Baltimore Gazette," and in 1879 came to St. Louis and took a position on the "Post-Dispatch." In 1882 the "Post-Dispatch" became involved in an acrimonious personal quarrel with Colonel A. W. Slayback, a prominent lawyer and public man of St. Louis, which resulted in Slayback, in company with a friend, going to the editorial room of the "Post-Dispatch," and in the encounter that followed being shot and killed on the spot by Cockerill. The tragedy provoked intense feeling, for both the combatants were prominent and influential, each with a backing of prominent and influential friends—it being asserted on the Slayback side that Cockerill had goaded his antagonist beyond endurance and then wantonly slain him—and, on the Cockerill side, that Slayback had come to the office armed, with a mortal purpose, and Cockerill had only killed him in self-defense. Cockerill stood an examination and was discharged. He afterward went to New York and became editor of the "World," and was subsequently connected with the "Commercial Advertiser." During the Japan-China War he went to the scene as war correspondent for the New York "Herald," and on the way home, after the war, died at Cairo, Egypt. He was a brilliant writer, equally at home in the editorial office, in the field or at Washington as correspondent. He was high-spirited and warm-hearted, and was affectionately esteemed by his friends.

Coffee Trade.—Before the Civil War St. Louis received its coffee through New Orleans, the supply coming mainly from Brazil, and it still receives a portion of its supply through New Orleans, though coming from Central America and Mexico; but during the Civil War the trade relations of New Orleans were broken up and St. Louis learned to receive its coffee through the Atlantic cities—and that has been the course of the trade ever since. In 1865 the total receipts were 60,101 bags, and the shipments 56,963 bags. In 1875 the receipts were 166,914 bags, and the shipments 202,192 bags. In 1892 the receipts were 265,096 bags, and the shipments 367,109 bags. In 1896 the receipts were 403,388 bags, and the shipments 262,565 bags. The ship-

ANGELENS CO. N.Y.

Amedee B. Cole.

SOUTHERN HIST. CO.

ments frequently exceed the receipts in the number of bags, and the explanation is that the receipts are green coffee in sacks of 132 pounds each, while the shipments are frequently roasted coffee prepared by the wholesale grocers of the city and shipped in bags of 50 to 100 pounds each. The trade, estimated on the receipts, is about $6,000,000 a year, but as nearly all the shipments represent roasted coffee, the trade, if estimated on the shipments, would be $9,000,000.

Cole, Amadee, a leading representative of the younger generation of business men in St. Louis, was born in this city, September 21, 1855, son of Honorable Nathan and Rebecca (Fagin) Cole. He was educated in the public schools of this city, at Washington University, and at Shurtleff College of Upper Alton, Illinois. Soon after leaving college he became interested with his father in the commission business, and is now rounding out a quarter of a century of successful operations in that field of enterprise. As the elder Cole sought to withdraw from the business to which he had devoted so many years of his life, he shifted its burdens and responsibilities to the shoulders of the son, who has not only maintained the high reputation which the house had previously established for integrity and correct business methods, but has added to its prestige and prominence. When the business was incorporated he became vice-president of the corporation, and for a decade or more he has had entire charge of the conduct and management of its affairs, transacting annually a large volume of business, having numerous ramifications and extending over a wide area of territory. No higher compliment can be paid to him than to say in this connection that he has proven himself a worthy successor of one who has always enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of the people of St. Louis, and whom it has been their pleasure to honor in numerous ways. For many years Mr. Cole has been a member of the Merchants Exchange, has served as vice-president of that organization, has been solicited to accept the highest office in its gift, and has enjoyed at all times the unqualified esteem of those with whom he is brought into contact in the affairs of everyday life. A member of all the Masonic bodies of the city, he has attained high rank in that order, and is one of a comparatively small number of Thirty-second degree Masons in Missouri.

Collins, Robert Eli, lawyer, was born January 7, 1851, in the village of Florence, Pike County, Illinois, son of Monroe R and Esther (Baker) Collins, residents of St. Louis, who were sojourning temporarily in Illinois at the time of their son's birth. He was reared in St. Louis, and after pursuing an academic course of study at Washington University, went to Lexington, Virginia, and was graduated from Washington and Lee University with the degree of bachelor of arts in the class of 1872. Immediately after his graduation from college he began the study of law under the preceptorship of the eminent St. Louis lawyer, Britton A. Hill, attending the regular courses of lectures also at the St. Louis Law School. When admitted to the bar he at once formed a professional co-partnership with James L. Carlisle, the late postmaster of St. Louis, and began the practice of law as head of the firm of Collins & Carlisle. At a later date he associated himself with his old law preceptor, and until 1881 was junior member of the firm of Hill & Collins. In the year last named he associated himself with Dorsey A. Jamison and established the firm of Collins & Jamison, which is still in existence, and is now numbered among the older law firms of the city. Although a man of fortune, he has devoted himself zealously to his professional labors, has been identified with much important litigation, and has taken a prominent position at the bar of the city which has been his home since childhood. His private business and professional duties have engrossed his entire attention, and having no taste for public life he has never held or sought any public office. Although nominally a member of the Democratic party, he has belonged to that large and constantly growing class of professional and business men whose consciences are not in the keeping of any political party, and whose liberal views and independence of action cause them to hold the balance of power in American politics. He is a Methodist churchman, and is a steward of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of St. Louis. He became a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 163, of the Masonic order, in St. Louis in 1880, and has held all the offices in that lodge. Since 1884 he has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and has

served as chairman of its most important committees, standing at the head of the ways and means committee for many years, and during the years 1896-7 acting as chairman of the committee on jurisprudence, which position he still holds. Mr. Collins married, in 1873, Miss Ida K. Bishop, of Baltimore. Mrs. Collins' father resided for many years in Worcester County, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where he conducted a large merchandising business, and served also as sheriff of his county. Two children have been born of their union, of whom Esther C. Collins is now the wife of Edwin R. Chappell. Ida Kate Collins died when a child nine years of age.

Collins, William H., merchant, was born November 7, 1832, in Springfield, Massachusetts, and died in St. Louis, November 18, 1898. His parents were Henry and Hannah (Hall) Collins, worthy people, who gave the son careful industrial and educational training. After finishing his studies in the public schools of Springfield he went to work as a boy in a drug store of that city, of which Benjamin K. Bliss was the proprietor, and remained in the employ of that gentleman for five years. Having thoroughly learned the drug business, he then came west and established himself in the drug trade at Paris, Illinois. He was successful in that venture, and being an ambitious, as well as an energetic and enterprising, merchant, he came to St. Louis to enter a larger field, in the year 1863. Here he purchased of Henry Blaksley the business which that gentleman had previously conducted, and associating with himself his brother, L. E. Collins, formed the drug firm of Collins Bros. Subsequently this firm engaged in the wholesale drug business, conducting it successfully until 1892. He then retired from this branch of merchandising, but continued the manufacture of certain proprietary medicines and compounds which had gained a wide popularity, and continued to give close attention to this business as long as he lived, and died suddenly while at his office giving attention to his affairs. He and his brother were the builders of one of the largest drug establishments of the West, and his business career was an eminently successful, as well as an honorable, one. He was a man of indomitable energy and perseverence, affable in manner and manifesting always a conscientious regard for his word, which inspired confidence in all who were brought into business relations with him. One of the organizers of the Merchants' Life Insurance Company, he helped to build up that institution also, and served as president and chief executive officer of the corporation. Throughout his life he was a student of the best literature, and notwithstanding the fact that he was a busy man of affairs, he was known among his friends and acquaintances as a man of very broad general information, and one especially well versed in historical and general literature. In both business and social circles he had hosts of friends, and his demise was mourned by all who knew him. November 1, 1861, Mr. Collins married Miss Rebecca Crosby, of Brewster, Massachusetts. Mrs. Collins and one son, William H. Collins, Jr., who is identified with the business founded by his father, are the surviving members of his family.

Clark, Lewis A., who has been connected with the press of St. Louis in various capacities for many years, and who is especially well known to the members of the Order of Elks throughout the West by reason of his prominence in that organization, was born October 15, 1824, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, son of William Clark, who served as a soldier in the War of 1812, removed later to Indiana, and died in Jeffersonville, in that State. William Clark, paternal grandfather of Lewis A. Clark, who passed his entire life in Ireland, was killed in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. The wife of William Clark, who was born Margaret Mullen, came to the United States with her family at the close of the last century, and settled first at Philadelphia, but later removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where she lived until she reached the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. The mother of Lewis A. Clark, whose maiden name was Lucy Sanders, was born in the State of New York—the daughter of a Covenanter preacher—and died in Wisconsin in 1872. After obtaining a good English education in the schools of Pittsburg, Lewis A. Clark came west as far as Cincinnati, Ohio, and there founded "The Arena and Dramatic Mirror," his associates in this enterprise being John F. Kelly—known to the public as a writer under the nom de plume, "Falkenbridge"—and the well-known Sol Smith, of theatrical fame. Becoming identified with theatrical affairs through his

David Cole

connection with this publication, he went on the stage later, but remained behind the footlights only one season. In 1848 he came to St. Louis and began setting type on "The St. Louis Intelligencer," published at that time by a Mr. Ramsey, well remembered by some of the older residents of St. Louis now living. After a short stay here Mr. Clark went to New Orleans, and in 1855 was sent to Central America as correspondent for the New Orleans "True Delta." He held this important position two years, or until he was captured with Walker's filibustering party at Rivas, Nicaragua, in 1857, by Commodore Davis, of the United States frigate "St. Mary." He had been forced to join Walker's expedition, and was in active service at the battle of Massava, the most important engagement in which Walker and his followers participated. Mr. Clark distinguished himself for bravery and intrepidity in this action, and also at Granada, and at the latter place was called out by General Walker, and in the presence of the entire army which he commanded, was promoted to a lieutenancy. At the siege of Rivas, which lasted forty-six days, and in which Lieutenant Clark and his comrades endured many privations, he commanded a company until his capture. With eighty-one able-bodied men captured at the same time, he was then sent overland through Costa Rica, and at the end of this journey was put aboard a sailing vessel called the "Mora" and sent to Panama. There he was taken charge of by Commodore Spaulding, of the United States Navy, and by him sent across the isthmus in coal cars to Aspinwall. At Aspinwall Mr. Clark became acquainted with a man named Foster, who was publishing "The Aspinwall Courier," and acting as correspondent of the "New York Times." Foster obtained for him permission to remain on shore, and gathered from him in return for this favor much interesting information concerning his previous experiences with Walker's famous filibustering expedition, which reached the American public through the "New York Times." Forming the acquaintance of one of the officers of the steamship "Granada," he managed, through the aid of this officer, to escape from Aspinwall to Havana, and there took passage on the steamship "Philadelphia" for New Orleans. He remained in New Orleans thereafter until the beginning of the Civil War, and then came to St. Louis, which has since been his home. Here he has been connected with various branches of newspaper work, and has been an interesting and attractive personality. For twelve years he has been secretary of the Elks Club, and for several years a member of the Grand Lodge of Elks.

Cole, David, merchant, was born in Kleineibstadt, Bavaria, Germany, February 3, 1816, son of Samuel and Tillie Cole. His father was a prosperous merchant of Bavaria, and the son received a good business education, and was trained to mercantile pursuits. As a youth he also served an apprenticeship to the weaver's trade in his native town, and worked at that trade some years before coming to this country. He immigrated to the United States in 1839, and still remembers the ocean voyage as a dreary and tedious journey of ninety-five days by water. He spent the first few years in this country mainly in New York State, and in 1847 engaged in merchandising in Albany in that State. He came west first, in 1848, and established himself in business at White Hall, Illinois, where he was engaged in the live stock trade for fifteen years thereafter. At the end of that time he came to St. Louis, and engaged in the purchase of horses and mules mostly for the United States government in this city during the war period, and later purchased and shipped horses and mules to New Orleans until 1868. He then became associated with his son-in-law, August Gompertz, in merchandising at Marshfield, Missouri, and continued in that trade until 1873, in which year he retired from business with a comfortable fortune, to the care of which he has since given his attention. He has long been well known to the people of St. Louis as a successful business man, who had acquired a fortune through his own efforts and without any adventitious aid. He has been prominent also in Jewish church circles, and as a member of the Masonic order and the Order of Odd Fellows. April 16, 1848, he married, at Albany, New York, Miss Rebecca Cook, of that city. April 16, 1898, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in St. Louis, three hundred guests, including their children and grandchildren, being present at the entertainment, which was one of the notable events of the season. The surviving children born of their union are Matilda, now the wife of William

Rosenstein, of Brunswick, Missouri; Pauline, the wife of Leon Loeb, of Salisbury, Missouri; Samuel and Henry Cole, merchants, of Harper, Kansas; and Ella, wife of Joseph Linz, of Dallas, Texas.

Cole, Nelson, was born in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York, November 18, 1833, son of Jacob and Hannah (Kip) Cole. He received an academic education in his native town, and soon after leaving school he went to New York City, where he was employed for a time in a planing mill and lumber yard. It was while he was in New York City that General Narciso Lopez organized his expedition for the invasion of Cuba, and attracted attention anew to that unfortunate island by his ill-starred venture and tragic death. Six months after Lopez landed at Cardenas, the youthful Cole was sent to Cuba to superintend the erection there of a sugar refinery, and gained his first knowledge while serving his employer in that capacity. He came first to St. Louis in 1854, and entered the employ of the firm of Wade & Frost, old time lumber dealers and planing mill operators. Afterward he was employed by another manufacturing firm of this city until the beginning of the Civil War, when he recruited a company and entered the Union Army as captain of Company A of the Fifth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service. From April 22 to May 10, 1861, he was on duty at the United States Arsenal in St. Louis, and on the date last mentioned assisted in the capture of Camp Jackson. Five days later he commanded an expedition to Southeastern Missouri, and later was transferred with his company to the First Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which was enlisted for three years, and in which he was commissioned a captain, June 10, 1861. This regiment was changed to a light artillery regiment, and he was commissioned major, May 20, 1862, but declined to accept the commission offered to him at that time. He was in active service from the beginning, occupying Jefferson City with General Lyon's command June 15, 1861, participating in the engagement at Booneville June 17th following, and marching from there to Springfield, Missouri, July 3d. He was a participant in the battle of Dug Springs, July 25th; engaged in the skirmish at McCullough's Store, July 26th; and in the battle at Wilson's Creek, August 10th, receiving a gun-shot wound in the face in the last named engagement. After the battle of Wilson's Creek his regiment returned to St. Louis—where it was re-organized as a regiment of light artillery, and was from that time known as the First Regiment, Missouri Light Artillery—moving from here with his battery to Jefferson City toward the close of September. From Jefferson City the battery, with other batteries of the regiment, was moved successively to Syracuse, Springfield, Sedalia, Otterville and Lexington, remaining on duty at the last named place until June of 1862. Thereafter Captain Cole was on duty at Sedalia, Springfield, Newtonia, and other points in Missouri and Arkansas until his battery was attached to the First Division of the Army of the Frontier. He was then assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery and Ordnance on the staff of General John M. Schofield, and acted in that capacity on the frontier until April of 1863. Accompanying the troops sent to the relief of General Blount, he then marched successively to Van Buren, Arkansas; Fayetteville, Pea Ridge, Huntsville and Springfield. He was then assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery in the Department of Missouri, and June 1, 1863, was ordered to Vicksburg, Mississippi. There he was attached to the First Brigade of Herron's Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, of the Army of Tennessee, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. After the capture of Vicksburg he again became Chief of Artillery to General Schofield, and later became chief of staff to General Pleasanton, commanding the cavalry of the Department of Missouri. He was in command of the forces sent in pursuit of General Jo Shelby, in 1863, and helped to repel Price's invasion in 1864. He was commissioned colonel of the Second Regiment, Missouri Artillery, February 24, 1864, and after considerable service in the Southwest, was on duty at St. Louis as Chief of Artillery until June of 1865. After that he commanded the right column of the Powder River Indian expedition, and was finally mustered out of the service November 13, 1865. Throughout the war he was regarded as an exceptionally capable and gallant officer, and commended himself especially to Generals Schofield, Rosecrans and Dodge, on whose staffs he served. When he retired from the military service he returned to St. Louis, and engaged in business as a planing mill

Your Friend
Nathan Cole

operator and lumber merchant, and has since attained an enviable reputation among the business men of the city, serving two terms in the city council. May 28, 1898, he was again called into the military service of his country, being at that time appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers by President McKinley for service in the Spanish-American War. General Cole married in 1856 Miss Annie Scott, of St. Louis. Their children are Mrs. Missouri Miller, Frank D. Cole, Mrs. Blanche Hoke, Lieutenant George W. Cole, of the United States Army, and Arthur Cole.

Cole, Nathan, merchant, ex-mayor and ex-congressman, was born in St. Louis, July 26, 1825, in a cottage which stood on the square bounded by Eighth, Ninth, Green and Morgan streets, and which resisted the march of improvement until about 1865, when it was demolished. His father, Nathan Cole, had emigrated from Ovid, Seneca County, New York, to St. Louis in 1812, to repair his fortune, which had been swept away in the commercial depression which followed the War of 1812. He brought to St. Louis his wife and six sons, and Nathan was the seventh. His mother, Sarah Scott, was descended from an old and highly respected family which settled at an early date on the eastern shore of Connecticut. During his residence in St. Louis the elder Cole made an heroic, but generally unsuccessful struggle against adverse fortune, and the family experienced many vicissitudes. He was an enterprising man, and among his ventures was one that indicated great prescience, although it resulted disastrously. He foresaw that the situation of St. Louis must eventually make it the source of supply for salt meats for New Orleans and other cities, and was the first to embark in the business, but he was before his time and the attempt ended in failure. In 1837 he removed his family to Chester, Illinois, and made a determined but fruitless stand against the financial ruin of that year. He died in 1840, leaving nothing to his children but the inheritance of an honorable name and a reputation for great energy of character and unsullied integrity.

In such a school of discipline young Cole grew up, and while the teaching was bitter, it no doubt contributed to strengthen his character to a degree attainable in no other way. He fell under the care of an elder brother, H. C. Cole, who decided that he should have a good education, and who therefore took him from the common school and placed him in Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Illinois, where for two years he pursued his studies preparatory to a higher course. But young Cole, becoming distressed at the sacrifices others were making on his behalf, left the college, and in 1845 came to St. Louis and began the search for employment. He had neither money nor friends, and no acquaintances even. For some time he canvassed the city in actual privation, but eventually a position was offered him at ten dollars a month, and he gladly accepted it. He fell eagerly to work, determined by faithful service to win the good will of all with whom he was brought in contact, and in this he succeeded admirably. His salary was rapidly advanced, and so efficient and valuable had he become to his employers that in a comparatively brief period he was earning fifteen hundred dollars a year, no small compensation in those days for the salary of an employe. It was then his privilege and pleasure to be able to repay the kindness of his elder brother, who was struggling with a load of responsibilities that would have crushed a less brave spirit, and Nathan Cole did what he could to aid him in his struggle, and rejoiced to see him firmly on his feet and taking that high position among commercial men which his energy and integrity fairly entitled him to.

On the 30th of January, 1851, Nathan Cole was married to Rebecca, daughter of A. W. Fagin, one of the most honorable and successful merchant millers of St. Louis. From this union has resulted a very large and interesting family.

In July, 1851, Mr. Cole was admitted as a junior partner in the house of W. L. Ewing & Co., wholesale grocers, and during the fourteen years of this connection he contributed his full share toward giving the house its reputation as one of high character and remarkable success. On January 1, 1865, this partnership was dissolved, when, in conjunction with the brother already mentioned, the house of "Cole Brothers, commission merchants," was established. From that day to this the firm and succeeding corporation has enjoyed a continuous success, amid all the vicissitudes of the war and the panic that followed it, and to-day it stands among the first in St. Louis in credit and reputation for fair and honora-

ble dealing and for the faithful discharge of all trusts confided to its care by its numerous patrons.

In 1869 Mr. Cole's fellow-citizens pressed him into the public service and (much against his personal inclination) elected him mayor of the city to deal with certain evils that had been inflicted upon the people by "rings" in the municipal government. These abuses were of such magnitude that only a man of large business experience and of unsullied character could successfully deal with them. Mr. Cole thereupon withdrew from active participation in his business, and as mayor applied himself zealously to the work of reform. Crying wrongs were redressed, abuses and extravagances were corrected, the routine of city business was simplified and improved, the public debt was reduced, the credit of the city was largely enhanced, a new and improved city charter was adopted, and the whole administration, on account of its beneficence and integrity, will ever constitute a bright page in the political history of St. Louis. Mr. Cole peremptorily declined the renomination which the people of St. Louis seemed disposed to force upon him, and returned to the more congenial associations of private life and to his old and active position in the house of Cole Brothers.

In 1876 he was summoned to a more important service, to represent his district in the Forty-fifth Congress, and in this case also against his will. He discharged the duties of the office, however, to the general satisfaction of his constituents. He went to Washington as a business man, and devoted himself specially to the commercial interests of St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley. He was an ardent advocate of closer business relations with Mexico and South America, and delivered a speech on our commercial relations with Mexico which was highly praised, and in Mexico was hailed as the commencement of a better era. It was widely reprinted in the Spanish language, and Mr. Cole had the pleasure of receiving copies of it elegantly printed and bound.

Mr. Cole has also held many minor offices and positions in the public service, always, however, unsought on his part. Among the institutions with which he has been prominently connected are the St. Louis National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce. Among his fellow-merchants he is held in the highest esteem, and in 1876 their appreciation of his ability was shown in his election as president of the Merchants' Exchange.

In 1863, in connection with his father-in-law, A. W. Fagin, and other spirited gentlemen, he assisted in inaugurating a new and important enterprise, the elevator system of handling grain in bulk. In spite of much disparaging opposition the project was pushed forward, and the result was the erection of the splendid and spacious elevator at the foot of Biddle Street, now known as the St. Louis Grain Elevator. From this beginning grew the present fine elevator system of St. Louis, with a storage capacity of ten million bushels, and a handling capacity of sixty million bushels a year, which has made St. Louis the grain exchange of the empire west of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Cole has ever been by education and conviction a religious man. He early identified himself with the Baptist Church, and has labored by personal effort and aided by liberal contributions to advance its interests in the city and State, as well as those of the various missionary enterprises, domestic and foreign. While a stanuch adherent of his denomination, he is liberal in his views, believing in religious freedom and liberty of conscience, and recognizing him as the best Christian who best follows the example of the Master in doing good to his fellow-men. In later years Mr. Cole has withdrawn from the active pursuits which had occupied his industry and enterprise for a generation. One of these enterprises was the St. Louis Building and Saving Institution, which later developed into the National Bank of Commerce. On November 1, 1862, Mr. Cole became a member of the directorate of this bank, and has been officially connected with it up to the present time —1899—and has witnessed its growth to its present large proportions. In January of 1899 its record showed that its net earnings for the preceding nine years, after deducting losses, bond premiums, etc., had been $2,826,916.00. Adding $100,000 surplus made the amount $2,926,916.00, which had been disposed of as follows: Thirty-six dividends paid amounted to $1,920,000.00. The surplus fund was $600,000.00, and the undivided profits December 31, 1898, amounted to $406,916.00. Mr. Cole has lately retired from the vice-presidency of this bank, but remains in its directory and takes a pardonable pride in

its wonderful success, to which he has contributed his best efforts.

Coleman, Nathan, one of the noted volunteer firemen of St. Louis, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1814, and died in Rolla, Missouri, April 20, 1878. He came to St. Louis in 1835, and thereafter was a wood-turner by occupation. In 1836 he joined the Union Fire Company, and in 1838 served as president of that company. In 1839 he helped to found the Missouri Fire Company, and was president of that company for three years.

College of Pharmacy, St. Louis.—See "Pharmacy."

Collegiate Alumnae Association, St. Louis Branch of.—In 1893 there met in St. Louis all graduates from the State of the colleges then admitted to the Collegiate Alumnae Association, for the purpose of forming a State branch, which might work to better advantage under local conditions than as individual members of the National organization. There was such a large number that it was deemed wise to form two State branches—from the middle of the State westward in Kansas City, and from the middle eastward in St. Louis. The first president of the St. Louis branch was Mrs. William Trelease, with Miss Adelaide Denis as secretary, who served until May, 1897, when their places were filled by Mrs. Philip N. Moore as president and Mrs. George C. Vich as secretary. The meetings are held three times a year at the homes of the members. The membership is small when considered as a union of forces from half the State, but it is an organization that grows steadily and must increase in power with its growth. The National organization is working toward higher courses of study and better equipment in the colleges; toward scholarships at home and fellowships abroad, and toward establishing an American Table in the Archaeological School at Athens. Each member of a branch becomes a member of the Collegiate Alumnae Association, and half of her fees goes to the work of that body. Local conditions are very much benefited by local aims, and the St. Louis branch has taken direct interest in the public schools of the city. Its first aim was toward better work in English, in preparation for college, and toward that end the best work of different colleges was brought to the student's notice, and a prize was offered to the girl preparing for college who had the best record in English. Three such prizes were given, with excellent result. During the last year the work has been directed toward proper sanitation of the schools—not necessarily of the old buildings, which were known to be much out of order, but of the new buildings, where the advice of women who were interested might help toward that perfection of result which all wish to attain. The report of such work will be given to the building superintendent, at his own request, as quietly and unobtrusively as possible. Meantime anything that seems a part of direct educational advancement is of interest to the Association, whose aim is always toward the highest and the best.

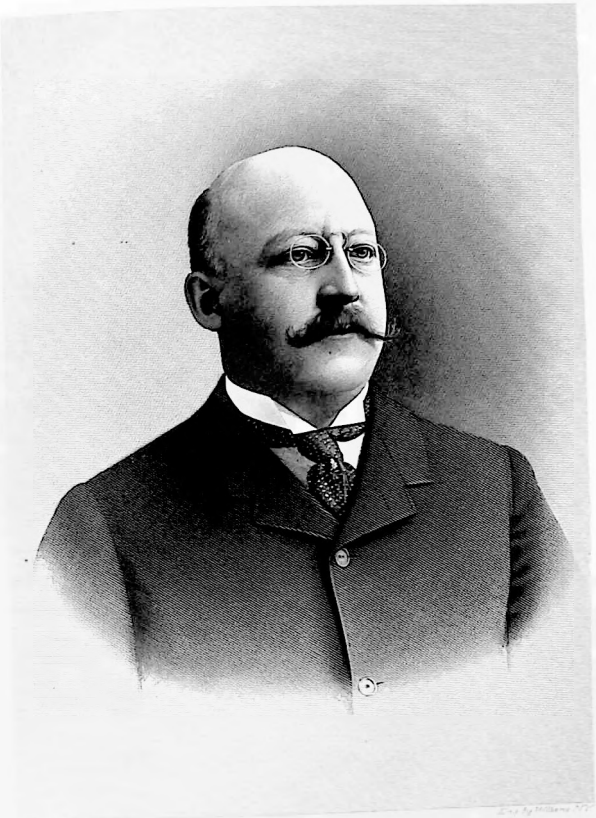
MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Collier, George, in his day one of the wealthiest citizens of St. Louis, was born March 17, 1796, near Snowhill, Worcester County, Maryland, and died in St. Louis, July 18, 1852. He was the son of Peter and Catherine Collier, and was reared in Maryland. He came west in 1818 and engaged in business with his elder brother in St. Louis, under the firm name of John Collier & Co. His brother died unmarried at an early age, and from him and his mother George Collier inherited a considerable fortune. He afterward became identified with various manufacturing and other interests in St. Louis, among them being the Collier White Lead Company, which is still in existence, and is widely known throughout the country. He acquired a large fortune and died a millionaire, when millionaires were comparatively few in number in the West. He was twice married; first, to Frances E. Morrison, daughter of James Morrison, of St. Charles, Missouri, and after her death to Sarah A. Bell, daughter of William Bell, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. At his death Mr. Collier left five sons and two daughters.

Collins, Monroe Robataille, prominent in St. Louis for many years as a merchant and man of affairs, was born August 13, 1827, in Ripley, Ohio, and died in this city, August 30, 1887. His parents were Eli and Mary (Barrett) Collins, who removed to St. Louis in 1847. The elder Collins was a suc-

cessful general merchant and pork-packer, who, prior to his removal from Ohio, had been prominent in the politics of that State. The son was educated in the schools of his native town, and came to this city an intelligent, well-informed young man, equipped by natural endowments, as well as early training, for a successful business career. His father had met with financial reverses shortly before his coming to St. Louis, and the young man began life here without other capital than brains, energy and a capacity for hard work. During the earlier years of his career he engaged in a small way in manufacturing enterprises with such success that the capital accumulated in this way enabled him later to embark in business as a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Miller & Co. Endowed by nature with the instincts which make men successful in trade, prosperity attended his merchandising operations, which he continued until he retired from business to give his entire time and attention to the management of his property interests and the estate inherited by his wife. In the early part of the year 1850 he had married Miss Esther Baker, a daughter of Robert Baker, of Berlin, Maryland, and a niece of Jesse G. and Peter Lindell, who were numbered among the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of St. Louis. At the death of the Lindells, Mrs. Collins inherited a share of their estates, and the responsibility of looking after this property devolved upon Mr. Collins. Severing his connection with the mercantile interests of the city in 1861, he was known thereafter as the representative of large property interests, and the estate committed to his care was largely increased in value as a result of his judicious guardianship and management. While he led a quiet life, he was recognized as a man of keen sagacity and superior capacity for the conduct of affairs, especially accurate in his judgment of real estate and other property values, and in his forecasts of the growth and improvement of the city. As a citizen he stood high in the community with which he was identified for forty years, his unquestioned probity and honorable business methods commending him to all with whom he was brought into contact in the relations of everyday life. In his young manhood he identified himself politically with the Whig party, and later became known as a staunch Democrat, but he was never active in political campaigns, and never sought or held any political offices. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and at the time of his death was officially connected with St. John's Church, of that denomination, as a steward. Out of his abundance he gave liberally to that church, and his catholic spirit made him a generous donor, also, to other churches and religious institutions. He left at his death two sons, both of whom are now prominent citizens of St. Louis, the elder, Robert E. Collins, being a member of the bar, and the younger, Monroe R. Collins, Jr., being head of the real estate firm of M. R. Collins, Jr., & Co.

Collins, Monroe R., Jr., a native son of St. Louis, who has grown into prominence among the business men and financiers of the city, was born February 8, 1854, son of Monroe R. Collins, Sr. His father came to Missouri from Ripley, Ohio, and his mother was a native of Maryland. He is a nephew of the late Peter and Jesse G. Lindell, who came to this city at an early date and engaged extensively in various business enterprises, built up vast fortunes and left their names linked indissolubly with the city's growth and progress. After completing his education at Washington University Mr. Collins began his business career as shipping clerk in a wholesale grocery house. Later he established a general collecting agency in St. Louis, and in 1879, forming a partnership with Delos R. Haynes, engaged in the real estate business under the firm name of Haynes & Collins. In 1884 he established what is now the widely known real estate firm of M. R. Collins, Jr., & Co., of which he has since been the manager and executive head. Inheriting a portion of the Lindell estate, he became largely interested in the management of the properties belonging to the estate, and also became manager of numerous other estates and the representative of many Eastern and local capitalists in the guardianship of their interests in this city. In addition to looking after these trusts, he has been extensively engaged in a general real estate business, and, acting for clients, has laid out several additions to the city and suburbs of St. Louis, two of which have been named for him. One of these is known as "Collins' Addition to Kirkwood," and the other as "Collins' Subdivision" at Ellendale, on the old Manchester Road. He is vice-president and secretary also of the Collins Realty



M. R. Collins

Company, a corporation which owns property in all parts of the city of St. Louis. Few men identified with the real estate interests of the city are so well known to the general public as is Mr. Collins, and none exerts greater influence in real estate circles. From November 1, 1895, to April 12, 1897, he was secretary of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, and he has long been one of the most active, forceful and enterprising members of that body. He has served one term as a member of the St. Louis House of Delegates, and while in that body was speaker pro tem. of the House, chairman of the ways and means committee, and member of the committee on public improvements. His religious affiliations are with St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in Masonic circles he is well known as a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 163, St. Louis Chapter No. 8, Ascalon Commandery No. 16, and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. For five years he served also as member of the Masonic Board of Relief. He married, in 1878, Miss Clara Shewell, of Philadelphia, who belongs to an old English family which settled in the "Quaker City" about the year 1700.

Collot, Victor.—An officer in the French army who acquired distinction as an explorer and was at one time Governor of Guadaloupe. He visited St. Louis about 1796.

Chase, Henry Seymour, one of the pioneer practitioners of dentistry in St. Louis, was born March 6, 1820, in Rockingham, Vermont, and died in St. Louis January 11, 1898. His parents were Jarvis B. and Rhoda (Campbell) Chase, and his father was a physician by profession, prominent in his day among New England practitioners. The son received his scholastic training in Chester Academy and then studied medicine, receiving his doctor's degree from the Medical College at Woodstock, Vermont. He graduated later from a school of dentistry and a homeopathic school of medicine, and was well versed in medical science as well as in the science and art of dentistry, which he chose as his vocation in life. After practicing dentistry some years in Woodstock he came West and established himself in the practice of his profession, first at Independence, Iowa, in 1857. In 1862 he removed to Iowa City and remained there until 1867, when he responded to repeated solicitations to become a lecturer in the Dental College of St. Louis and removed to this city. Establishing an office at the corner of Sixth and Locust streets, he entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice and became one of the recognized leaders of his profession in the country. He filled a chair in the Western College of Dental Surgery of St. Louis for several years, and, at different times, was editor also of the Missouri Dental Journal and the St. Louis Dental Quarterly. Until 1891 he continued the practice of his profession in this city, wielding an important influence among his contemporaries, enjoying their respect and esteem to the fullest extent and contributing largely to the development of the science of dentistry. He devised many improvements in methods in both the surgical and mechanical departments of dentistry and gave freely to his professional brethren knowledge which would have been worth a fortune to him had he reserved to himself the right to make use of it as a discoverer and inventor. In 1891 he retired from the active practice of his profession, but continued thereafter until his death to be well known to the general public by reason of his activity in the promulgation of certain economic theories and the philosophic atmosphere in which he seemed to live during his later years. A remarkable gentleness of disposition and a tender and all-embracing sympathy were characteristics which drew to him a host of friends and caused those who had sustained to him this relationship to feel a deep sense of personal bereavement at his death. He was an ardent advocate of the "single tax" theory, so long and so ably championed by the elder Henry George; was one of the earliest advocates of cremation in St. Louis; was a vegetarian in theory and practice, and during the later years of his life, like many advanced thinkers, was deeply interested in the investigation of spiritualism. Dr. Chase married, in 1845, Miss Sarah Dennison Haskell, of Woodstock, Vermont, and they lived to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in 1895. Mrs. Chase survives her husband, and their surviving children are: Edward C., Charles D., Frederick B. and James H. Chase, and Mrs. Fannie Chase Lawson, wife of Prof. John Lawson, of the Missouri State University. His sons, Dr. Edward C. Chase and Dr. Frederick Bil-

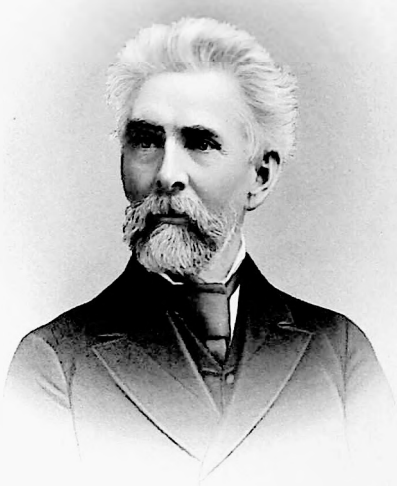
lings Chase, succeeded him as practitioners of dentistry, and have sustained his good name and fame in St. Louis. His son, Harry Chase, who died some years since, had achieved marked distinction as an artist and was especially famous as a painter of marine subjects.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.—This institution was organized in 1869 by Professor Louis Bauer, then but recently from Brooklyn, New York. The faculty was composed of the following physicians: Louis Bauer, M. D., M. O. C. S.; Montrose A. Pallen, Augustus F. Barnes, T. F. Prewitt, J. K. Bauduy, John Green, G. Baumgarten, I. G. W. Steedman, W. B. Outten, A. J. Steele, F. H. McArdle, J. M. Leete, J. M. Scott, Charles E. Briggs, William L. Barret, James F. Johnson, William T. Mason, A. G. Jackes.

The second year Dr. Barret withdrew from the faculty, and Dr. Le Grand Atwood was added thereto. In the course of the second year dissensions sprang up between members of the faculty, and the school was abandoned at the close of the year. The building in which the two years' lectures were delivered stands on Locust Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets.

As the name of this college indicates, one of its principal features was the introduction of a "Practitioner's Course," which, at this time, had begun to attract considerable attention in medical circles, and this college is credited with having been the first to inaugurate a special course of lectures for physicians and advanced students of medicine.

Colman, Norman J., agriculturist, journalist and Cabinet officer, was born May 16, 1827, near Richfield Springs, New York. After obtaining an academic education he came West from New York State as far as Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged for a time in teaching school. While there he also studied law and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Law Department of Louisville University. After graduating from the law school he went to New Albany, Indiana, and began the practice of his profession as a partner of Honorable M. C. Kerr, who had formerly been his roommate and classmate, and who, in later years, achieved national distinction as a member of Congress, dying while serving as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Well adapted to the profession of law, Mr. Colman built up a fine practice at New Albany, and while there was elected to and held for one year the office of District Attorney, resigning the position to come to St. Louis. After practicing at the bar of this city for some time an innate love of ness for rural pursuits caused him to purchase a country home, and about the same time he began the publication of the agricultural paper which has since become famous throughout the country as "Colman's Rural World." From the beginning of his career he took an active interest in public affairs, and when the country was plunged into civil war as a result of the slavery controversy he was among the prominent Missourians who stood bravely in defense of the Union. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighty-fifth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia, and both as soldier and civilian aided in preventing Missouri from joining the secession movement and in establishing national supremacy. After the war he was among those who believed that the victors should be magnanimous in their treatment of those who had suffered defeat, and, as a consequence, affiliated politically with the party which favored restoring all the rights of citizenship to those who had participated in the Southern uprising. He was elected to the Missouri Legislature in 1865, and, after serving with distinction in that body, was nominated by the Democratic party for Lieutenant-Governor in 1868. In that year he was defeated, with all the candidates on the Democratic ticket, but in 1874 he was again nominated for Lieutenant-Governor and was elected. A warm friend of popular education, he early became interested in the welfare of the State University of Missouri, and for sixteen years was a member of the Board of Curators of that institution. At the same time he was doing all in his power to promote the interests of the farmers of Missouri and of all the Western States, and throughout all the years of his later life he has been exceedingly active in this field of labor. He has served as president of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, of the State Live Stock Breeders' Association, of the State Board of Agriculture, of the State Dairy Association, and has been officially identified with many other State and National associations organized to advance the interests of the farmers of the



Norman Stillman

country. His broad and practical knowledge of everything pertaining to agriculture and agricultural interests, and his eminent fitness to perform the duties of the office caused him to be appointed United States Commissioner of Agriculture in 1885 by President Cleveland, with the result that the sphere of this department was immediately afterward very materially enlarged under his administration. In 1889 the Agricultural Department was, by act of Congress, elevated to the dignity of an executive department of the general government, and it was provided that the head of the department should occupy a seat in the President's Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture. President Cleveland at once appointed Governor Colman to the newly created office, and he served in that capacity until the close of the administration, enjoying the distinction of being the first representative of the agricultural interests of the United States to sit in the President's Cabinet. He dignified the position and rendered services of great value to the farmers of the country by his able and eminently practical administration of the affairs of his department. Upon his retirement from the Secretaryship of Agriculture the President of France, through its Minister of Agriculture, conferred upon him the Cross of "Officier du Merite Agricole," which was accompanied by a gold medal and the decoration of the order. Since then he has resided at his country home near St. Louis, devoting his time to the editorial management of his famous journal and to his private farming interests. His influence has always been strongly and aggressively in favor of progress in the highest and best sense, and he has been at the same time an able and useful public official, a journalist whose influence has been felt throughout the length and breadth of the land, and a thoroughly public spirited citizen in all that the term implies.

Colonial Dames of America.—A society composed of women, each of whom is descended in her own right from some ancestor who resided in an American colony prior to 1750, this ancestor, or some one of his lineal descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the member; to have held some important office in the colonial government, and, by distinguished services rendered prior to 1776, contributed to the founding of this great nation. The object of the society is the commemoration of the brilliant achievements of the founders of this republic and to stimulate women as well as men to better and nobler lives; to diffuse information of the past and create popular interest in American history; to inspire love of country and teach the young to venerate the memory of their ancestors. In furtherance of this object the society collects manuscripts, traditions, relics and mementos of bygone days for preservation, and gives loan exhibitions from time to time. The local work of restoration and preservation of historic buildings is necessarily limited to the residents of the original thirteen colonies; the restoration of the Senate chamber, Congress Hall, Philadelphia, in 1896, by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames being a notable instance.

The Missouri Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized October 10, 1895, and incorporated December 11, 1896, with the following officers: Mrs. George H. Shields, president; Mrs. Hamilton Gamble, first vice-president; Mrs. William A. Hardaway, second vice-president; Mrs. H. N. Spencer, secretary; Mrs. William S. Long, treasurer; Mrs. James J. O'Fallon, registrar. Additional members of the governing board: Mrs. Amos M. Thayer, Mrs. Henry W. Eliot and Florence Boyle—all of St. Louis with the exception of Mrs. Gamble, who resides in Kansas City. At the end of six months there were in Missouri only seventeen members of this exclusive organization, most of these residing in St. Louis. The growth of the society is necessarily slow, as, aside from the hereditary restriction, applicants can present their credentials only on invitation, and each member is permitted to invite only one in a year. The board meetings are held in St. Louis at residences of officers at noon on the last Saturday of alternate months from October to June. The name of a candidate proposed at one meeting is passed upon at the next, two adverse votes preventing election. In the words of the president, Mrs. Shields: "Our work for the first year has been principally in organization; for the coming year we have other plans. In our non-colonial States we can not have loan collections of colonial relics or visit the places made sacred by the deeds of our noble ancestors, but we can reawaken and keep alive interest in and love for the traditions of colonial days, that when the opportunity occurs to pay deference to the memory

of the founders of our great country their descendants may not be found wanting in patriotism, but may be worthy the name inscribed on the bar of the insignia—the name loved and honored by colonial ancestors."

During the recent war with Spain the Colonial Dames demonstrated their active patriotism. The society as a whole was the first women's organization to contribute to the relief fund. Their services were formally offered to the President and formally accepted by him on the day that war was declared, and theirs was the first contribution to the relief ship "Solace." The members of the St. Louis society worked along with their sister organizations in this common cause. They are now interested in the coming centenary celebration of the Louisiana Purchase, and have issued a letter to the schools throughout the State offering two cash prizes of twenty and ten dollars for the best essays relating to this subject written by pupils during the year. This educational work will be continued and medals will be provided for awards for future essays by pupils on given subjects. The seal adopted by the Missouri Society in December, 1897, was originated by Mrs. William A. Rucker, of St. James, Missouri, and is directly commemorative of the Louisiana Purchase. Within a ribboned Napoleonic wreath of wild roses and wheat heads are the French and American flags, crossed above a quill treaty pen. Half encircling the wreath from below is a flat garland, with ends notched and pendant, bearing the words, "Missouri Society of Colonial Dames of America."

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Colonization Society.—The idea of restoring Africans in America to their native land was suggested as early as 1773 by Rev. Samuel Hopkins and Rev. Ezra Stiles, of Rhode Island, who issued a circular in which they invited subscriptions to a fund to be used for founding a colony of free negroes on the western shore of Africa. A contribution was made by ladies of Newport in February, 1774, and aid was received about the same time from Massachusetts and Connecticut. After the Revolutionary War Dr. Hopkins continued his efforts to rid this country of negro slaves, and, among other endeavors, sought to make arrangements by which free blacks from America might join the English colony at Sierra Leone, which had been established in 1787 and which was designed to constitute "a home for destitute Africans from different parts of the world, and for promoting African civilization." Failing to make this arrangement, he proposed in 1793 a plan of colonization which was to be put into operation by the general government and States of the American Union. The subject continued to be agitated, and in 1811 steps were taken for the organization of a colonization society. An organization was finally effected in 1816, and the first officers of the "American Colonization Society" were chosen January 1, 1817. The society as organized made no reference to emancipation, present or future, and Henry Clay, John Randolph, Bushrod Washington and other slave-holders took a leading part in its formation. Samuel J. Mills and Ebenezer Burgess were sent to Africa in 1817 to select a site for the colony, and Cape Mesurada was finally chosen. Two years later Congress appropriated $100,000 to be used in sending back to Africa such slaves as should be surreptitiously imported. The first emigrants were sent out in 1820, and the government of the colony was assumed by the society. The colony was named Liberia, and its civil government was established first in 1824. Until 1847 certain governmental powers were vested in the Colonization Society, but in that year it was declared a free and independent State, and the United States, Great Britain and France acknowledged its independence. The American Colonization Society may therefore be said to have founded Liberia, and to have sustained the colony until it became self-supporting. The first movement looking to the formation of an auxiliary to the American Colonization Society in St. Louis was made in 1825. In March of that year a public meeting was held for that purpose in the Methodist Episcopal Church, over which Rev. Solomon Giddings presided as chairman, and in which William Carr Lane, A. Monroe, Colonel John O'Fallon, James H. Peck, Theodore Hunt, Edward Bates, Edward Charless, Charles S. Hempstead, H. L. Hoffman and other well-known citizens of that day, took a prominent part. The result of this meeting was the organization of the "St. Louis Colonization Society, which co-operated actively for several years with the American Colonization Society. About 1831 this organization appears to have lost its vitality and practically ceased to exist. In 1839 a new society was organized, which

was called the "Missouri State Colonization Society," and which continued in existence several years, having in view the same objects as the first society. Beverly Allen, Rev. A. Bullard, Rev. William M. Daily, Rev. W. S. Potts, Edward Bates and a number of prominent men outside of St. Louis were the moving spirits in the organization and in the conduct and management of this society. "The Young Men's Colonization Society" was organized in 1848, with Rev. William G. Eliot, H. S. Woods, J. R. Barret, Rev. Mr. Finley, Josiah Dent, Barton Bates, R. F. Barret, John Henderson, William Warder and C. Carroll as officers and managers. All these societies contributed to a considerable extent to the advancement of the movement which resulted in the building up of the negro republic known as Liberia, which now has a population of something more than a million people, but which has never realized the full expectation of its founders and promoters.

Colored Orphans' Home.—This orphanage is conducted under the auspices of the Harper Woman's Christian Temperance Union, colored. This Union was organized in 1886, and in the following year voted to make charity one of the leading features of its work, proceeding then to take the first steps in the founding of a home for colored orphans and destitute children of St. Louis. A board of fifteen directors for the management of the projected home was elected in October, 1887, of whom the following were officers: President, Mrs. S. D. Brown; vice-president, Mrs S. W. Newton; recording secretary, Mrs. F. M. Oliver; corresponding secretary, Mrs. N. E. Cheney; treasurer, Mrs. E. Napier. After great efforts in the overcoming of many obstacles, the home was opened in October, 1889, at its present location, 1427 North Twelfth Street, and was incorporated in 1889. The building which it occupies, the property of the Western Sanitary Commission, had been used years ago for the same purpose, but as, after its establishment, the home had not been supported by the colored people, the commission, having exhausted the fund for its support, had closed it and used the building for other charitable purposes. Mrs. James E. Yeatman becoming interested in the efforts being made by the board of directors, offered them the use of the building, rent free, under certain conditions, and here for ten years the home has been maintained. During this time it has housed and cared for over two hundred orphans and destitute children. Thirty-seven of these are present inmates, one hundred and twenty-five have been returned to parents and friends and twenty-five have been provided with homes. In 1895 the home succeeded in getting the care of the "city waifs," which is a source of income to the institution.

Colter, John, a trapper and adventurer attached to the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804, whose subsequent capture by, and escape from, the Blackfeet Indians presents one of the most thrilling and wonderful stories of human fortitude and endurance to be found in the annals of Western adventure. When the Lewis and Clark expedition reached the Mandan country on its return, in the spring of 1806, Colter, who had been with it from the beginning, asked to be released, that he might join two trappers on an excursion which, it was thought, would be profitable. He had been trusty and faithful, and as the expedition, now well on its return to the States, did not need him, his request was granted, and he was supplied with powder, lead and other necessaries for his enterprise. The silent life of trapper and wanderer seems to have possessed a fascination for him, for after having been absent from the settlements for years, he turns his back on them when a few months of travel would bring him to the scenes of his childhood, and seeks the solitudes and perils of the mountains. He was gifted with a genius for topography. Captain Clark had had frequent occasion to rely upon his judgment and address, and in 1811, when Bradbury, the English naturalist, was about to leave St. Louis with the Wilson P. Hunt expedition to Astoria, Clark recommended to him Colter—who was just returned from the mountains—as a guide who could conduct him to a certain natural curiosity on the Missouri River, some distance above St. Charles. After leaving the Lewis and Clark party Colter and his companions were lost sight of for nearly three years, but it is supposed they ascended the Yellowstone River and made the valley of that river the basis of their trapping. In 1807 he passed through what is now called Yellowstone Park, his path being afterward known as "Colter's route in 1807," and he was the first white man to gaze

on the strange sights of that wonderland. These sights were so marvelous as to be incredible, and when, on his return to civilization, Colter told of them, they were set down as the fabrications of a man whose statements of mountain adventure were not worth listening to. They were made the subject of ridicule and sport, and the region he described was called "Colter's Hell." On his return from his wanderings he met with a Missouri fur company party under Manuel Lisa, just up from St. Louis. In this party was a man named Potts, with whom Colter had been associated before, in the Lewis and Clark expedition. The two men easily agreed to go on a trapping excursion, and accordingly they set out in the spring of 1808 to the headwaters of the Missouri. One morning, while in a canoe examining their traps on a branch of Jefferson Fork, they were surprised by a party of Blackfeet, the fiercest and most pitiless tribe of Indians in the West. Potts attempted to fight and was killed, while Colter, seeing that resistance was useless, gave himself up. The savages determined to kill him, but in a way that would give a pretense of a chance for his life and afford them some cruel sport. He was asked if he was a swift runner, and he replied that he was a poor one, although, in truth, he was very fleet of foot. Then they stripped him stark naked, gave him a little start and told him to run for his life. In an instant Colter bounded away with the spring of an antelope, five hundred Blackfeet after him. He was running for his life, and this gave fleetness to his feet, and he rapidly drew away from the band. But the violence of his exertion caused the blood to spurt from his mouth and nostrils and stream down the front of his naked body. The prickly pear grew over the course, and its cruel spines pierced his naked feet; but in spite of all difficulties and disadvantages he bounded on with game spirit, running straight toward a fringe of cottonwood on the banks of Jefferson Fork, six miles away. The struggle would seem to have been absolutely hopeless, but he determined to keep it up until he fell, as he could only be killed in any event. Many of the savages soon fell away and left the chase to the swiftest, and Colter found that only a few were behind him; something like hope sprang up in his breast, and he bounded on, if possible, faster than before. One Indian, the fleetest of foot in the tribe, had distanced the rest, and was beginning to gain on him, and Colter found that something besides running was to be done. He turned suddenly and ran toward the Indian, who, startled at his boldness and bloody appearance, raised his spear to hurl it, but at the instant stumbled and fell, his spear breaking as it struck the ground. Quick as lightning Colter snatched the pointed end and pinned him to the earth, and then bounded away again on his race for life. He reached the cottonwood, and then the stream. A short distance below was a raft of driftwood lodged against the head of a little island. He swam to this, dived under the raft and worked his head through so as not to be seen, and awaited his fate. The Indians came up, searched the raft, explored the island without finding him, and, concluding that he was drowned, gave up the task, Colter watching them from his undiscovered hiding place. He remained in the raft until dark, then swam several miles down the stream and came out on the bank, naked, bleeding, exhausted, alone, without food and without the means of obtaining it. His instinct of direction and topography did not fail him, and setting his face toward Manuel Lisa's trading post on the Big Horn River, he resolutely held his course over stones and cacti, subsisting on roots, until, at the end of seven days' weary wandering, he reached the desired refuge, where he was kindly cared for and provided with everything he needed. It might be supposed that he never recovered from this terrible experience; but he did, and remained in the mountains a year longer, pursuing his trapping business. In the spring of 1810 he embarked in a canoe and dropped down the river a distance of three thousand miles in thirty days, to St. Louis, reaching this place on the first of May, after an absence of six years. After remaining in St. Louis a while he retired to the country, a short distance above St. Charles on the Missouri River. A year later, when the Wilson P. Hunt expedition passed up on the way to the far Northwest, the dauntless Colter fell in with it and accompanied it for a day on the journey, and it was plain that, but for the wife he would have left behind him, Hunt would have had the benefit of his companionship and counsel on a journey where Colter's counsel would have been invaluable. Captain Hiram Martin Chittenden, in his search for materials for his interesting book, "The Yellowstone Park," frequently came

across the name and tracks of John Colter, and that other pioneer of the mountains, James Bridger, and, with a fine appreciation of their heroic virtues, dedicated the work to them.

Columbian Club.—Among the many pretty club houses of St. Louis the Columbian is one of the most imposing. Situated on Lindell Boulevard, at the northwest corner of Vandeventer Avenue, its location is admirable. It is a massive, square, yellow-brick structure, with white stone trimming, the front facade being a worthy tribute to the architect's art. In fact the Columbian Club is the finest Jewish institution of its kind in the West. The internal appointments are rich in elegant simplicity, there being nothing lacking for the comfort and convenience of the members, and on evenings of entertainment the ball-room is one of the sights of the city. The first meeting for the organization of the club was held May 15, 1892, there being present at this meeting Messrs. Marcus Bernheimer, Nicholas Scharff, J. D. Goldman, Jonathan Rice, Jacob Meyer, Elias Michael, Louis Glaser, Benjamin J. Strauss, Moses Fraley, Adolph Baer, Joel Swope and William Kohn. At this meeting it was decided that, besides the twelve gentlemen present, the following should be admitted as charter members of the club: Messrs. Isaac Schwab, William Stix, Ben Eiseman, David Eiseman, Isaac Meyer, Jacob Furth, Meyer Bauman, Louis M. Hellman, A. S. Aloe, Gustav Roseberg, Simon Strauss, Morris Glaser, J. J. Wertheimer, Philip Constam, Meyer Swope, M. Schwab, Sam Schroeder, George W. Milius, Adolph Scharff, Lazarus Scharff, Adolph Samish, Simon Seasongood, Joseph Wolfort, A. J. Weil and Charles Stix. The first officers were, Jacob Meyer, president; Jonathan Rice, first vice-president; Gus Roseberg, second vice-president; L. M. Hellman, treasurer, and Benjamin J. Strauss, secretary. The meetings before the formal opening of the club house, in September of 1894, were held at the vestry rooms of Temple Israel.

Columbian Exposition.—One of the most interesting and instructive events in the history of the city of St. Louis was the effort made to secure the holding of the Columbian Exposition, which it was then proposed should be held in 1892, in this city. The effort was the work of all classes of citizens, from the capitalist to the laborer; from the wealthy manufacturer and merchant to the smaller tradespeople. The first meeting to consider the matter was convened at the office of the mayor of the city of St Louis, in the old City Hall, corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Streets, on a joint call issued by the then Governor of Missouri, Honorable David R. Francis, and the then mayor of St. Louis, Honorable E. A. Noonan, August 3, 1889. Invitations were sent to forty leading citizens, who assembled on said date, and Mr. Charles Green, then president of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, was called to the chair. Colonel C. H. Jones, then editor of the "Republic," offered a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting, "That the World's Fair be held in the city of St. Louis," and for the appointment of a committee of twelve, who should take in hand all matters connected with the securing of the fair, which resolutions were adopted, and the committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed: David R. Francis, E. A. Noonan, C. C. Rainwater, C. H. Jones, Charles Green, John A. Dillon, Samuel M. Kennard, D. M. Houser, Leverett Bell, Emil Preetorius, Charles A. Cox, John O'Day. Congressman Nathan Frank offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, that the committee of twelve appointed by this meeting have and be clothed with plenary power to appoint a committee of one hundred or more, and that they ask the co-operation of other municipalities of the State, and of the State at large, for the selection of auxiliary committees."

Soon after a meeting of the committee was held at Mercantile Club. Mr. John T. Davis was elected a member and chairman of the committee. It was then resolved that a committee be appointed to be called a "Committee of Two Hundred for the Promotion of the World's Fair of 1892 in St. Louis." The committee was subsequently appointed, and met on the 7th day of September, 1889. John T. Davis having declined the chairmanship of the committee, Honorable David R. Francis was elected. An executive committee was carved out of this committee, with C. H. Jones as chairman, and Frank Gaiennie secretary. A finance committee, with Honorable E. O. Stanard as chairman; a committee on congressional action, with Honorable E. S.

Rowse as chairman, and a committee on the local site, with Colonel Geo. E. Leighton as chairman, were created. The committee engaged headquarters at the Mermod-Jaccard Building, corner of Broadway and Locust Streets, and Mr. D. H. MacAdam was placed in charge as chief of the bureau of information. A well-prepared address to the people was issued. It was determined that a "guarantee fund" of $5,000,000 should be raised, and sub-committees were constituted for this purpose. October 4, 1889, at a meeting of the general committee, it was reported that the $5,000,000 guarantee fund was completely subscribed, and on the 11th day of November, 1889, a delegation of twenty-five, in addition to the vice-presidents of the committee of two hundred, was selected, called the "Washington Delegation," for service, when called on, to proceed to Washington to aid in securing congressional support for the location of the fair here. November 12th Governor David R. Francis and Colonel C. H. Jones left for Washington, and opened a St. Louis bureau at Willard's Hotel, placing in charge thereof General John B. Clark, ex-clerk of the House of Representatives of Washington; ex-Governor Thos. B. Fletcher, and Samuel Hayes. Auxiliary committees of the residents of St. Louis, natives of other States than Missouri, were constituted to exert their influence on the congressmen from the States whence they came, and literature and documents of all kinds were prepared and distributed for the purpose. The active work was then transferred to Washington.

Four cities competed for the prize: New York City, Washington, D. C., Chicago and St. Louis. Each city had headquarters in Washington, and the contest was most exciting and spirited. The congressional delegation from St. Louis consisted of Honorable F. G. Niedringhaus, representing the Eighth Congressional District; Honorable Nathan Frank, representing the Ninth Congressional District, and Honorable William M. Kinsey, representing the Tenth Congressional District.

The Senate World's Fair Committee met on January 8, 1890, to hear arguments as to where the World's Fair should be located, and time was allotted for presentation of the claims of the various cities.

The reasons why the World's Fair should be located at St. Louis were forcibly urged by Governor David R. Francis, Honorable E. O. Stanard and Colonel Charles H. Jones. Succinctly stated, it was urged on St. Louis' behalf that she was first in the field in proposing a World's Fair to celebrate the quadricentennial of the discovery of America by Columbus, and that the city of St. Louis was the most suitable site; that this was done as early as 1882 in articles written for the "Missouri Republican," and which idea was subsequently adopted at the First National Convention of Fair and Exposition Managers held at St. Louis in June, 1884; that in 1885 the commissioners of the New Orleans Exposition declared themselves in favor of a World's Fair, and in favor of St. Louis as the site of that fair.

The international aspect of the fair was relied on, namely, that visitors from the old world, traveling from the Atlantic seaboard to the banks of the Mississippi River, would see about one-third of the domain of the republic. The national view was dwelt on, and a map showing that a circle with a radius of 500 miles, drawn around the city of St. Louis contained therein, according to the census of 1880, 23,800,000 people; a similar circle drawn around the city of New York contained 20,100,000, and a similar circle around the city of Chicago, 21,700,000 people. The transportation facilities were strongly put forth, showing a larger mileage of inland water transportation than any other large city of the Union. The local advantages, because of the magnificent water supply, and the perfect sewerage system, were strongly urged, and the hotel accommodations were shown to be fully equal to the demands which would be made upon them.

The committee offered seven distinct available sites within the limits of the city of St. Louis, which were displayed by photographic views to the committee. They were the following: Site No. 1, two gentle slopes of ground south of Tower Grove Park and west of Grand avenue; Site No. 2, was an area bounded by Shaw Avenue on the south, Tower Grove Avenue on the west, Grand Avenue on the east, Manchester Road and Chouteau Avenue on the north; Site No. 3, a strip from Grand Avenue to Forest Park, and from the Wabash Railroad track to Laclede Avenue; Site No. 4, the ground between Union Avenue on the east, Jacob Avenue on the west, Forest Park on the south and Delmar Avenue on the

north; Site No. 5, a level plain running from the St. Charles Rock Road to the fair grounds, bounded by Prairie Avenue on the east; Site No. 6, beginning on Penrose Street, north to Bellefontaine, with Warne Avenue and Bircher Road as its eastern and western boundaries. The city of St. Louis also tendered Forest Park, containing 1,300 acres of ground, for use of the World's Fair, which was the seventh site proposed.

During the six months preceding the convening of the Fifty-first Congress all the cities competing for the location of the fair were active and zealous in securing committals on the part of their representatives in Congress. The subject of whether there should be a celebration and where the celebration should be held, in the event Congress decided that there should be a celebration, was thoroughly digested by the members of Congress when they went to Washington to attend Congress. Following the precedent established in the legislation regarding the Centennial of 1876, at Philadelphia, the committee on foreign affairs assumed that it would have charge of any legislation touching the World's Fair.

Knowing that if this committee was given jurisdiction of this matter it would act against the interests of St. Louis, because no member of Congress favorable to St. Louis was a member of the committee on foreign affairs, Congressman Frank offered a resolution providing that a select committee of nine members should be appointed, to be called the "World's Fair Committee," to whom should be referred all matters relating to the proposed celebration. The committee on rules subsequently reported such resolution back with the recommendation that it be passed. A minority report was submitted in the nature of a resolution as a substitute, namely: "That the committee on foreign affairs have jurisdiction of all matters relating to the World's Fair." On the 17th of January, 1890, this report of the committee on rules was submitted to the House, and gave rise to one of the most exciting and most earnest debates that took place in that memorable Congress. The members favoring the appointment of a select committee consisted of those favorable to St. Louis for the location of the fair and those who were unpledged to any city. A combination of the other cities was made of the members who supported the minority substitute. By a close vote, namely, 135 to 133, the resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee was adopted. This victory was hailed with great delight by the people of St. Louis, but the effect was, however, to more strongly combine the opposition to St. Louis by the friends of the other competing cities.

Speaker Reed, in pursuance of the resolution, appointed a Select Committee on the World's Fair, consisting of the following: John W. Candler, of Massachusetts; Robert R. Hitt and William M. Springer, of Illinois; G. E. Bowden, of Virginia; James J. Belden and Roswell P. Flower, of New York; Nathan Frank and W. H. Hatch, of Missouri; William L. Wilson, of West Virginia. Missouri was honored with two places on this committee—Nathan Frank and Wm. H. Hatch.

A bill providing for the holding of the fair at St. Louis was introduced by Mr. Frank and referred to this committee. Other cities followed and introduced similar bills through their representatives. The Select Committee reported back to the House a "bill to provide for celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the product of the soil, mines and sea, in the city of ———, in the year, 1892." This bill was made a special order for debate on Thursday and Friday, February 20th and 21st, which was participated in by the leading members of Congress.

The vote was taken on the 25th day of February, 1890, on the resolution to fill in the name of the city. On the first roll-call Chicago received 115 votes, New York 72, St. Louis 60 and Washington 56. No place having received a majority of all the votes cast, a second roll-call was had, and no place having then received a majority, another roll-call was needed. It was necessary to call the roll of the House for an aye and nay vote seven times, which finally resulted in a combination of interests by which Chicago received 156 votes, or a majority of one vote, and the resolution was then adopted, inserting the name of "Chicago" in the blank place.

NATHAN FRANK.

[Congressman Frank, both at home and at Washington, was one of the busiest of the promoters of the Columbian Fair project for St. Louis. He was punctual in attendance

upon all the committees to which he was assigned, and was prolific in wise suggestions in furtherance of the cause. His speech before the final congressional vote was taken was replete with facts and fine points bearing upon the contest. He referred to the original conception of the idea belonging to St. Louis, where it had been elaborately discussed for five years, as one of pure sentiment and patriotic feeling. He deprecated the partisan considerations which had been made to bear weight upon the settlement of the location. He spoke of the geographical advantages of St. Louis, accessible, as she is, to the largest number of people of this country, and of the continent south of us; of her greater nearness to the general variety of exhibits than any other city; of her choice of favorable sites or grounds; of the welcoming and hospitable spirit of her people; of her complete ability to carry out all the requirements of the bill; her salubrious and healthful climate; her character as a cosmopolitan city; her hundreds of miles of streets and boulevards; her magnificent parks and monuments; her splendid hostelries, and her conspicuous place in the history and traditions of the country.—

EDITOR.]

Columbian Knights.—A fraternal insurance order established in Chicago, and incorporated under the laws of Illinois August 14, 1895. Its total membership was about six thousand in 1898. St. Louis Lodge No. 55, having about ninety members, was the only lodge of this order in existence in St. Louis at the beginning of the year 1898. This lodge was organized in July, 1897, by George A. Lemming, who later removed from Chicago to St. Louis and became the president of the lodge, succeeding John B. Meyers. Other officers were N. W. Perkins, Jr., vice-president; F. Ryan, secretary, and Hugh Koch, chaplain.

Commerce of St. Louis.—A commercial motive founded St. Louis. This metropolis owes its origin to the far-reaching enterprise of New Orleans merchants. The early prosperity of the post which they established was due to the fur trade of Upper Louisiana. Indeed, the chase was the pioneer of Western colonization. In the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri, many a village proudly boasts of a situation whose superiority the keen eye of a hunter was the first to observe. American civilization is largely indebted to the animals that once roamed the forests of the Western wilderness. The death of the wild beasts almost as actively promoted Western settlement as the life of wild men retarded it. The scantiness of authentic facts renders necessarily imperfect any account of the primitive commerce of St. Louis. The early traffic was almost exclusively restricted to barter for peltries. The fur trade of the Missouri Valley was the richest in the country. The commodities destined for the Indian trade were mostly imported by way of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. Quebec and Mackinaw were important distributing points. With the limited facilities for transportation that existed in those days, the importation of goods over vast ranges of country was slow, difficult and costly. The very small quantity of freight that could be carried at one time across the portages increased the delay and expense of transit. It sometimes took four years to forward an assortment of furs to Europe and procure a stock of goods in return. The freight on foreign merchandise was not infrequently 100 per cent. but this enormous charge did not discourage importation, for even then the average profit of the Indian traffic was more than 50 per cent, and an occasional gain of 200 or 300 per cent inspired the trader with hopes of speedy wealth. St. Louis was the center of the fur trade of Upper Louisiana. The bulk of the peltries of this great region was brought to this mart. From 1789 to 1804 this fur trade amounted to more than $200,000 a year. The proportionate value of peltry which different animals contributed to this aggregate was as follows: Beavers, $66,820; deer, $63,200; otters, $37,100; bear, $14,200; fox, raccoon and wild-cat, $12,280; buffalo, $4,750; martins, $3,900; lynx, $1,500. In the first years of St. Louis, the wealth of private individuals was very limited. Consequently associations of capital became necessary to conduct the extensive and costly operations of the fur trade. Companies were formed. The influence of these compact and energetic organizations was wide-spread. Their agents penetrated the passes of the Rocky Mountains, and extended their trade even to the Pacific coast. The hundreds of men engaged in their service were scattered over all the Northwest. To the explorations undertaken in the prosecu-

tion of their business, most of our early knowledge of the physical geography of the far West is due. In 1808 the Missouri Fur Company was organized. Its chief members were Pierre Chouteau, Sr., Manuel Lisa, William Clark, Sylvester Labadie, Pierre Menard, Auguste P. Chouteau, Bernard Pratte, J. P. Cabanne and B. Berthold. Its capital stock was $40,000. The expeditions of this company explored the Yellowstone, crossed the barriers of the Rocky Mountains, and established a trading-post on the banks of the Columbia River in Oregon. This company was dissolved in 1812, but several of its members still continued in the fur trade. Berthold and Chouteau, M. Lisa, Bernard Pratte and J. P. Cabanne established peltry houses of their own. From 1813 to 1823 less activity prevailed in this branch of business. In 1819 John Jacob Astor founded in St. Louis a branch house, of which Samuel Abbott was the manager. It was called the Western Depot of the American Fur Company. Without mention of the year, Nicollet states that "this company once employed from 400 to 500 trappers and hunters, nearly 1,000 horses, from 2,000 to 3,000 traps, and bartered off annually from $15,000 to $20,000 worth of merchandise." These figures, which illustrate the trade of only one company, vividly suggest the magnitude of the Western fur trade. The operations of the Astor Company extended over all the Northwest as far as the Rocky Mountains. Six or eight years after its dissolution, the old Missouri Fur Company was re-organized. The most prominent men in this partnership were Captain Perkins, Manuel Lisa, Joshua Pilcher and Thomas Hempstead. This company was unfortunate. The disaster in which several of its expeditions terminated exhausted its resources. Under its auspices, Immel and Jones, in 1823, led a party, equipped with a costly outfit and laden with rich goods, to the valley of the Yellowstone. Defeated in an attack by the Blackfeet Indians, the leaders themselves and several of their men were slain, and all their valuable stores fell into the hands of the savages. The company survived this catastrophe but a short time. Its brief life was a succession of misfortunes. In 1823 General William H. Ashley led a force of hunters beyond the Rocky Mountains to revive a trade that had been languishing for ten years. Assailed by the Indians, fourteen of his men were killed and ten wounded. Undismayed by this calamity, General Ashley still prosecuted his enterprise. In his explorations he discovered Green River and traced the Sweetwater to its sources. His energy was richly rewarded. Large profits on the extensive stock of peltries which he secured repaid him for his hardships. The next year General Ashley increased still further the range of his commercial transactions. In command of a second expedition, he penetrated to Salt Lake, and built a fort on the borders of another lake, which, by right of discovery, he named Ashley. In 1826 a six-pound cannon brought from Missouri was mounted in this fort. It had been drawn by oxen 1,200 miles. The route then opened was never afterward closed. In 1828 many teams heavily loaded with merchandise traversed the plains to this remote destination. From 1824 to 1827 the value of the peltries brought to St. Louis by the agents of General Ashley was more than $180,000. At length the wealth amassed by General Ashley enabled him to retire from business, and his interest was sold to the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. William L. Sublette, J. S. Smith and David E. Jackson were members of this partnership, and Robert Campbell was clerk. The aggressive activity of these men invaded new fields and rendered California and Oregon tributary to their mercantile enterprise. The commercial influence of the early fur companies is incalculable. The trade of the Northwest was chiefly in their hands. The transaction of their business peopled the wilderness, founded posts and villages, and gave employment and competence to a pioneer population. The prosperity of St. Louis owes its first powerful impulse to the energy of these companies. But the life of the agents who so effectively promoted the early commerce of the West was full of peril. The hunters and fur traders were never exempt from hardships or safe from the stealthy attack of murderous savages. It is stated that two-fifths of the wood-rangers, even as late as 1825, were either killed by the Indians or perished from the exposures incident to the life of a hunter. It must not be supposed that there was no fur trade in Upper Louisiana prior to the establishment of St. Louis. Even before this event, Canadian hunters had extended their search for peltries to the head-waters of the Yellowstone. The French at Fort de Chartres

carried on an active trade with the Osage Indians. They conveyed goods to this tribe in canoes by the Mississippi, Missouri, and Osage Rivers. But when the Indians visited the fort they took the shortest overland route, and crossed the Mississippi at Wood Island just above Ste. Genevieve. In those days Ste. Genevieve was a point of commercial importance. It was the center of the lead trade of Upper Louisiana. In 1810 it had twenty large stores, and was still the source from which St. Louis derived a portion of its supplies. But prior to 1764 Fort de Chartres controlled the trade in oil and peltries, and secured the profits of a large Indian patronage. At first, supplies for the St. Louis market were obtained chiefly at Mackinaw and New Orleans. Exchanges between places so remote from each other, with means of communication so imperfect, were limited to a few trips a year. The route to Mackinaw was by way of the Illinois River and a portage to Lake Michigan. The foreign goods intended for the Indian trade were bought at Mackinaw, and groceries and heavy merchandise were purchased at New Orleans. Coffee was then worth about $2 a pound, and tea was a rare luxury until after the transfer. Salt was $6 a bushel, but after the cession the erection of new salt works reduced the cost to one-half of this price. In the course of a few years the trade of St. Louis had extended to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Quebec. Merchants usually went to Philadelphia by way of the Ohio River and Pittsburg. They carried their peltries with them and brought home the merchandise which they purchased. The round trip commonly occupied about four months. The vast wilderness that lay between the Atlantic cities and the settlements on the Mississippi precluded frequent intercourse. During the colonial period the traders of St. Louis dealt but little with New York. Philadelphia, being the seat of the government, was then far better known than its commercial rival, and possessing the only good road that crossed the Alleghanies enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the western trade which sought an eastern market. Many of the early commercial houses of St. Louis were established by Philadelphia merchants. It was not much before 1830 that the patronage of St. Louis traders was largely diverted from Philadelphia to New York. Under French and Spanish domination the Indian traffic embraced a vast area. Hunters had visited the St. Francis, White, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, Osage and Yellowstone Rivers, and the rich furs from this boundless territory had become partially tributary to St. Louis. The Mandan villages were more than 1,600 miles from the market to which they sent their peltries. The traders who visited the valley of the Yellowstone generally started from St. Louis in April, but seldom reached their destination before September or October. To insure success in the Indian trade, a perfect knowledge of the habits, tastes and caprices of the different tribes was necessary. The Indians of those days were blind adherents to traditional usages. The example set by the fathers was followed with a Chinese fidelity. If a blanket differed from the conventional pattern in size, color, quality, number of stripes, or length of fringe, an Indian would sooner freeze than wear it. If a knife varied from the prescribed form in length of blade or fashion of handle, it would not be accepted as a gift. If a rifle deviated from the favorite style, the savage would resort to his primitive bow and arrow sooner than use it. Consequently caution and expertness in selecting commodities to suit the peculiar tastes of the various tribes were essential to success in the Indian trade. In the infancy of St. Louis, a "store" was a room of very humble pretensions. In some instances it was scarcely larger than a modern closet. The goods were generally kept in a box and were only taken out at the request of a customer. Specie was rare. The skins of wild animals were legal tender. As a medium of exchange, the standard value of a shaved deer skin was twenty cents a pound and of otter and beaver skins forty cents a pound. In the absence of specific agreement notes were payable in peltries. The law enforced a literal observance of the terms of a contract. When money was mentioned as the consideration in a commercial transaction, the Spanish milled dollar was meant. Its value was $1.50 in peltries. Remittances were ordinarily made in salt, lead, provisions and furs. In exchange for these articles whiskey, iron, steel and dry-goods were brought down the Ohio River to St. Louis. The bills which were drawn on the treasury at New Orleans to pay the civil and military officers of St. Louis were frequently exchanged for foreign

merchandise. "Peltry bonds," based on the personal responsibility of the merchants who issued them, were in active circulation. The measure of value was a given number of pounds of shaved deer skins. This currency was good not only for local uses, but also for remittances from business men whose credit was well established. In the early times hundreds of hunters, fur traders, Indian agents and military officers were scattered through the boundless region lying west of the Mississippi. Most of these pioneers purchased their outfit at St. Louis. The sale of these supplies materially increased the traffic and resources of the young settlement. From its humble beginning the commerce of St. Louis rapidly expanded to important proportions. In 1821 the proximate value of the fur trade of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers was $600,000 a year, and the annual imports of St. Louis were estimated at more than $2,000,000. Even as early as 1821 sagacious minds had already predicted the construction of a highway to the Pacific which would bear across the continent the rich freights of Oriental commerce.

PROF. S. WATERHOUSE.

The period from 1830 to 1865, may be regarded as marking the transition from the early primitive trade of St. Louis to its modern commerce. What existed before this period was barter, traffic and trade, and that which followed was the development into the marvelous phenomenon of commerce. The old state of things had little to do with transportation and distribution, for these features can not be said to have had an existence; the present state of things has everything to do with them—for internal commerce has come to mean not only exchanging, but carrying, collecting and distributing. In the old era freight rates were hardly thought of, except to make them as high as possible; but in the new era, they are computed and considered down to a fraction of a cent on the hundred-weight. St. Louis prospered when it had little else to thrive on except the fur trade, for the fur trade was a source of great wealth, and it supported a considerable local force of persons engaged in conducting it—keel-boatmen, cordellers, hunters, trappers and wood-rangers; and the going and coming of its expeditions imparted an animation and excitement which were lacking in the other Western towns of that day. But pulling and poling loaded boats and barges up stream, and floating with the mere force of the current down stream on our great rivers was slow locomotion, even at the best, and it is no wonder that the advent of steamboats should make the prodigious change that it did make, and prepare the way for that transformation of business which took place in the last three score years of the nineteenth century in St. Louis. Before the appearance of steamboats the regular charge for bringing freight up the river from New Orleans was fifty cents a pound, and when, twenty years after the landing of the first steamboat at the St. Louis wharf, in 1817, these river carriers had so multiplied and the competition between them became so great as to reduce the rate to one-twenty-fifth of this figure, some idea may be formed of the wonderful effect which the introduction of steam in navigation had, not only in St. Louis, but in the entire Mississippi Valley. In the year 1897 a citizen of St. Louis was still living who was a clerk in the Citizens' Insurance Company in 1837, and remembered a conversation in the office of the company between Captain Aleck Scott and other steamboatmen, in which the decline of freight rates between St. Louis and New Orleans to two dollars a hundred was sadly lamented as presaging the doom of the river business; boats could not do the work at such a rate and live, and unless it could be brought back to what it was ten years before, the good times of steamboating might be considered as gone forever. It was some years after this—from 1845 to 1860—that the steamboat era may be considered to have reached its climax, and it was a time in which a fierce rush of business and an unaccustomed prosperity disregarded all such things as commissions, costs and rates, provided only the articles needed were supplied—when the increasing volume of trade pressed so strongly upon the means of accommodating it that recklessness and extravagance were the order of the day. There was profit in anything and everything, for immigration was pouring into Missouri, Illinois, and the adjacent States, both from Europe and the Atlantic region; the gold mines of California and Nevada were yielding their stream of treasure; and that vast overland trade and travel which preceded the building of the first railway to the Pacific coast was at its height. It was the steamboat

era, and it was the transition era between the primitive age of keel-boats, which ended about 1830, and the railroad era, which began about 1865. In 1827, only ten years after the appearance of the first steamboat at St. Louis, there were six steamboats, besides a number of keels, engaged in the trade between St. Louis and Ferre River, Illinois, at that time the seat of an active lead business, and the "Republican" of April 19th, of that year, speaks of a show of business at the wharf the past week, greater than had ever been witnessed before, and of an "unprecedented" number of arrivals. Five years later there were eight steamboat arrivals reported for the year 1832, and the whole number of steamboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries was given at two hundred and thirty. A merchant of Portland, in Callaway County, who kept a record of steamboats that passed that place in 1852, had the names of one hundred and five different boats that had gone up and down the Missouri River in that year. One day in April, 1837, it was proudly announced that there were thirty-three steamboats receiving and discharging at the St. Louis levee. In the following year—1838—there were one hundred and fifty-four steamboats entered at the port of St. Louis. In 1842 there were four hundred and fifty steamboats employed on the Mississippi and its tributaries—nearly double the number reported ten years before; and in 1843 there were six hundred and seventy-two, among them the "J. M. White," whose famous trip from New Orleans to St. Louis that year, in three days, twenty-three hours, and nine minutes, remained the climax of steamboat achievement for nearly thirty years afterward. That this steamboat era which bridged over the period between 1830 and 1865, or between the primitive trade and the modern railroad era of commerce, was amazingly prosperous, is demonstrated by the enormous growth of population in St. Louis. In 1830 it was less than 5,000; in 1840 it was over 16,000, an increase of 230 per cent in ten years. But the next decade showed a still more marvelous growth—from 16,469 to 77,860—an increase of over 372 per cent. And in the following decade, from 1850 to 1860, there was an increase from 77,860 to 185,587, or more than a doubling. In the thirty years from 1830 to 1860, the increase was thirty-six fold. St. Louis has been the center of a prosperous business of exchange in all its conditions—in the keel-boating days from 1780 to 1820, when the freight rate was fifty cents a pound; in the steamboat age which followed, from 1830 to 1865, when the bulk of its annual commerce was one million tons; and in the railroad age in which we are now—1898—living, when its annual commerce is estimated at $600,000,000. But while its colossal proportions as a great manufacturing and commercial city are due, in a great measure, to the vast railroad systems that converge within its limits, history will always point to the transition period, or steamboat age, as the days of its most exuberant growth.

A glance at the map of the United States shows St. Louis located near the center, about midway between the British American line on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and about midway, also, between the two oceans on the east and west. And when to this central geographical location is added its commanding position at the center of the fluvial system of the great Mississippi Valley, on the middle section of the mighty stream which, with its tributaries, presents over ten thousand miles of navigable water line, its importance as a collecting and distributing point for the products of this vast territory becomes apparent. And even this does not exhaust the natural advantages of St. Louis. It possesses the additional one of being situated within twenty miles of the point where the two greatest rivers of the valley flow together, and only a short distance from the mouth of the Ohio, the next largest river of the valley. It is true that river transportation has lost much of its importance since that prodigious development of railroad construction in the country which was witnessed between 1850 and 1890; but it maintained its value long enough to decide the location of all the large cities in the central west, for we find them all situated on navigable rivers and lakes, and this arrangement itself helps to fortify the commanding natural position of St. Louis. With New Orleans, the largest city in the South, controlling the mouth of the Mississippi, and the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis at the head of the great river, and its river connection with them carefully maintained, it is not possible that the supremacy of St. Louis as the chief commercial center and distributing point of the Mississippi valley shall ever be lost. Before steam-

boats were thought of, St. Louis was an important trading-post, and before they came into use as reliable means of transportation, it was the largest town in the central west, with a population of ten thousand souls; and this pre-eminence has been maintained through its natural advantages of position, reinforced by an intelligent and enterprising community. In 1890 it had a population of 451,770, and in 1897 an estimated population of 600,000, marking it as one of the great cities of the earth. And it possesses an importance beyond that of mere numbers. Its commerce and manufactures exceed even its population in a reckoning of its greatness, for statistics show that the increase of its manufactures between 1880 and 1890 was three times as great as the increase of its population, and the record of its receipts and shipments of produce and merchandise exhibit a corresponding growth of its commerce. In the twenty-seven years from 1870 to 1897 the population doubled, increasing from 310,864 to 600,000—the figures for 1870 being taken from the United State census, and those for 1897 being estimated But in the same period the amount of freight received in the city from all sources, by river and rail, more than trebled, increasing from 3,182,722 tons to 11,434,881 tons. In the first twenty years of the period, from 1870 to 1890, the United States census shows that the capital employed in manufactures in the city increased more than four-fold—from $29,977,292 to $140,775,392; and the value of the gross product turned out more than trebled—increasing from $62,832,570 to $228,-714,317. The reasonable estimated figures of the product for 1896, as given in the Merchants' Exchange annual statement of the trade and commerce of the city for that year, are $300,000,000. While, therefore, the city's population was doubled in the period between 1870 and 1897, its receipts of freight were more than trebled, and the product of its manufactures was more than quadrupled in value. While there were nearly 12,000,000 tons of freight received in the city in the year 1896, there were 6,000,000 tons shipped from it. Of course the shipments embraced a large proportion of the receipts—raw material, such as lumber, timber, iron, lead and ore coming in as receipts and going as shipments in the form of finished manufactures. Nevertheless the receiving and the shipping constituted two separate carriages and each carriage was a contribution to the commerce of the city. The receipts (12,000,000 tons) and the shipments (6,000,000 tons) added together make the aggregate of 18,000,000 tons, and this enormous freight tonnage represents the bulk of St. Louis commerce. The average car load passing over the Eads bridge in 1896 was 15.61 tons, and, with this measure, the freight tonnage here given was 1,184,000 car loads, or 4,100 car loads every day. In 1866 the receipts of wheat at St. Louis were 4,410,305 bushels; corn, 7,233,671 bushels; oats 3,568,253 bushels; rye, 375,417 bushels, and barley, 548,797 bushels, making a total of grain receipts for that year of 16,114,000 bushels. In 1892 the receipts were, of wheat, 27,483,855 bushels; corn, 32,030,030 bushels; oats, 10,604,810 bushels; rye, 1,189,153 bushels; barley, 2,691,-249 bushels, making a total of grain receipts of 72,998,000 bushels. In the period of twenty-six years, the receipts had more than trebled. But commerce means shipping as well as receiving, and the statistics show that the shipments of grain from St. Louis increased from 10,033,000 bushels in 1866 to 43,131,000 bushels in 1892; and the grain trade, receipts and shipments increased in the period referred to from 26,445,000 bushels to 117,128,000 bushels. The receipts of coal in the year 1870 were 23,931,475 bushels; in 1896 they were 87,677,600 bushels—a two-fold increase in twenty-six years. In 1875 the receipts of lumber were 474,099,000 feet; in 1896 they were 795,373,900 feet. In 1865 the receipts of live stock were: cattle, 94,307 head; sheep, 52,133 head; hogs, 99,663 head—total, 246,103 head. In 1896 they were: cattle, 955,613 head; sheep, 632,872 head; hogs, 1,997,895 head; horses and mules, 121,722 head—total, 3,708,102 head. In 1868 the receipts of hams and meats were 46,753,360 pounds, and of lard 5,941,650 pounds. In 1896 they were, of hams and meats, 171,969,-400 pounds, and of lard 23,707,600 pounds. In 1875 the receipts of wool were 4,249,307 pounds; of hides, 7,310 bundles; and of furs and peltries 16,588 bundles; in 1896 the receipts were, of wool, 15,139,840 pounds; of hides, 46,505,880 pounds; and of furs and peltries, 210,432 bundles. In 1870 the receipts of lead were 237,039 pigs; in 1896 they were 1,946,000 pigs. In 1885 the shipments of white lead were 29,161,275 pounds; in 1896 they were 40,259,600 pounds. In 1883 the receipts of boots and shoes were 301,385 cases;

in 1896 they were 853,252 cases. In 1866-7 the receipts of cotton were 19,838 bales; in 1894-5 they were 144,591 bales.

The foreign commerce of a country consists of its exports and imports, and the commerce of a city may likewise be taken to mean its receipts and shipments, the difference between these being what is consumed by its own population. A great commercial city is a distributing point, continually gathering and continually giving out—receiving and distributing. Through the complex agencies of accumulated capital, railways, steamers, warehouses, elevators, tugs, barges, depots, station houses, switches, machinery for economical handling, and also through the agency of persons expert in judging, inspecting, grading, selling and buying, it attracts commodities from the surrounding regions and even from distant parts of the whole world to be sold and bought, making it a saving both to buyers to buy and to sellers to sell in its markets, rather than for buyers to order direct from sellers, or for sellers to send direct to buyers. It is this commercial property and power, acquired through centuries of patient, skillful management, backed by enormous capital, that has made England, in a higher degree than any other country, the mart of the world—a place where it is cheaper to purchase many products than in the very countries where they are produced—a place where it is more advantageous to sell certain products than in the very country where they are most wanted. The merchants of Kansas do not buy Louisiana sugar, molasses and rice in Louisiana, but in St. Louis, because it is cheaper and more convenient to do so; and the Louisiana planter does not order his corn and pork from Kansas, but from St. Louis, for the same reason. New Orleans buys the products of Nebraska in St. Louis, and Omaha buys Georgia watermelons in St. Louis. And not only does the situation of St. Louis near the center of the Mississippi valley, half way between the North and the South, and on the middle section of the Mississippi River, indicate it as the proper distributing point for a wide region, but it possesses artificial appliances and instrumentalities for distribution whose value and efficiency can hardly be estimated—twenty-three great railroads whose tracks run into the same vast train-shed, and whose trains deliver their passengers at the common Union Station; two bridges across the Mississippi river, over which passed in 1896, 655,153 railway cars, carrying 1,478,156 passengers and 5,557,630 tons of freight, one hundred and fifty miles of street railway, affording cheap and rapid transit to all parts of the city; twenty-eight elevators for handling and storing grain; over a hundred steam craft engaged in river service; twenty-nine banks and trust companies, with an aggregate capital, surplus and deposits of $93,000,000; a spacious Merchants' Exchange and a Cotton Exchange, where buyers and sellers meet daily for the transaction of business; numerous hotels for the accommodation of visitors who come on business or pleasure; ample libraries and reading-rooms; spacious parks and an annual fair for the exhibition of domestic animals, farm, garden, orchard and vineyard products, machinery, implements and works of art. These accessories and adjuncts attract buyers and sellers from all parts of the world and invite the shipment of commodities to its markets by guaranteeing the prompt sale of them at the prevailing prices and at the smallest cost. It is not strange, therefore, to learn from the annual reports of its Merchants' Exchange, and its various boards and associations, that St. Louis is the mart and supply center for a very large area of the fertile and productive valley of the Mississippi, and that its prosperity and wealth are founded on this relation. Its receipts of grain, flour, hay and potatoes in the year 1896 were valued at $32,000,000; its receipts of dairy products, staple vegetables, fruits and salt were valued at $10,400,000 more; its receipts of groceries at $50,000,000; of dry-goods at $40,000,000; of drugs, chemicals and medicines at $20,000,000; of hardware at $10,000,000; of boots and shoes at $22,000,000; of wool, hides, furs and peltries and leather at $9,000,000; of lead, zinc, iron and steel at $7,000,000; of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules at $35,000,000; of hog products and beef at $11,000,000; of coal and lumber at $14,000,000—the aggregate of these being $260,000,000. But St. Louis is an industrial city, as well as a commercial city, if, indeed, in a fair reckoning its industries would not outrank its commerce. It is the seat of thriving manufactures of flour, white lead, oils, boots and shoes, clothing, chewing and smoking tobacco, architectural iron, stoves and wire, and it is certain that a large portion of the wheat, pig lead, pig iron, steel, seeds, hides, leather,

dry goods, lumber, coal and leaf tobacco was used up as raw material in its mills, factories and shops and made into finished and more valuable products to be shipped off for consumption elsewhere. It had, in 1896, 6,500 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of $150,000,000, employing 95,000 persons, paying out in wages $57,000,000 a year and consuming raw materials valued at $130,000,000 a year. Only one-half of the $260,000,000 worth of commodities which made up its receipts, brought by rail and river to its warehouses, in 1896, therefore, was re-shipped in their crude form; the other half was used to feed the city's industrial establishments. But they were not lost to its commerce. On the contrary, they were returned to the channels of trade in a doubly valuable form, for the product of the city's manufactures in 1896 was valued at $300,000,000. In other words the $130,000,000 worth of grain, lead, cloth, hides, leather, iron, steel, lumber and leaf tobacco, which the city used in its industries not only furnished a living to 95,000 work people, but came out of their hands doubled in value. Making a reasonable allowance for the portion of these manufactures consumed by its own population, it may be assumed that $260,000,000 worth of St. Louis manufactures were shipped away in 1896. And the statistics show that, in addition to this shipment of manufactures, there was shipped also $60,000,000 worth of grain, cotton, lead, hay, meats, cattle, hogs, horses and mules, eggs, fruit, vegetables, hides and wool. Adding together these three sums—$260,000,000 representing the total receipts; $60,000,000 representing that portion of these receipts sent off in a crude form; and $260,000,000 representing the value of the manufactures shipped away, and we have $580,000,000 as the value of the commerce of St. Louis in 1896. This is greater than the total foreign commerce of the United States in 1852. In that year the imports into the country were $218,116,826, and the exports $235,043,119—total, $453,159,945—the population being 24,500,000. The foreign commerce of the United States in 1896 reached a value greater than it had ever attained before—$1,642,925,161; and yet, large as it was, the commerce of St. Louis in 1896 was more than one-third as great.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Commercial Club.—One of the most prominent, active and influential clubs of St. Louis, whose chief objects are somewhat indicated by its name, but whose social and personal attributes have much to do with the high position it maintains among other similar associations of the city. It was organized in 1881, with Gerard B. Allen as president; E. O. Stanard, vice-president; Joseph Franklin, treasurer; Newton Crane, secretary, and Edwin Harrison, E. C. Simmons and S. M. Dodd, who, with the officers, composed the executive committee. Its purpose is to "advance by social intercourse, and by a friendly interchange of views, the commercial prosperity of the city of St. Louis." Its select and exclusive character is protected by the limitation of membership to sixty active members, with such honorary members as may be added from time to time—nominations for membership are made by the executive committee, and, if approved by them, are reported to the club and balloted for at the next meeting for election. Three negative votes exclude a candidate. The entrance fee is five dollars. Any member submitted by the unanimous vote of the executive committee may be placed on the honorary list by the unanimous vote at any meeting; and any member, seventy years of age or over, who has been a member for a period of not less than ten years, may be placed on the honorary list by the unanimous vote of the executive committee. In the admission of members due regard is had to the branches of business in which they are engaged, so that the various commercial interests of the city shall be represented. The annual dues for members are fifty dollars, honorary members being exempt. Meetings are held monthly, except during the summer, and any member absenting himself from three consecutive meetings shall be considered to have withdrawn from the club, and his name shall be stricken from the roll, unless, upon report of the facts, the club shall otherwise order. Members may invite a friend, with the permission of the executive committee, to attend a meeting of the club, but no guest shall be present on more than one occasion, except by special invitation of the club itself. In 1898 there were fifty-six active members and ten honorary members, and twenty-one members have died since the first organization. The club is constituted without regard to politics, and does not deal with party disputes as a

general rule; but this rule, which is implied rather than expressed, does not debar it from an active interest and participation in important public questions on which there is unanimity of opinion among its members. It took an energetic part, soon after its organization, in the movement for a reconstruction of the streets of St. Louis, and it is largely due to its efforts, and the information on the subject given in a report made by it to the public, that the mud and dust of the macadam and the rotting wooden blocks of a former day have been replaced by the clean, firm and imperishable granite blocks with which our streets are now laid. The club's efforts in this behalf were followed by a vigorous action in favor of the general system of street sprinkling for the city, which has taken the place of the incomplete and unsatisfactory method by private subscription, which formerly prevailed. At a later day the organization took a conspicuous and leading part in opposition to free silver coinage in the national controversy on that issue which preceded the presidential election of 1896. One of the duties which the club imposes upon itself in the prosecution of its supreme purpose to "advance the commercial prosperity of the city of St. Louis," is that of interchanging courtesies with other cities, particularly Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, in each of which a similar club exists, and between which and the Commercial Club of St. Louis cordial relations are maintained. The St. Louis Commercial Club has paid visits to each of these cities upon the invitation of their clubs, and has, in turn, entertained successively the Commercial Club of each.

Commercial Colleges.—The first commercial college in St. Louis was founded in 1841 and it still exists, a flourishing, popular and useful institution to this day, bearing the same name—Jones Commercial College—it started with. Mr. Jones was an enterprising, intelligent young man from Ohio, who saw that St. Louis, with a population at that time of 18,000, was destined to be an important business center, and that it offered a favorable field for the training of the young men who were to keep the books and conduct the business of its prosperous houses. The school which he opened, though the first of its kind in St. Louis, met and supplied a need that had been felt, and was favorably received. It prospered from year to year and for fifteen years had the field all to itself.

In 1856 the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College was opened, being the second one in order of time. Its first rooms were on the corner of Fourth and Vine Streets, over the large dry goods store of Ubsdell, Pierson & Co. (now Barr's), and the first manager was H. G. Eastman. It was followed several years later by Rohrer's Commercial College, which for a time maintained a high reputation and was very popular, particularly among the young Germans; but through neglect its patronage began to fall away, and it was closed up. In 1868 there were in St. Louis six commercial colleges, thoroughly equipped, with accomplished instructors and with all the appliances and facilities for giving proficiency in the modern methods of business. Indeed it is claimed that the St. Louis commercial colleges are in some respects the best in the country. They are no longer confined, as at the beginning, to bookkeeping; their course embraces also shorthand, telegraphy and typewriting. At first the colleges were frequented only by young men, but about the year 1884 there were so many girls applying for admission that the doors were opened to them, and now a large proportion of the students in them are females. They are found in every department—bookkeeping, telegraphy and typewriting. The time required for completing the course of study varies according to the ability, application, education and industry of the student. The business course usually requires six months; the shorthand course also six months; the telegraph course, four months. Many of the business men of St. Louis who have risen to eminence and wealth have been trained in the St. Louis commercial colleges and a diploma from one of them is always a recommendation to a young man or woman making application for a business position. The number of students in the colleges in 1898 was 2,000, and for twenty years past the average number had been about 1,500 a year.

Commercial Museum.—The movement for the establishment of a commercial museum in St. Louis was inaugurated on July 16, 1897. On that date the Business Men's League passed a series of resolutions inviting the co-operation of the Spanish Club, Manufacturers' Association, Merchants' Exchange and St. Louis Exposition "to formulate a

plan for securing for St. Louis a permanent exposition of the products of Mexico and Central and South America, where samples of the products of these countries may be gathered together and exhibited in the interest of better commercial relations and increased business, and interchange of commodities between these countries and our merchants and manufacturers." Each of the organizations named appointed three delegates on a joint committee, which, on July 29th, effected permanent organization with L. B. Tebbetts, chairman, and James Cox, secretary. A committee, composed of Messrs. Frank Gaiennie, E. C. Robbins and Goodman King, was appointed to formulate a plan of action. This committee subsequently reported and some further preliminary work was accomplished. Aggressive action was, however, deferred, owing to the Omaha Exposition and other matters calling for subscriptions. The idea is to have the museum or exposition in working order prior to the Louisiana Purchase Centennial.

Commissary, United States.—An officer of the United States Army stationed in St. Louis and occupying rooms in the old Custom House. His duty is the purchasing of army supplies on requisitions, which are forwarded to him by the proper officers of his department. There are eight departments in the United States, of which St. Louis is one. The issue of supplies from this point is made principally to the Oklahoma country, Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, and to all posts near St. Louis. The supplies consist of pork, flour, bacon and all foods necessary for army subsistence, and are purchased in this city from time to time under a system of advertising for bids, which invites competition.

Commissioner of Public Buildings.—A city officer appointed by the mayor, and holding office for four years. The buildings of the city of St. Louis, including all institutions and hospitals, City Hall, Jail, Four Courts, Court House and Morgue, are under control of the president of the Board of Public Improvements, but the repairs, alterations and improvements on them are made under the direct supervision of the commissioner of public buildings, who also sees that they are kept in good condition. He prepares all plans and specifications that shall have been adopted by the proper authorities for such work. He must be a proficient architect. The engine houses are excepted from his supervision. The office was created, in 1877, under the new charter, Thos. Furlong being the first incumbent. The salary is $2,500 a year.

Commissioner of Supplies.—The office of commissioner of supplies was created by the charter of 1876. It is the duty of the officer to purchase all articles needed by the city in its several departments. He receives sealed bids, and makes award to the lowest bidder. He is appointed by the mayor and holds office for four years. The first incumbent of the office was Ferd Garesche, appointed in 1877.

Commissioner on Charitable Institutions.—These commissioners, five in number, are appointed by the mayor and hold office for four years. They have a general visitorial supervision over all penal and charitable institutions supported wholly, or in part, by the city of St. Louis, and have power by an unanimous vote to remove any appointed officer or employe of such institution. They meet at least once a month in their office in the City Hall, and are required to visit all institutions under their supervision at least once a month; and they may recommend to the municipal assembly such ordinances as they may deem necessary for the welfare of the persons under their supervision, and in the interest of the city. They receive no pay for their services. The offices were created by the charter of 1876.

Commissioners, United States.—The office of United States commissioner has been in existence since 1791, and has always been a part of Federal jurisprudence. The number of such officials in St. Louis varies from time to time, as appointments are made to subserve the purposes of the courts. They are appointed by the respective United States courts for the purpose of taking depositions and testimony in cases pending in such courts. They also have the power to bind offenders against Federal laws over to the grand jury.

Committee of Safety.—A committee formed in St. Louis in January of 1861, with full power to act for the Union party in inaugurating measures designed to prevent Missouri from joining the seceding States, and

to aid in establishing the Federal authority throughout the city and State. The committee was composed of O. D. Filley, Samuel T. Glover, Francis P. Blair, Jr., J. J. Witzig, John How and James O. Broadhead. O. D. Filley was president, and James O. Broadhead secretary of the committee. It maintained a paid detective force, which reported, from time to time, material facts relative to the movements of the secessionists. For a long time the committee met every night at Turner Hall, at the corner of Tenth and Walnut Streets, to receive these reports and take such action as might be deemed necessary. (See "War Between The States; Federal History.")

Common Fields.—The common fields of St. Louis were lands "immediately adjoining the village on the northwest . . . set aside for cultivation and conceded in strips of one arpent front by forty in depth, each applicant being allotted one or more, according to his ability to cultivate it. . . . The tract extended from a little below Market Street on the south, to opposite the Big Mound on the north, and from Broadway to Jefferson Avenue, east to west." The "common field" lots "were obtainable by petition and grant, and belonged to the inhabitants as fee-simple property." Every inhabitant owning a lot in the village was entitled to a section of the common fields, proportioned to the size of his family and to his ability to cultivate it. This communal arrangement was well adapted to the conditions of pioneer life in this region. It enabled those engaged in agricultural pursuits to carry on their work in close proximity to each other, and to rally to each other's assistance in case they were attacked by the Indians, the establishment of such safeguards being a wise precautionary measure.

Common Pleas Court.—See "Circuit Court."

Commons.—It was the custom of the French and Spanish founders of new settlements in the Mississippi Valley to set aside certain lands in close proximity to their villages for village pasture lots, in which the cattle and other live stock belonging to the inhabitants were kept for safety and convenience. Such tracts of land were not devoted to tillage, but were public pastures and wood lots. The benefits of the "commons" were free to all the inhabitants of the villages to which they were dedicated, and the grants of land made for this purpose were sometimes very extensive. The Cahokia common, for instance, was some three miles long, and the Ste. Genevieve common contained about four thousand acres. The St. Louis "common" was a tract of land, well watered by springs and covered with timber, lying southwest of the village, which contained, according to the survey of 1833, a trifle more than 4,500 arpents. This tract of land, or a considerable portion of it, at least, "was inclosed by the people in 1764-5," said Colonel Auguste Chouteau, in testimony bearing on the subject in 1808. The growth of the village made it necessary to add to the "common" from time to time by taking more land from the royal domain, and the area of the land fenced in was several times extended. The "common" was the property of the village, and was cared for by a syndic and eight umpires, nominated by the people on the first day of each year. The official decree under which a title to these lands was vested in the village was issued by Lieutenant-Governor Cruzat in 1782, and by virtue of that decree the people of St. Louis claimed that their title to the "common" should be confirmed to them when the American jurisdiction was established. In 1812 Congress recognized the validity of the claim and confirmed the grant by act of June 13th of that year. An act of Congress of May, 1824, and of the Missouri General Assembly of March, 1835, authorized the sale of this body of land with reservations for schools. Soon after the legislative enactment of 1835 the people of St. Louis, to whom the question was submitted, voted in favor of the sale of the "common" and the appropriation of one-tenth of the proceeds of such sale to the school fund. The act provided for a subdivision of the land and a sale of the lots, the purchasers to pay 5 per cent interest on the amount of the purchase money for a period of ten years, and at the end of that time to receive deeds upon payment of the principal. The sale took place in 1836, and 3,735 acres were disposed of at prices aggregating $425,000. Very soon afterward the purchasers appear to have reached the conclusion that they had agreed to pay too much for their lots, and with practical unanimity defaulted in their payments. On this account the sales were set aside, and the city again became almost sole owner of the

T. Griswold Comstock.

"common." In 1842 a limited number of lots were again sold. In 1854 the City Council, acting under legislative authority, created the "Board of City Common," which subsequently subdivided and sold at auction lands belonging to the "common" aggregating in value $670,000, the last sale being made in the fall of 1859. A considerable portion of these lands was retained by the city and has been appropriated to various public uses.

Common Seal of the City of St. Louis.—This seal, which is the symbol of the city's authority, is in the custody of the city register, who affixes its stamp upon all official documents of the city. It bears around the rim the words: "The Common Seal of the City of St. Louis," with a steamboat in the center. It was adopted in 1835, and has been the official seal ever since.

Compton Heights Reservoir.—The chief distributing reservoir for water, located on the high ground on Grand and Lafayette Avenues. The whole area contains thirty-six acres, laid out like a park, with drives, walks, trees, fountains and flower beds, with the great reservoir having a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons in the center. It is one of the most beautiful regions within the city limits, and the view from the promenade round the reservoir is very fine.

Compton Hill Park was not originally designed as a park, but as an accessory to the Compton Hill reservoir. It contains about forty acres, and is bounded by Grand, Lafayette, Louisiana and Russell Avenues. It is traversed by handsome driveways and good walks, and the eastern part is shaded by oak trees of natural growth, while the western part exhibits the artistic taste of the landscape gardener. The park was acquired by the city in connection with the site of the storage reservoir, and it is in charge of the water commissioner.

Comstock, T. Griswold, physician, was born in the town of LeRoy, Genesee County, New York, July 27, 1829, son of Lee and Sarah (Calkins) Comstock. Both his parents were natives of Lyme, Connecticut, and his father was a brother of Dr. John Lee Comstock, a surgeon of the United States Army in the War of 1812; and the author of "Comstock's Philosophy," "Comstock's Chemistry," "Comstock's Geology," and other text books on mineralogy, physiology, natural history and physical geography. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Daniel Calkins who, in his day, was the most celebrated and accomplished physician of New London County, Connecticut. Dr. Calkins was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of one of the Puritans who landed from the "Mayflower," and Dr. Comstock, his grandson, belongs to the eighth generation of those descended from this Puritan colonist. Reared in New York State, Dr. Comstock completed his academic studies at the high school in his native town, and soon afterward came to St. Louis where he began the study of medicine. He entered upon his preparation for the medical profession not only with the prestige of springing from an ancestry distinguished in this field of intellectual effort, but with an inheritance of those qualities which had caused such ancestors to achieve distinction, both in medicine and in literature. He read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. V. Prather, one of the founders of St. Louis Medical College, then attended the regular course of lectures at that institution, and received from it his first doctor's degree. Naturally an independent thinker, the fact that he had graduated in the Allopathic school of medicine did not prevent him from giving consideration to Homeopathy, they just beginning to attract attention and receive a measure of recognition in the West. His investigations impressed him favorably with this system of practice, and after studying Homeopathy for a time under the special direction of Dr. J. T. Temple, he went to Philadelphia, and became a student of the "Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania." He was graduated from that institution in 1854, and immediately thereafter began practicing in St. Louis, meeting with flattering success from the start. After a short time he went abroad to visit the hospitals in Europe, and later matriculated in the University of Vienna, where he passed the examination of the University in the German language, and received the honorary degree of Master in Obstetrics—Doctor of Midwifery. He resumed the practice of his profession in St. Louis in 1858, and in a comparatively short time he had not only taken rank among the leading physicians of the city as a practitioner, but had become conspicuously identified also

with medical, educational and hospital work. He has ever since that time occupied a commanding position in his profession and has left the strong impress of his individuality upon Homeopathy in the West. He was Professor of Obstetrics in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and when that institution was merged into the Homeopathic College of Missouri, he was appointed to the same chair in the last named college. Some years since he retired from the active duties of professor, and has been elected Emeritus Professor. At the special request of the faculty and students of the Homeopathic College of Missouri, for the past three years he has continued to deliver his course of lectures during the sessions of the college, fulfilling the duties of an acting professor with the same enthusiasm and erudition as in former years. In recognition of his attainments and of his distinguished services in connection with the development of medical science, the St. Louis University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon of the First Missouri Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and served for a short time under General John B. Gray, resigning to take up his private practice. He was Primarius-Physician on the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital for more than twenty years and at the present time—1898—is president of the medical staff of the St. Louis Children's Hospital. His practice has always remained general, although he has been most widely consulted as an authority on obstetrics and gynecological surgery. He has been throughout his long and useful career a close student, and his library is one of the largest medical libraries owned by any physician in the West, his collection of medical literature covering a wide range of thought, research and investigation, and including many works published in foreign languages, as well as in the English language. A chivalrous devotion to his profession has operated to prevent him from participating actively in politics or public affairs, but he has always had well defined political views, and has been known as a staunch Republican. He is an Episcopalian churchman, and a member of Christ Church Cathedral, of St. Louis. October 21, 1862, he married Miss Marilla H. Eddy, eldest daughter of J. Phillips Eddy, of the old wholesale dry goods house of Eddy & Jameson. Dr. Comstock is one of the founders of the Humane Society of Missouri for the protection of children and animals against cruelty. For some years past he has been chairman of its executive committee, and he is still an enthusiastic worker in the alliance, and spends a good deal of his time in the interests of the cause. Not the least valuable service which Dr. Comstock has rendered to his profession has been the preparation of an admirable historical sketch of "Homeopathy in St. Louis," which appears elsewhere in these volumes.

Conant, A. J., archaeologist, was born in Vermont in 1821, and came to St. Louis in 1857. He made the Indian Mounds in St. Louis and in Illinois the subject of careful and diligent study, and contributed to Campbell's "Commonwealth of Missouri" an article which is regarded as high authority. He found four kinds of mounds in Missouri and the American Bottom in Illinois—burial mounds, including caves or artificial caverns; sacrificial mounds; garden mounds; and miscellaneous works—and he treats them in an interesting and instructive manner.

Concordia Club.—A social club, organized in 1870, with Leopold Steinberger as its founder and first president. Its rooms are at 1441 Chouteau Avenue, and in 1898 it had one hundred and five members.

Concordia College.—This institution was founded in 1839, at Altenburg, Perry County, Missouri, where it was housed in a log hut constructed by the first faculty of the college shortly after their arrival in this county with the Saxon colonists, who came here to enjoy religious liberty for themselves and their children. That first building was dedicated in October, 1839, and the first faculty consisted of C. F. W. Walther, J. F. Buenger, O. Fuerbringer and Th. J. Brohm. All these men were before long called away to serve in various parts of the country as Lutheran ministers, and the only instructor of the school was, for a time, the Rev. Loeber, of Altenburg, until he received an assistant, J. Goenner, in 1843. After the organization of the Missouri Synod it was for various reasons deemed preferable to have this school located at St. Louis, and the congregations of this city offered two acres of land and $2,000 in

cash for the erection of suitable buildings, and the proceeds of their cemetery and of the sale of the hymn book published by them, for the maintenance of the college. On November 8, 1849, the cornerstone of the first building was laid, and in the same year, Rector Goenner with his students arrived from Altenburg. The building was dedicated June 11, 1850, and occupied by the professors and their families, with sixteen students. To the professorship of Theology the pastor of the St. Louis congregation, C. F. W. Walther, had been called by the Synod, and in 1850 Prof. A. Biewend was called, chiefly for the classical department. In 1856 two more instructors were added, G. Schick and A. Saxer, and Dr. G. Seyffarth, formerly Professor of Archaeology in the University of Leipzig and a renowned Egyptologist, was received as a teacher of Theology and History. Additions were made to the first building until the original plan, comprising a main building with two wings, was completed in 1857. In 1858 the institution suffered a serious loss in the death of Prof. Biewend. In December of the same year Prof. R. Lange, formerly of St. Charles College, was called, and in 1859 Prof. Larsen was appointed by the Norwegian Synod, whose students were to receive their education in Concordia College until the Synod would provide a college of its own. In 1861 Prof. Seyffarth left to pursue his scientific researches in New York, and Prof. Larsen was called as the director of the college which the Norwegian Synod had concluded to erect. In the same year, however, a more radical change was brought about, as the classical department of Concordia College was, with Professors Lange, Schick and Saxer, removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, while the Practical Theological Seminary of the Synod, with Prof. Craemer, was removed from Fort Wayne to this city to be united with the "Theoretical Seminary" under the supervision of Prof. Walther. Rector Goenner was pensioned on account of advanced age. In 1863 a third Professor of Theology, Prof. Brauer, was installed, and in 1865 Prof. Baumstark took charge of a preparatory department to the Practical Seminary. For a number of years the Rev. Theo. Brohm served as instructor in Hebrew. After Baumstark's apostasy, in 1869, Dr. E. Preuss, formerly of the University of Berlin, was appointed to a fourth theological professorship. He remained until 1872 when Prof. F. A. Schmidt, of the Norwegian Synod, was appointed to a professorship in the Seminary, as quite a number of Norwegian and Danish students pursued their studies here. In the same year Prof. G. Schaller was added to the faculty, and Prof. Brauer accepted a call to the pastorate of Trinity Church, of this city. In 1873 Prof. M. Guenther was called. Until 1875 all the professors lectured to the students of both seminaries, but in that year the Practical Seminary was, with Prof. Craemer, removed to Springfield, Illinois. In 1876 Prof. Schmidt was, by his Synod, transferred to Madison, Wisconsin. In 1878 Professors R. Lange and F. Pieper were called. In 1887 Prof. Dr. Walther died, and Prof. Pieper succeeded him in the presidency and in the chair of Systematic and Pastoral Theology. In the same year Prof. A. L. Graebner was added to the faculty. In 1892 Prof. Guenther died, and in the following year Prof Lange. In 1893 Prof. L. Fuerbringer and F. Bente were appointed, and in 1897 a sixth professorship was founded and filled by the appointment of Prof. G. Metzger. The course of studies comprises three years, the students being all then post-graduates, having completed a six years' collegiate course. Lectures are given in German, English and Latin. Graduates from this institution are to be found not only all over the United States and the Canadas, but also in Europe, Africa and Australia. In 1882 the old building was taken down, and on the same site and adjacent grounds the present stately structure was erected at a cost of $150,000 and completed in 1883.

PROF. AUGUSTUS L. GRAEBNER.

Concordia Publishing House.—The book concern of the Evangelical Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, is located at St. Louis. A Lutheran publication society was established in said Synod as early as 1849, and in 1854 a synodical printing house was opened at St. Louis. Both these institutions, however, lapsed for various reasons. In 1860 a general agent was appointed by the Synod to take charge of the business management of the Synod's publications and a synodical book store. In 1869 the Synod created a board of directors for the establishment and management of a synodical printing house, and the first meeting of this board was held on September 20th of said year. On

October 21st the corner stone of the first building, which was to serve as a printing house, was laid, and the dedication of that building followed on February 28, 1870. In 1872 the printing house and book store were merged into one concern, to be managed by a board of directors, which held its first meeting on May 30, 1872. This board was incorporated under the corporate title of Concordia Publishing House, under the articles of incorporation dated May 27, 1891. The present buildings of the institution, which is now the greatest Lutheran book concern and publishing house in America, are situated on Miami Street, extending through the entire block from Ohio Avenue to Jefferson Avenue. The general manager of the concern is Mr. Martin Tirmenstein, and the chairman of the board the Rev. Mr. C. Janzow.

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Conde, Andrew Auguste, pioneer physician, was born in the Province of Aunis, France, and died in St. Louis in 1776. He was educated and fitted for the practice of his profession in his native land, and then entered the French colonial service as a military surgeon. Coming by way of Canada to the Illinois country, he was stationed at Fort Chartres as post surgeon when that fort was surrendered to the English in 1765. He came to St. Louis immediately afterward with St. Ange, and in 1766 received a concession of two village lots fronting on Second Street. On this ground he built a primitive homestead, in which he continued to reside up to the time of his death. He was a man of fine education, and practiced his profession during the years of his residence here. He was the first physician to begin practice in the new colony, and hence the father of the medical profession in St. Louis. His practice extended to the French settlements on the opposite side of the river, and at his death an inventory of his estate gave the names of two hundred and thirty-three persons indebted to him for professional services, the list being so large as to constitute an almost complete directory of the inhabitants of this region. He had two daughters, both of whom survived him, and both of whom reared large families of children. He has, therefore, numerous representatives in the older French families of St. Louis, although none of his descendants bear his name.

Confectionery Trade.—The making of candy and confectionery is a very large and important industry in St. Louis. In 1880 there were thirty-one establishments engaged in it, employing $308,000 capital and 297 hands, and paying $160,000 a year in wages and yielding an annual product valued at $1,159,000. In 1890 the number of establishments had increased to forty-eight, the capital invested to $1,078,000, the number of hands employed to 1,242, the wages per annum to $515,000, and the value of the annual product to $2,463,000. But the consumption of confectionery and bon-bons always increases with the progress of civilization, and the increasing consumption in the West and South made the business a flourishing one, and betwen 1890 and 1897 there was a notable enlargement of operations in all the great factories engaged in making confectionery for the wholesale and jobbing trade. One of these establishments more than doubled the size and area of the buildings used, and nearly all the others increased their machinery, and thereby, their productive capacity. The large factories that manufacture almost exclusively for wholesalers and jobbers have to make a great deal of low-priced goods, and this brings down the average price per pound of the aggregate product, but it is partially compensated for in the high price obtained by those retail manufacturers who make confectionery and bon-bons for city consumption. The Merchants' Exchange report for 1896 estimated the product of the St. Louis factories for that year at 30,000,000 pounds. At an average of fifteen cents a pound the money value would be $4,500,000. St. Louis confectionery finds its chief market in the Southern States, though a large quantity goes to the West as far as the Pacific coast, and small shipments were made in 1896 to Mexico.

Confederate Home of Missouri, The.—The Confederate Home of Missouri was incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri August 17, 1898, and located at Higginsville, Missouri. The incorporators were Thomas J. Portis, Leroy B. Valliant, O. F. Guthrie, George B. Thompson, James R. Clayborn, Henry Guibor, Frank Gaiennie and James Bannerman. President, Thomas J. Portis; vice-president, Leroy B. Valliant; treasurer, George B. Thompson, and secretary, B. Guthrie. The Home was

established for the purpose of caring for the superannuated ex-Confederate soldiers of Missouri who were without means and desired admission. It was supported by charitably disposed persons throughout the State, and depended largely on the contributions from this city. Particular mention should be made of the efforts in this respect of the "Daughters of the Confederacy." For eight years they devoted themselves to the task of collecting money and supplying the Home with food and clothing. With this object in view they gave each year a grand ball, which, with other entertainments under their auspices, will long be remembered as important society events in this city. In 1897 an appeal and a proposition were made to the Legislature by the officers of the association, by which the title to the very valuable property accumulated at Higginsville would pass to the State, free of charge, on condition that the State take possession of the Home and care for its inmates, it being shown that comparatively little time would naturally intervene until the last dependent soldier there would disappear, when the property could be devoted to other purposes. An act was passed by which the arrangement was carried out, and the State of Missouri assumed control and now furnishes the support.

Confederate Veterans.—See "United Confederate Veterans."

Congregational Club.—The club bearing this name was organized in St. Louis November 29, 1886, and has for its object "to encourage among the members of the Congregational churches and societies of St. Louis and vicinity a more intimate acquaintance, to secure concert of action, and to promote the general interests of Congregationalism." Rev. Henry A. Stimson, then pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church, originated the idea of forming the club and was the prime mover in effecting its organization. The regular meetings of the club are held on the third Mondays in January, March, October and November and on the second Monday in May. The regular meeting in November is the annual meeting for the choice of officers.

Congregationalism in St. Louis. This article on Congregationalism in St. Louis can be but the briefest outline of the theory or principle of the Church's life in this city. To do more would be impossible. Indeed, we must begin with the history of the Church of our order far beyond the limits of our city and far beyond the present century, which has witnessed such a development of church life. Congregationalism is more a development of Christianity under God's providence and by His Spirit than a denomination. It is a great principle or body of principles of free, progressive, expanding, evangelical Christianity, embodied at last in free churches.

There are four theories or doctrines of the Christian Church, namely:

"(1). Fellowship and unity on the principle of infallible primacy, which emerges in the Papacy.

"(2). Fellowship and unity on the principle of apostolic succession, which emerges in Episcopacy.

"(3). Fellowship and unity on the principle of authoritative representation, which emerges in Presbyterianism.

"(4). Fellowship and unity on the principle of church independency, which emerges in Congregationalism."

In these four theories fellowship is a common factor and unity a common end sought, but sought by a different principle in each and destined to success or failure according to the truth or fallacy of the theory These four theories are actual theories and have respectively developed into or dominated large communions.

In order of age, says eminent authority, they are: First, Congregational; second, Presbyterial; third, Episcopal; fourth, Papal. In the order of historic development they are: First, the Papal; second, the Episcopal; third, the Presbyterial; fourth, the Congregational.

We take, of course, the last of these four theories of the Christian Church, distinguished by the two facts that it is oldest in principle and latest in development. Church historians conceive that the primitive churches were as absolutely independent one of the other as were the "synagogues or clubs from which they came;" that there was at first no organic system of fellowship between independent churches, and when such fellowship arose it was without the exercise of authority. Here is a true definition of Congregationalism: "The Congregational theory of the Christian Church is that the kingdom of Heaven, being

itself one, has but one normal manifestation or natural development, which appears first in individual churches, equal in origin, rights, functions and duties, which are consequently independent one of another in matters of control; then in associations of churches, without authority, by which the fraternity and unity of all Christians are expressed and the churches co-operate in Christian labors, all being subject to Christ alone and to His revealed will. It shuns independency on the one hand, with which it is sometimes confounded, and on the other hand the exercise of authority by associated churches. It also avoids all ministerial or prelatical rule." Its constitutive principle is "the independence under Christ of each fully constituted Church of Christ, or the autonomy under Christ of every local congregation of believers duly organized."

A principle of Congregationalism is, of course, fellowship: but since fellowship is common to all polities and should never be spoken of as a principle peculiar to any one of them, since the fundamental idea of the Church of Christ is "the communion of saints," the distinctive principle of Congregationalism is the *independence* of the local church. Growing out of this constitutive principle, in the order of development, is therefore:

(1) The local congregation of believers, having power of self-government under Christ, to manage all its internal affairs, complete, autonomous, independent of external control.

(2) These independent churches in the closest relation to one another in fellowship, a fraternity or brotherhood, with obligations and duties that bind them into associations of communion, assistance, co-operation.

(3) This fellowship finding expression in councils of churches to inquire and advise in matters of common concern.

(4) That fellowship widening out into:

(a) District associations or conferences.

(b) State associations or conferences.

(c) National associations.

(d) And finally general councils of all national associations, or, in other words, an *ecumenical* association.

So the statement is true that, "when organized, as it some time will be, the Congregational theory of the Christian Church will have reached ecumenical comprehension. This development will be normal from beginning to end, with no introduction of foreign elements, with no damage to the liberty of local churches. Its constitutive principle dominates fellowship in every stage of its widening development."

This Congregational theory is simple; it is comprehensive; it is consistent; it is living and revolutionary. As has well been said of it, "It bears in its bosom popular governments, democracies in the nations, because first in the churches. It makes all men brothers, under one Father, in essential equality. It makes the people of the Lord free—a kingdom and priests unto God." It withholds from any the power of "lording it" over God's heritage. And so this theory of church government, by its very leveling power, has been opposed by aristocracies and hierarchies "as no other polity has ever been or can ever be. Yet it still lives, to contend for the mastery, for the life of God is in it." Indeed, "the influence of this theory of the church upon liberty in the state has been immense." Indeed, we may say with one of the keenest minds "It laid the foundations of this republic and may even claim the form of its development." "The church," says Palfrey's History of New England, "was the nucleus about which the neighborhood constituting a town was gathered;" and no institution "has had more influence on the condition and character of the people" than these little towns of New England, which were republics in themselves. "The germ of our state," it has been well said, "and national institutions was this town church, and this church was democratic and Congregational." "To Robert Browne belongs the honor of first setting forth in writing the scheme of free church government—this "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Congregationalism is, therefore, a spiritual democracy, and as we grow more and more intelligent as a people and more and more virtuous as a people, such spiritual democracy must make itself felt. "The most significant fact of modern history," says Hatch's "Origin of Early Christianity," "is that within the last hundred years many millions of our own race and our own church, without departing from the ancient faith, have slipped from beneath the inelastic framework of the ancient organization and formed a group of new societies

on the basis of a closer Christian brotherhood and an almost absolute democracy." The church, "in the first ages of its history, while on the one hand it was a great and living faith, so on the other hand it was a vast and organized brotherhood. And, being a brotherhood, it was a democracy."

To write the history of Congregationalism, therefore, for this or for any city is more than merely to give dates of formation of the churches bearing its distinctive name, with their numbers and membership. It is the rather to analyze the principles and elements from which those churches spring and which they exemplify. It is to seek the original efforts and influence of the constitutive principle of Congregationalism and then of the system as it has developed and produced results. If we follow the history of Congregationalism in this city as a development of Christianity, under God's providence and by His Spirit, the local history of development during the present century is in outline this:

In 1811 Stephen Hempstead and family, Congregationalists from New London, Connecticut, followed two sons who had come a few years earlier to Missouri, and finally settled at Bellefontaine. Appalled by the religious destitution, and missing church privileges and wishing for them, he wrote to Dr. Channing, of Boston, doubtless with the idea that that was a source of wealth and benevolence, appealing for a minister, and saying that he thought a thousand families at least had already come into Missouri with religious preferences. The division between the evangelical Congregationalists and the Unitarians had not then openly developed, and was not publicly acknowledged till some years later, when Dr. Channing led off in the separation. No answer seems to have come to Mr. Hempstead's request to Dr. Channing. Had a favorable response come it is impossible to say what would have been the effect on those who finally became Unitarians in Boston and vicinity, especially if their great leader, in person or by proxy, in heeding the call from this then far West, had led his wealthy followers into a great home missionary movement thitherward. But that was not destined to be. The rupture between the two orders had not taken place; moreover, there were other movements on foot. The Congregationalists had formed their Home Missionary Society in Massachusetts in 1799, but their efforts were chiefly directed to Maine, Vermont and New York, to which emigration from Massachusetts then chiefly flowed, as Maine was then a part of Massachusetts, Vermont was a new State, and Massachusetts had obtained a large portion of land in Western New York, on account of a grant in its original charter. This was one fact. There was also another, and that was a controversy between the orthodox and evangelical movement of Congregationalism, especially toward Foreign Missions, and Unitarianism, and this was absorbing attention.

Then, too, the Connecticut Home Missionary Society, organized in 1798, had its attention specially called to its own people settling in Northeastern Ohio on the lands reserved to that State when it surrendered to the United States Government its chartered claims to the lands running west in its own latitude, and for that reason called "The Western Reserve," and sent missionaries early to them and further west to the then Territory of Michigan and other parts of the Northwest Territory, now numerous and great, populous States of the interior of our country.

But what called direct attention to St. Louis was the following: The Rev. Samuel J. Mills, failing to be sent as a foreign missionary, received commission from that society—the Connecticut Home Missionary Society—to explore west and south, and in 1812 came down the Ohio, crossed Southern Illinois, but was warned that it was not quite safe to come as a Protestant missionary to St. Louis, and so went south to Memphis and New Orleans and formed the first Presbyterian Church in those cities. His report kindled great interest in Connecticut and Massachusetts regarding this portion of our country. Mr. Mills also was so interested he came again in 1814, and this time visited St. Louis, preaching in Mr. Hempstead's house, distributed Bibles and raised $300 for Bible work. This was one of the causes underlying the origin of the American Bible Society, in 1816, as a national society. Some have thought this preaching by Mr. Mills the first Protestant preaching in St. Louis, but this can hardly be true, for there is evidence that a Baptist minister had preached once before and Methodist circuit riders years before, although they did it in defiance of the local laws of the Spanish and French authorities in this town, forbidding any but Catholic settlers to

come. These preachers, disregarding those local laws against Protestant preaching, crossed after dark from Illinois, held services in the night and returned before morning. There is also this to be said, this preaching was not perhaps within the bounds of the present city of St. Louis, but at other places in the State; for the first Methodist Church in the city was not formed till 1820. A few others in the State were formed earlier. Mr. Mills' work, as we have seen, was only transient and preparatory; he gave himself up subsequently to the foreign missionary work. But the first permanent effort in church organization was made by Rev. Salmon Giddings, from Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Giddings was graduated from Williams College, 1811; Andover Theological, 1814; ordained under commission by the Connecticut Home Missionary Society in the Congregational Church, Hartford, December, 1815; journeyed on horseback and reached St. Louis April 6, 1816, where he found no Protestant Church and could not succeed in organizing one till November 15, 1817, when nine members united in forming the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis: five of these were Congregationalists—Mr. Hempstead and family and connections. This organization was named Presbyterian doubtless because it was thought such a form of church government better fitted to gather in those who came from the Southern States and from Pennsylvania, where that denomination prevailed. Thus the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches began the work in St. Louis and were united in the home work. Those great bodies of Christian workers were united for years in the foreign work—down, in fact, to 1870. Indeed, the A. B. C. F. M., to-day the largest organization in the Congregational Church, has still a prominent Presbyterian for its vice-president. We refer to D. Willis James, of New York; and his father-in-law, W. E. Dodge, occupied before him the same position. So closely related have the two great bodies East and West been, and so close they still are, that many Presbyterian members and churches still contribute to the A. B. C. F. M. In his work Rev. Mr. Giddings also organized nine churches in Missouri and eight in Illinois—all Presbyterian—and led several ministers to come from New England as home missionaries, and he and they were all the time supported by the Connecticut and Massachusetts Home Missionary Societies, till the formation of the American Home Missionary Society in 1826, when that society assumed their support and the State societies became auxiliary to it. That grand society did an immense work in all this portion of our country, but to recount it, or even to follow up all its work in St. Louis and vicinity, would be beyond the province of this review. We may truly say that as the Missouri and Mississippi mingle their waters in one river, so the waters of the stream of Congregationalism and Presbyterianism were mingled in the great river of salvation, which has continued to flow in our city for more than three-quarters of a century. But we can notice only a few of the many facts of this earlier history. For example, Rev. Artemas Bullard, the most prominent pastor of the First Presbyterian Church from 1838 to 1855—called "the second founder in the seventy-fifth anniversary"—was a Congregationalist from Worcester County, Massachusetts, and went back to that State and collected large sums from the Congregationalists for a Presbyterian College at Webster and for other church purposes, as also did others. In 1845 he led ten ministers from New England Congregational Churches, five of them from Andover Seminary, to come to Missouri and aid in building up Presbyterian Churches. Several pastors of various Presbyterian Churches in this city owed their education and early religious training and their membership to Congregational Churches. Congregationalism and Presbyterianism, therefore, were combined in the early preaching of the gospel and the formation of Protestant Churches—and Congregationalism could do it, or thought it could do it, for it was behind and builded church and State and college in New England. It had its Harvard, its Yale, its Dartmouth, and subsequently its Amherst and its Williams to train its men.

But why was no Congregational Church formed in St. Louis during all its early years of growth from about 2,000 inhabitants, when Mr. Giddings came, to nearly or quite 100,000 in 1852? Almost all other denominations had churches, and the Presbyterians had formed some seven of various kinds before any efficient attempt was made to gather a regular Congregational organization. Various causes combined in this delay in the progress of Congregationalism in our city,

some general and some local. In the first place, as we have already said, the Congregationalists had largely pre-empted New England with their heritage of strong churches and colleges, and the questions that were pressing the body in the East either became too absorbing or the denomination did not consider enough the beauty and fitness of its own democratic form of government for new and growing States, and indeed many Congregationalists thought a more centralized form of church government was better adapted for the new country, and did not at the time realize what afterward became so plain until they had given away hundreds and thousands of organizations. There is a second reason in the fact that, while Congregationalism has never been anything other than a vigorous system, it has always been overgenerous; or, in other words, more eager to propagate and support what Dr. Ross has so aptly called the church kingdom rather than a denomination. A spirit of liberality has always pervaded the Congregational Church. It has contributed a very large share "to found institutions of learning East and West, and to carry on missionary work at home and abroad." This is to its credit rather than otherwise. So that whatever loss it may have sustained has not been due to the lack of vitality, but to the disregard of so-called denomination and the appropriation of its fruits by others.

There is another reason for the delay in the progress of the denomination in the plan of union between the Congregationalists of Connecticut and the Presbyterians, adopted in 1801, by which they agreed not to form rival churches where one would answer all the needs of smaller communities, intended for good. This actually operated to the prevention of the free progress of our churches all through portions of the country. The difference between the two has been well thus put: To Congregationalists evangelism was everything, the propagation of a polity nothing. With Presbyterians the former was to be done, but the latter was not to be left undone. Each preferred his own system. The Presbyterian took care of his; the Congregationalist left his to take care of itself. Hence, under the plan of union, it became the chief privilege of Congregational missionaries to build up Presbyterianism in the West. Where Congregationalism was thoroughly established and united and working definitely it grew stronger and stronger, as in New England; but in newer portions of the country, first in the middle States and then throughout the West and Southwest, where Congregationalism was in a formative and dependent state, Presbyterianism, with its more concentrated government, easily gained the supremacy and held it firmly. As has well been said, however, "If Presbyterianism has secured any part of our birthright it is because we have surrendered it; the fault was not that they loved their polity too well, but that we did not love ours enough." Thus it came about in regard to the work carried on by the American Home Missionary Society that, though "most of the means and the men for this work were furnished by Congregationalism, every church organized by the missionaries for an average of some twenty years was Presbyterian." It was magnificent generosity, but was not good denominationalism. There was also a tendency among the early Congregationalists of Connecticut toward more authority over individual churches than in Massachusetts and other New England States. The consociation, which was a "middle way between Presbyterianism and Congregationalism," as compared with the association and conference was more potent in Connecticut during periods of early history than in other parts of New England. This Presbyterianized form of Congregationalism had for a time its influence in the Connecticut Home Missionary Society, which was more or less a center of power, as we have already seen, for the propagation of the gospel in the West and Southwest. Then Presbyterians were a more compact body. Ministers, also, often thought their position more secure, authoritative and permanent under the Presbyterian system than in popular Congregationalism.

The American Home Missionary Society, too, was originally formed by union of the denominations with a view to prevent rivalries in forming churches in newly settled places; but in 1837-8 the division in the Presbyterian Church occurred and the Old School repudiated the plan of union and formed their own boards of mission, leaving the New School to appeal to the Congregationalists to continue to support them and their churches as they were most in accord with the prevalent New England theology. Some trials, as

of Lyman Beecher and Albert Barnes, intensified this appeal for co-operation, and Lane Theological Seminary and several colleges became New School Presbyterian, yet were largely supported by Congregationalists on this ground, while they ought to have been or distinctively to have remained Congregational. Union Seminary, New York, later was supposed to be formed on that kind of union and drew its professors from New England, but required them to pledge themselves to support the Presbyterian Church, and students followed them without noticing or knowing that pledge.

Here in St. Louis Congregationalists coming from New England were thus drawn into the New School churches as agreeing with the doctrines they had heard preached in New England, and the conservative, high-Calvinists were induced to attend and support the old-school church for its orthodoxy, and thus both classes found homes in the Presbyterian Church instead of earlier forming Congregational. It was much easier, also, and more attractive in coming to a city as strangers to go into a church well organized and ministered to, with fine building and all conveniences, than to organize a new church even of their own choice. Business alliances and dependencies also added to these inducements. Then, too, the first church in St. Louis claiming the Congregational name and Congregational polity was Unitarian in doctrine. It was formed in 1835, built a fine edifice, had an attractive and highly educated pastor, drew to itself Eastern people who desired intellectual and refining attractions, such as they had been accustomed to, though the doctrines were not quite what they had heard in the true Congregational Churches of New England; and this produced a popular prejudice against the name Congregationalists on the part of those who did not know the distinction between the evangelical Congregationalists and the Unitarians. This prejudice was fostered by some even who ought to have known better, and yet who charged in public that the Congregationalists were not only not evangelical, but were even erratic and fanatical, when as a matter of fact the Congregational preachers and church members from the Congregational Church East were forming the bone and sinew of the earliest Protestant Christian life of St. Louis. This also pertained quite extensively to the whole West.

But for the reasons assigned, and perhaps others not spoken of, it came to be a fact that Congregationalism was slow in forming churches in the West generally; especially was this true in Missouri and the Southwest; for, let us note, there were in Illinois nearly 100 churches, in Iowa over fifty, in Wisconsin fifty, in Minnesota five ministering missionaries with a few churches, in Oregon two missionaries and a few churches, in newly admitted California five, before any were started in St. Louis. No doubt also the institution of slavery and the popular sentiments connected with it held this State and this city against any church distinctively anti-slavery, especially against a denomination largely Northern and "Yankee." The murder of Lovejoy, son of a Congregational minister, in Alton, after he and his printing press and paper had been suppressed in St. Louis; the driving out of Missouri of Rev. David Nelson, who wrote "The Shining Shore," suggested in the hour of danger by the lights across the Mississippi River; the driving away at night of the first pastor at Kidder, and other historical incidents, are illustrations of this feeling, and were warnings against certain movements in favor of more freedom and a church that preached equal rights and privileges for all men before the law. This troubled the Home Missionary Society severely and made a divided sentiment among its supporters and led eventually to its withdrawing aid from churches where members held slaves, and finally was the occasion of alienation of some from the society. Congregationalists had always found difficulty in the South from this cause ever since its first ministers were driven out of Virginia and its few churches in the other Southern States were isolated. It was for these reasons a matter of latitude and longitude that our churches were late in starting in St. Louis.

But how came Congregationalism to start at all here? The reason was this: Under the providence of God the time came at last for the assertion of religious freedom. Like many other steps of progress in the development of the history of the world, or "in the evolution of society," this was part of a great movement, and God had His agents for the work. The plan of union between Congregationalists and Presbyterians had become

irksome to many Presbyterians, for it infused into their churches more ideas of religious freedom and popular choice than their system was fitted for. Moreover, the Presbyterian Church had become divided, not only on the plan of union, but also on some doctrinal points; and so the Congregationalists, who had yielded up in the union some two thousand churches in various parts of our country, began to awaken anew to the scriptural and historical strength of their position. Their growing power in New England encouraged them to trust elsewhere the solid, simple, stable scriptural polity of their church, both as an evangelizing and organizing agency, and the renaissance of Congregationalism had begun. A new era had begun for the denomination in New York, in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania, and under pioneers like Rev. Mr. Pierce in Michigan and in Ohio, where especially the introduction of the "State Conference" introduced an era of unity and progress. The Presbyterian Church itself, by its withdrawal from Congregationalism, sometimes on theological and sometimes on political grounds, also tended to promote Congregational independency. For example, "the excision of forty-two members of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago in 1851 because of their attitude toward a pro-slavery General Assembly led to the formation of the First Congregational Church of that city and to the recreation of the denomination throughout the State." In Wisconsin, also, the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention organized in 1840 a "plan of union with modern improvements." This was operated in good faith for a while and with harmony; but the Presbyterian Church withdrew and left the convention to the Congregationalists, who, with their 200 churches and their Beloit College, "one of the best collegiate institutions in the West," founded in '47, and Ripon College, founded in '63, together with other institutions and organizations, are now making good proof of the power of their polity.

We note, too, this fact: In 1846 a convention met in Michigan City, Indiana, and called upon the Congregationalists of the whole land to declare their rights, stand by the principles and adhere to the doctrines and polity of the New England fathers. This gave confidence to churches in the West and in the East and brought Congregationalists to see the value of their system and the importance of sustaining it. This new movement in Congregationalism removed local prejudices, promoted enlargement, prepared the way for the convention in Albany in 1852, for the Congregational Union, which became the Church Building Society, and finally for the National Councils at Boston in 1865, Oberlin 1871, and which now meet triennially.

Congregational history west of the Mississippi belongs chiefly to what has been called "the period of renaissance." Home missionary labor began in Iowa in 1835; the American Board entered Minnesota in 1835 as a missionary field, but the American Home Missionary Society began work there in 1834. When the great struggle was impending between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties, in 1854, Kansas was entered by Congregationalism; but, strange to say, it had pushed its way through to the Pacific Coast as early as 1849. Oregon for men like Marcus Whitman was a foreign missionary field before it was a home missionary field. The heroic achievements and massacre of Dr. Whitman are known everywhere. The great West beyond the Mississippi Valley and beyond the Rocky Mountains—the great new West—felt the power of the Congregational Church in this new majesty of movement. The State of Missouri, and especially this city, could not entirely shut out this forward movement for greater religious freedom any more than it could bar out immigration from the Northeast. A church had been formed at Arcadia, but had ceased to exist by removal of its members. Into this city the movement came thus: The Third Presbyterian Church had Rev. Henry M. Field as pastor, and had received from him ideas of freedom and the free air which he and many of them had breathed in the East, at the home of his father, a minister at Stockbridge, Massachusetts; at Williams College and Yale Seminary. When he returned to New York and to a Congregational pastorate in Massachusetts they called Prof. T. M. Post from Jacksonville, Illinois, as pastor. He declined at first, but finally yielded to the solicitations of Dr. Reuben Knox, who went to Jacksonville to induce him to come. Others joined their requests with Dr. Knox, and Prof. Post consented to come for four years if he could be assured of the privilege of free expression of his opinions on slavery and other subjects. It was represented to

him that he would soften sectarian animosities. Dr. Post came to St. Louis; he was wise and judicious and his people loved him; but when his four years expired he returned to his loved Jacksonville. It is evident that Dr. Post's ministry changed the sentiment of that Third Presbyterian Church, and the greater portion of that church were not satisfied to remain longer under the bond in which they had been held. More than two-thirds majority voted to form a Congregational Church, bought out the other pew-holders and called Prof. Post to their pastorate. Their church building was on Sixth Street, near Franklin, then a desirable location for families. They completed arrangements in 1851. Several gentlemen of public spirit invited Dr. Post to explain to them the system of Congregationalism, which he did in a lecture January 11, 1852, defending it from Scripture, reason and history, and raising the question, "Do not her character and history and the number of her sons here demand that she should have at least one church here in the heart of this great American domain, of which she has been so primordial and mighty an architect?" As a result of all these influences the First Congregational Church of St. Louis was organized March 14, 1852, with twenty-five members. Here then the root, long and deeply growing, reached the surface as a visible shoot to grow into a wide-spreading tree, and henceforth we have definite data to guide us. At its origin this church had a Sunday-school of twenty-four teachers, 130 pupils. It first appeared in the Year Book of '56 with the Illinois Association as having 132 members. Prominent and powerful men in larger proportion than usual were early connected with the church and society, yet they had a hard struggle for years. Their location was rendered unfavorable by growth of business and other causes. With view to new location, $20,000 had been subscribed at starting, and in a comparatively few years they had purchased land on Locust and Tenth Streets for $13,000, built a chapel, and afterward a church costing $55,000, which was dedicated March 4, 1860. To see how these men struggled, note the fact that they had on their house of worship a heavy debt, on which they made at different times payments of greater or less sums, and finally in 1863 they discharged the whole debt by the payment of $40,000, $10,000 of which had been raised at one meeting.

First Church.

During these years of the life of the First Church the State and city were overshadowed by slavery. The excitement on the subject was intense; political animosities were fierce, ending in the great war which involved the whole country from 1861 to 1865; but the struggle was early concentrated in St. Louis, and these men of the First Church were in the midst of it. The name they chose, to prevent any confusion with the First Unitarian, was "The First Trinitarian Congregational Church." Its affinities were with the evangelical churches of all names, and its pastor ever maintained friendly relations with all churches and people, but for over fourteen years it stood ecclesiastically alone in the city, and most of that time alone in the State. For associational connection it belonged to the Southern Illinois Association, which met four times with it, till in 1865 eighteen churches had been gathered in Missouri, sufficient to form an association of their own. These organizations were chiefly in the northern portion of Missouri, nevertheless in April, 1866, the pastor joined this association of Congregational Churches in his own State and severed his connection with the Southern Illinois Association, to their mutual regret. The pastor and Church were interested in the progress of the denomination. In its first year of existence they sent $100 to the Albany Convention fund for aiding feeble churches in building houses of worship. That convention voted $3,000 to Missouri, but there were then no churches to require it. Dr. Post was the vice-president of the Congregational Union from its origin in 1853, attended and addressed its meeting in New York in 1854, wrote an account of the beginning of Congregationalism in Missouri for the first Year Book in 1854, and continued to be active in all the movements of the denomination through all the thirty years of his pastorate. The church was always liberal in giving to the various causes of benevolence, education and general good. They aided the college started in Kidder, which was supplanted by Drury, to which also they have given largely. They have also given to the Chicago Theological Seminary, to which Dr. Post lectured, and to many other causes. The time came for a new location. A chapel, originally for a Sunday-school, had been built on Delmar

Boulevard, near Grand Avenue. It had been first occupied in February, 1879. The growth of business, however, having driven those families that had worshiped in the first house from the locality, the church was eventually forced to sell that building down town and make a church home in the new location, two miles west. But Dr. Post had grown in years, and, feeling unable to perform the extra duties involved in the charge, he resigned, but by his people who loved him was chosen pastor emeritus. This relation continued till his death, the last day of 1886. Rev. James E. Merrill came as pastor in 1882, had part in the building and dedication, in 1885, of the stately stone building in which they now worship, costing $103,000. Called to Portland, Maine, Mr. Merrill was dismissed November 18, 1889. Rev. J. H. George, D. D., was pastor from 1891 until a council released him July 26, 1897, to the regret of all, to accept an invitation to the Congregational College in Montreal, Canada. In forty-five years the church had had but three pastors, and all of them able men.

Thus far we have followed the single trunk, the only church for fourteen years of our faith and polity in St. Louis; but in 1866 two vigorous branches grew out of that trunk. It was necessary that the parent trunk attain considerable strength, else the branches would have been too slender, or would have enfeebled the parent. We now come to those flourishing branches. In following the first enterprise in church extension we find that a thriving community had sprung up at Webster Groves desiring a church convenient and congenial in their own place. A sister denomination was asked to start a church, but declined lest it should weaken another of their order some distance away. Then the Congregationalists met the need, organized a church January 31, 1866, consisting of ten from the First Church, some of their best, and afterward others from other denominations. This little band erected a substantial building of stone in 1870, since enlarged with more rooms. This has been a noble, active, generous body of Christian workers. Its pulpit has been filled by Revs. H. M. Grant, '66; J. Cruikshank, '71; R. M. Sargent, '75, some months; R. Kerr, L. S. Hand, '81; E. B. Burrows, '83; J. W. Sutherland, D. D., '89; C. L. Kloss, '98.

The second epoch in church extension came on this wise: The First Church had maintained a Sunday-school since 1853, the year after its own formation, in what was then the western portion of the city. The school was started by Rev. F. A. Armstrong in a house on Garrison Avenue and Morgan Street. It was supported about fourteen years by Mr. S. M. Edgell, who had erected a building for its use on Morgan Street, near Garrison Avenue. In the summer of 1866 it was proposed to organize a church as the natural development of the Sunday-school. This part of the city had become the central residence part, and was fast filling with families most congenial to Congregationalism. They were largely from the Eastern States, most wealthy and cultured, many of them religious, and ready to take up the responsibilities and duties and privileges of church life. Land was presented by Messrs. S. M. Edgell and James E. Kaime, on the corner of Washington and Ewing Avenues, a chapel was erected, and the church was organized at the house of Mr. Wm. Colcord, December 5, 1866, recognized by council December 22d and 23d, and the building dedicated to the worship of God. The church took its name, Pilgrim, from the Sunday-school and in memory of the Pilgrim Fathers, on the anniversary of whose landing at Plymouth the church was recognized by council and the house of worship dedicated. Forty-five members organized, thirty-six of whom came by letter from the First. Others were rapidly added till Pilgrim became the largest Congregational Church in this part of our country. It had a most favorable location in a rapidly growing community, easily accessible from all directions; its members were able in every department, liberal and consecrated workers. The organization, especially when established under the ministry of Dr. Goodell, was full of enthusiasm and hope; the kings of business brought their gold and silver into it, and it concentrated in itself a great power for benevolence in the city and State and whole Southwest. Pilgrim's days were also marked by the laying of the cornerstone for the main edifice, December 21, 1867, and the building was dedicated December 22, 1872; the brick chapel was rebuilt with a stone front and an added story in 1873; the spire was finished in 1876, and the chime of bells, the gift of Dr. R. W. Oliphant, of the First Church, were

Pilgrim Church.

put in the belfry in December, and the clock in the tower was the gift of Mrs. E. F. Goodell in honor of her father, Governor E. Fairbanks, of Vermont. Other improvements were added and debts paid up at various dates, making the cost of the building $156,973. The pastors have been, Rev. John Monteith, Jr., November 1, 1866, to March 15, 1869; Rev. W. Carlos Martin, June 24, 1869, to September 1, 1871; Rev. H. C. Hayden, for some months; Rev. C. L. Goodell, D. D., November 27, 1872, installed June 5, 1873, died February 1, 1886; Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., September 23, 1886, installed October 28, 1886, dismissed March 20, 1893; Rev. M. Burnham, D. D., June 4, 1894. The grand work of this great church goes on. Since its organization in 1866, to the annual report at the beginning of 1898, it has received into its membership by letter 1,132, and on profession of faith 1,134; it has raised for church building and its own current expenses nearly a half million dollars, and for benevolences a half million or more. It included at its last annual report nearly one-fourth of the entire Congregational membership in the city—850 out of some 3,600—and it continues in its work; and, though a change in the center of the residence district has occurred, and other churches have grown up, the population within its reach, in the locality and by the increasing electric car lines, is greater than ever before.

But Pilgrim Church remained not long alone, for in 1869 two branches grew out to the northwest.

Third Church.

December 22, 1867, the young people of Pilgrim Church started a mission Sabbath-school on Grand Avenue and Lucky Street. The next year a chapel was built on Boston Street, near Grand, dedicated June 13, 1869. March 15, 1869, the Mayflower Church, of eighty-one members, was organized, with Rev. John Monteith, Jr., as pastor, followed by Revs. E. P. Powell, 1871; W. S. Peterson, 1874, under whom the church reported itself "independent," i. e., not belonging to the association. Rev. Wm. Twining, a member of the church, supplied for some months. Rev. Theodore Clifton came in 1875; Wm. C. Stiles, 1884; George H. Grannis, 1886, and W. W. Willard, 1893. Having moved their building for better location to Francis Street, in 1877, December 19th they rededicated it and adopted the Fair Ground mission. Finding their location not attractive, in 1882 they purchased for $12,000 a very fine corner of Grand and Page Avenues, with a house for a parsonage on one side, they moved again, and afterward erected a brick chapel on Grand Avenue, and for a time increased and prospered greatly. Their membership reached 242, and Sunday-school 578, families 165, benevolences $479. But the population of the vicinity changed, many of their own families removed to a distance, a debt encumbered their fine property, and in the summer of 1895 they sold their property to a German church from downtown for $35,000, which enabled them to pay their indebtedness and carry about $22,000 to a union enterprise with Aubert Place Church. They reported a membership then of 185; families, 125; Sunday-school, 220; benevolences, $456. They had maintained through varied changes a church life for over twenty-six years; had received many members, and seen numerous conversions and confessions of faith in Christ. Rev. Harry C. Vrooman is the present pastor of the new union organization, which has adopted the name of "The Fountain Park Church."

Plymouth Church.

Again a mission Sunday-school was started in what was called Ellegardville, then an outlying northwestern suburb of St. Louis, and Rev. W. Porteus, city missionary, sought help for it. Mr. Wm. Colcord, of Pilgrim, took hold of the enterprise in 1868, devoting to it about six years in time and $3,000, it was estimated, in money. Land was given and a building erected on Belle Glade Avenue, many contributing for this, Pilgrim Church giving $950; the Congregational Union, $1,770, at two different times; and a church of eleven members, with seventy-five in the Sunday-school, was organized July 31, 1869, over which Rev. W. H. Warren was pastor. He was followed by Revs. W. Perkins, 1873; W. B. Millard, 1874; John E. Wheeler, 1875; James H. Harwood, 1877; James A. Adams, 1880; Charles R. Hyde, 1886; Allen Hastings, 1891, and J. Scott Carr, 1895. The church has kept on, having its varied struggles and victories, sometimes sustaining Sunday-schools in its vicinity and mission services at other points besides its regular work in its own home. The population around it grew rapidly for some time, a population chiefly of Americans; then other

nationalities came into the locality. The membership of the church rose to 205; the Sunday-school nominally to 540, which probably included mission work; the benevolences to $256. Several other churches of different denominations have been formed near it, yet the church maintains its position. In 1889 it had paid back to the Church Building Society $56 of the $1,770 it had received from them. This church has a field of some promise immediately about it and increasing opportunities to the north.

After these two churches were started, in 1869, there was a delay before beginning any more, and during that delay the churches already planted were growing in their own lines of work and membership. Not until 1875 have we record of a new work. What was called The Southern Mission Church was reported that year in the Year Book (Congregational), with eighty-five members and a very large Sunday-school; but no pastor's name was given; no further account of the church is found. Whether the enterprise was merged in some other enterprise is not recorded.

Swedish Church.

The Swedish Church was adopted in 1879, not reported in the Year Book till 1886, when it had forty members: Rev. Gustavus Holmquist, pastor, beginning in 1885; Solomon Arnquist. 1891; Andrew G. Johnson, 1894; followed by N. J. Lind, ordained pastor November 4, 1897, by a council. Having paid rent for a hall on Locust and Eleventh Streets, in 1892 its liberal members, led by Mr. Johansen, purchased land on Hickory and Armstrong Streets, and by the aid of the City Missionary Society its good brick edifice, with church rooms above and two dwellings below, was erected, dedicated December 20, 1894. This church among the people of Gustavus Adolphus deserves the sympathy of all.

In 1881 we find the next outbranching of our tree, and then on both sides, north and south.

Compton Hill Church.

In 1880 an appeal for help came to Pilgrim Church at its prayer meeting from some who had been trying in vain to make a Sunday-school and Presbyterian Church live on High, or Twenty-third and Clark Streets; and earnest and liberal members took hold of the enterprise as a Sabbath-school. At the solicitation of Rev. Dr. Goodell, Rev. George C. Adams, of Alton, Illinois, came as pastor, and in July, 1881, a church was organized with thirty-seven members, as the "Fifth Congregational," and Rev. Mr. Adams was installed October 11th of that year. The property was purchased and salary guaranteed by pastor and members of Pilgrim Church, and the Fifth Congregational Church soon came to self-support, and soon began talking about removal to a better locality, for by 1887 a change had come over the vicinity by progress of business, and a more promising field opened south of the railroads, not well supplied with churches and rapidly growing with families, giving prospect eventually of a much stronger church in that vicinity. Therefore, under lead of their pastor, they sold their property and bought a lot, and by help of Pilgrim Church built a chapel at the corner of Lafayette and Compton Avenues, and took the name of Compton Hill Congregational Church, retaining the date of their organization in 1881. Their beautiful and convenient edifice was completed in 1894, and their increasing congregations, Sunday-school and varied societies have responded to the attractive privileges. Rev. Dr. Adams, after fifteen years of remarkably strong and successful work, yielded to an urgent call from the First Congregational Church in San Francisco, and was dismissed October 22, 1896, to go to his new charge. He had greatly endeared himself to his people, to the denomination and to the city. Rev. Dan'l M. Fisk, D. D., was called from the First Church, Toledo, Ohio, and was welcomed with enthusiasm early in 1897. Some conveniences were added to their house of worship for the meeting with them that year of the General Association of Missouri, and the work began auspiciously with a new pastor. Compton Hill Congregational Church occupies a good position, and is at the center of a large and growing population.

Hyde Park Church.

Also in 1881 another enterprise was begun. A chapel built by the Presbyterians for a work that had been given up was purchased, moved, finished and dedicated July 10th, and a church was organized July 25th of that year with twenty-one members, taking its name from the adjoining park as the "Hyde Park Congregational Church." Rev. A. K. Wray was first pastor, 1882; he was followed by Robt. M. Higgins, 1887; Wm.

M. Jones, Ph. D., 1891, who still remains. The first church edifice was built of wood; it was sold in 1894, and a fine brick building, commenced immediately, was in process of building when financial difficulties prevented its completion. With noble faith and liberal efforts, the Hyde Park people persevered in finishing the commodious first story. They have received an appropriation from the Congregational Church Building Society sufficient to remove embarrassments and give into their possession a fine building in an important district; and, although the building is not yet complete, its future is secured. Their Sabbath-school is one of the largest in the city. It has 450 members, and averages 290 in attendance.

Memorial Church. Again, a Sunday-school had been started in a neighborhood where little religious interest was found, in Cheltenham, then a suburb, by Mr. Hobart Brinsmade and Mr. A. W. Benedict, and this led to a church of twenty-six members, organized August 20, 1882, which, after the death of Dr. Goodell. was named "Memorial Church," in honor of his memory. Its pastors have been, Revs. Charles W. Drake, 1882; Horace B. Knight, 1884; Francis C. Woodward, 1886; Elias F. Swab, 1888; Henry Tudor, 1890; Edward Eells, 1891; Christopher H. Bente, 1892 to 1896, a longer pastorate than any preceding. He was followed in 1897 by Frank Foster. This is both a needy and a growing field, including in its area a large manufacturing population and a residence section south of Forest Park.

Thus in two years three churches were added to the number already existing.

Union Church. Again, in the onward movement, a mission Sunday-school with preaching services had been begun, and was sustained by Mr. S. B. Kellogg, at Third and Biddle Streets, and here "Union Church" was organized in 1883, removing several times, till, in 1890, it found an abiding place on Tenth Street, near Cass Avenue, in a brick building erected by the City Missionary Society, on a lot purchased for it. The church, with two dwellings on the same lot, are valued at $16,000. The pastors have been, Revs. Edmund R. Colman, 1885; David Q. Travis (Lic), 1886; Dana W. Bartlett, 1887; Wm. D. Jones, 1891; Harry L. Forbes, 1893; S. T. McKinney, 1897, with occasional preaching by others. This is the most easterly and strictly down-town of our churches, in a densely settled section. It is earnestly working, although amid embarrassments, and doing strictly missionary work.

The Olive Branch Church likewise resulted from a Sabbath-school on the south side, in a neglected neighborhood, conducted by Mr. H. Brinsmade and others. For a time the Sabbath-school numbered several hundred members. The church was organized in 1884. A chapel, by liberal gifts, had been built on Sidney Street, and it was dedicated May 26, 1885. It was dedicated with a debt, but that debt was afterward paid and a subsequent enlargement of the chapel made. The first pastor was Rev. Edmund T. Colman, followed by Rev. Irl R. Hicks, 1885; John B. Johnston, 1888; Charles A. Wight, 1890; Edgar H. Libby, 1893, who ministered here until May, 1898, working faithfully among a great population of varied nationalities.

Thus two churches were added in two years in the down-town districts at long distances from each other.

The year 1885 was marked by the addition of two other churches in the northern portion of the city, different in language, and hence both much needed.

The first German Congregational Church was organized June 25, 1885. For its use a small building was erected on Garfield and Spring Avenues. This building was completed early in 1886, and did well for a time; later on, and for greater needs, a fine church was erected in 1897, and dedicated December 12th of that year. Marcellus Herberg commenced work in this new organization as pastor in 1885; George Horst, in 1887. Mr. Horst died by injury from a runaway horse in 1894, August 7th. Martin Krey, the present pastor, was installed February 7, 1895. For the purchase of land and the original building $3,679 was obtained from the Congregational Union; Pilgrim Church reports $1,050 given; probably this was reckoned in the aid through the Union. The present church was erected by subscriptions from members and friends. It has a useful work before it, and strongly appeals to us as the only distinctive representative of our denomination among the German population in the city, although many of the Germans, it is true, are in our other English-speaking churches.

Again, a Sunday-school was commenced July 7, 1870, in a wooden chapel near the fair grounds, led by M. Trumbell, D. N. Brown and J. A. Parker, chiefly under the care of Pilgrim and Third Churches. In 1885 a commodious brick church, costing $5,347.60, was erected on Barrett and Thompson Avenues by liberal gifts—$3,000 of it given by Mrs. Goodell and presented to The Church of the Redeemer at its formation, and at the dedication of the house, October 19, 1885. Silas L. Smith, 1885; George M. Sanborne, 1887; George S. Ricker, 1889; Elmer E. Willey, 1890; Edward F. Wheeler, 1893, its present devoted pastor, have followed each other in succession. The church was aided in furnishing its chapel and in other expenses in 1885, Pilgrim Church giving $833.41; but of late years it has been self-supporting, a fact largely due to the unwearied efforts and the Christian self-denial of its pastor. It has a large Sunday-school, especially of young children, and is doing a great educational and missionary work in the midst of a large population. The possibilities of the church and school are far beyond their present enrolled membership.

Congregational City Missionary Society.

Now comes an epoch in Congregational work and church extension in St. Louis. Thus far the churches had been organized by persons desiring to form them, or as a result of the effort of individuals working in Sunday-schools, or by pastors and churches, especially Pilgrim Church and its pastors, aiding and bringing forward new enterprises, a method of procedure in which it is easy to see that the care of starting churches, or erecting buildings, or supporting pastors until self-support was reached, had rested on the unorganized liberality of churches and individual givers. True, the American Home Missionary Society had helped support the missionary pastors and the superintendents of that society, as, for example, in the case of Rev. E. B. Turner, with a residence at Hannibal, and Revs. West, Harwood and Doe, who resided in St. Louis, while they supervised the work of the whole State; and the Congregational Union had aided three churches and stood ready to help as facts of need were presented and churches grew. But there was need of more thorough organization among the now twelve Congregational Churches of the city to overlook the whole field, to explore destitute portions of our extending city, to determine the need for church extension and church building, to advise with and aid feeble churches, to take the oversight of buildings, of property, of funds raised for the work, by an organization and an agency nearer and more efficient than any established in New York, or managed by the New York society, could possibly be. Several mission churches had already been formed and more were in prospect from prospering mission Sunday-schools. To meet, therefore, the growing demand felt by all parties for a closer relation between the increasing needs and an efficient superintendency on the ground, the Congregational City Missionary Society was incorporated May 12, 1887. The organization of the society was brought about largely through the influence of Rev. Dr. Stimson, pastor of Pilgrim Church, and it has been an efficient agency in starting or counseling or aiding churches ever since, and it has stimulated and received liberal contributions from all, or nearly all, the churches of our order, and from many generous givers, though its means have never equaled its wants, and some of the most promising opportunities for church extension in the city have been lost through lack of funds to meet the pressing demands of the hour.

The first work of the city society was purchasing the building on Twenty-third and Clark Streets, abandoned by the Fifth Church when it moved to Compton Hill, and resuming services in it as a People's Tabernacle, under the care of Superintendent Rev. Wm. Johnson, who organized there a church in 1887 with eighty-six members, all joining by letter. He was followed by John M. P. Metcalf, 1888; John D. Nutting, 1890, and Rev. Mr. Johnson himself returning in 1893, where he has labored constantly since with success. The People's Tabernacle is surrounded by a numerous population, engaged in manufacturing, railroad work, etc. It stands with little or no competition from other churches, and is doing a great evangelistic work. While the building is old, the land on which it stands is valuable.

We come now to the Aubert Place Church, Aubert Place, in the central-western portion of the city. This church was organized in 1890 with twenty-five members, thirteen, chiefly from the First Church, by letter and twelve on confession. The Rev. E. E. Braith-

wait was ordained pastor in November, 1890. The first church, which they were assisted in building, was of wood; this in a few years proved inadequate, and they prepared for a larger and more costly stone and brick church with enthusiastic self-denial, moving the wooden structure to another portion of their lot. After removal the old structure was burned in January, 1895, with furniture, library and all its contents. This was, of course, a blow, but services were held in a German church until they could furnish the spacious basement of their new building, which they did, and moved into it in the spring. A proposition was made to unite with the Third Church, which union was brought about in the autumn of that same year, and their pastor, Rev. E. E. Braithwait, was dismissed September 19, 1895, after five years of faithful labor. After union the church took the name of "The Fountain Park Congregational Church," and has for its present pastor, as we have already noted under the Third Church, Rev. Harry C. Vrooman.

Again, in 1890, the Old Orchard Church, really a daughter of the Webster Groves Church, was organized. Its pastors have been, Revs. F. W. Burrows, 1891; A. I. Bradley, 1894, and F. W. Hemenway, 1897, who, with health impaired, has just resigned. After worshiping in a hall, it built a convenient church in 1898.

In 1891 two more new churches were organized, one in the northwest, and the other the southwest, part of the city, and they were well named Hope and Immanuel. A Sunday-school under varied auspices, chiefly those of Plymouth Church, had been carried on north of Easton Avenue, in the western border of the growing city, and the City Missionary Society took charge of the enterprise, erected a building, and April 26, 1891, organized a church of twenty-six members, with Rev. J. P. O'Brien in charge, who was installed by council June 25, 1891, and regretfully dismissed also by council May 26, 1898, after seven years of fruitful labor, to accept a call to Kansas City, Missouri, to take the place of Rev. C. L. Kloss in the Tabernacle Church. Hope Church has a large Sunday-school crowding its accommodations, and it appeals for a new and larger building, that it may come to full self-support. It is indeed a hopeful, promising field.

The organization of the Immanuel Church was as follows: A Sunday-school had been started in 1890, under charge of Deacon Isaac Green, of the Third Church, in the southwestern part of the city. Several pastors visited the field, saw the need and prospects, and as a result Immanuel Church, January 27, 1891, was formed to supply the wants of a growing community in Harlem Place and Lindenwood and vicinity. It occupied a building erected by the City Missionary Society for $1,500. The church had twenty-nine members, coming to join it from several denominations. Rev. J. P. O'Brien was pastor for a time, followed by Revs. Edgar L. Morse, 1892, and Wm. N. Bessey, 1894. Though the growth of that immediate community has not been as rapid as was expected, yet the church has done, and is doing, excellent work, and continues to increase. It has a good field almost entirely to itself and a loved pastor.

In 1890 the City Missionary Society, seeing that many families were moving into a central portion of the west end, not then supplied with churches, purchased a lot on Delmar and Newstead Avenues, and in 1891 erected a brick chapel upon it, which was dedicated December 6th of that year, and a Sunday-school was commenced the next Sabbath, Deacon H. Brinsmade being superintendent. Rev. J. L. Sewall was called by the City Missionary Society January 25, 1892, to take charge of the work, and remained till September 26, 1893. The church was organized April 28, 1892, and recognized by council June 3d of that year, with seventy-one members, forty-three coming by letter from Pilgrim Church, fifteen from other churches and thirteen on confession of faith in Christ. June 29, 1892, the church bought the property from the City Missionary Society, paying $8,925, assumed an encumbrance of $5,260, paid up all which had been expended on their field and declared self-support, becoming also liberal contributors to that and other societies, their contributions being the third in aggregate amounts given by any of our churches, and by far the largest in average per member of any church in this city and State. In December the church called Rev. C. S. Sargent, D. D., of Massachusetts, to their pastorate; he entered on his work in January, 1894, and was installed March 1st. Dr. Sargent has labored faithfully and successfully in this field, but the opportunity before the church has always been limited by the fact that its chapel

has not been sufficient to meet the demands of the field. This condition of things is more than ever emphasized at this time by the fact that Central Church is now surrounded by other churches, who have sold costly properties farther east and erected new buildings in the vicinity of, and surrounding, Central Church. And yet this church has an important strategic position for reaching desirable families, who would not attend any other of our churches. The numerous additions of late have been largely of persons from other places, many of them not formerly Congregationalists, and who would not be so now if this church were not where it is.

In Maplewood, just at the western limits of the city, a Sunday-school was formed under the care of the City Missionary Society, December 27, 1891, first, in a private house; it then moved to an unfinished shop in the neighborhood. In connection with this school also was formed a branch at Ellendale, near the other. The Ellendale enterprise failed; the other was very successful, so that a church of thirty-two members, formerly of eleven different denominations, was organized April 2, 1893, taking the name of the Congregational Church of the Covenant. This church was ministered to by Rev. A. L. Love, superintendent of the City Missionary Society, by whose efforts a neat church building with many conveniences was erected, costing in all about $6,000. It was dedicated March 13, 1896. Mr. Love's work, of course, was only temporary, and the church soon felt the need of a permanent pastor, and they called Rev. T. T. Holway, who was ordained pastor May 14th. The church is in a growing section, and has promise of substantial increase under its faithful young pastor. It has won to itself those who made efforts to organize another Christian Church near them, and thus proves itself a union church.

The year 1894 is memorable for the addition of two churches, as 1866, 1869, 1881, 1885 and 1891 had also been memorable years.

The first of these is what is now known as Reber Place Church. Some distance from any church in the southwestern section of the city a Sunday-school, under care of P. W. Allen and Lewis E. Snow, had been gathered, and sometimes worship had been held several years, near old Manchester Road, under the name of the Manchester Road Mission. After a revival, in which were many conversions, and in which George E Thomas, of Aubert Place, was a successful spiritual leader, there were gathered into a church eighty-three members, sixty-four on confession and nineteen by letter, February 25, 1894, the organization being called, from its locality, Reber Place Church. The City Missionary Society erected a building capable of use for a Sunday-school and Sabbath worship, but so made as to be available subsequently for residences. Rev. E. L. Morse, of Immanuel Church, had charge for a season, but as a special pastor was needed all the time, and both churches wished services at the same hour, a call was, therefore, extended to Rev. Firth Stringer, and he was installed June 22, 1894. His work has prospered; he has seen a good development in numbers in both the church and Sunday-school, and growth both in Christian work and in spirituality. The promise of increased financial ability also is good, and the members of the church are looking hopefully now toward a larger building on a more favorable lot.

The Bethlehem Bohemian Mission has been conducted since 1891 under the City Missionary Society by Rev. E. Wrbitzky and Miss Belcahm, visitor. The new mission absorbed what had been called Bethany Mission, commenced in 1888 to work, and with success, among the Bohemians. But the Bethany Mission was in a location not the best for that purpose. Its headquarters were in a hall; it was supported by the City Missionary Society, who paid for the hall, at considerable expense, and also for the work of the visitor, Miss Tilson. After four and a half years this seemed to be too expensive a method of conducting the Bohemian work, and the Bethany and the Bohemian Missions were united. March 20, 1894, a church of seventeen members was formed; the chapel of another church was hired for the Sunday-school and for worship, till, by a free lease of land and liberal gifts, a good brick church was erected on Allen Avenue and Thirteenth Streets, and dedicated, free of debt, May 16, 1897. The history of the building of this house is of the deepest interest, and the mission has a work for both Bohemians and Americans, especially for the young. The Sunday-school has two departments, one Bohemian and the other English.

The churches had now in forty-two years reached just a full score, but several were hav-

ing hard struggles financially on account of depression of business.

In 1895, as we have seen, the Third Church sold their buildings and desirable lot on Grand and Page Avenues for $35,000, paid debt of $13,000 and joined with Aubert Place Church, who had a capacious lot, good foundations and basement, in which they were worshiping, and with united resources finished an ample and convenient church for worship and all church uses. We have noted, too, that the union movement took the name of "Fountain Park Church," and they dedicated their house of worship November 29, 1896. But by this union the number of churches was reduced to nineteen, the total membership of the churches and Sunday-school members diminished; but the ability for giving and ease of support increased. The pastors of the two churches combined removed to other fields, and Rev. Harry C. Vrooman was installed over the united church, January 30, 1896. This field has a well-nigh unlimited opportunity.

The expenditures of the City Missionary Society had for several years exceeded its income, and though generous offerings were made by its friends and reduction of salaries were submitted to by its missionaries, and no new work in the city was permitted, yet its debts became so heavy that the dispensing with the services of a superintendent became unavoidable. Rev. A. L. Love, therefore, resigned his office in the autumn of 1896, after having built an edifice costing $900 at Valley Park, some twenty miles west of the city, for a Sunday-school in a needy community, and organized there in 1896 a church of six members, all by letter, with the expectation of more to join them. Thus the city work reached into the country by sending ministerial supplies. The superintendent, however, took charge of building and finishing the church for the Bohemians as his last work before leaving the city.

This brings us to our present condition and the summing up the growth of Congregationalism. In less than forty-six years—less than a single full ministry of one reaching ripe age—it has grown from one church of twenty-five members with 130 in Sunday-school, to nineteen churches with 3,590 (last year's report), all maintaining Sunday-schools with 4,387 attendants; all maintaining prayer meetings, ladies' societies of varied kinds, and various other forms of work for the kingdom of Christ. This is really a remarkable growth. Add to this facts like these—the total value of church property in 1895 was $461,000, with debts, $59,900, leaving value above encumbrances $401,100. Since that the Bohemian, costing about $7,500, and the German mission church buildings have been erected, and Fountain Park's attractive church, costing $26,000.

Again, there was raised for home expenses last year $80,393; the reported benevolences were $23,608. Average per member for both purposes, $26.18. The summing up is full of encouragement and power.

As to spiritual results, we can not estimate them. Such results as have come from the preaching of the gospel of Christ are incomparably better than gold, and the general influences in society are inestimably important, but they can not be counted or specified. Conversions with confession of Christ and additions to churches have been made every year in probably every church and under every true pastor. The years 1853, 1874 and 1880 were most marked as revival seasons, and also 1894 and 1896, in some of our churches; but every year has seen the Lord's work and manifested the Spirit's power. Another fact we may note also, namely this, there is no regularly organized church connected with the Congregational Association in this city that has failed thus far in all this history, and only the one union above spoken of has taken place. Several Sunday-schools and mission enterprises, which did not reach church estate, have failed, perhaps for that reason. Many churches in other parts of this State, of our own and of all other denominations, and multitudes in Illinois and other States near us, have failed from various causes, but none has yet failed here. This sheds light on prospects for permanence. It would be well if our churches should gain permanent funds, as we hope they may in time. Our ministry has been varied in ability, character, education, effectiveness, popularity, theological views and methods of work and preaching; but we can rejoice and be thankful for all the good done by the more than seventy pastors and acting pastors. A few have been of long duration in the ministry, as, for example:

Dr. Post, who was for thirty years active pastor and nearly five emeritus.

Very Truly Yours
Luther H. Gorr

Dr. George C. Adams, fifteen years.

Dr. Goodell, fourteen.

Theodore Clifton, nine.

Dr. J. G. Merrill, Dr. Sutherland, near the city, and Rev. J. P. O'Brien, seven years each.

Rev. W. M. Jones, Ph. D., is now in his seventh year.

Rev. E. F. Wheeler is in his sixth year.

St. Louis has been a healthy climate for ministers, and yet most of the pastorates have been short. Only a few pastors have died in their work. Dr. Goodell died February 1, 1886, of apoplexy, aged fifty-six. Dr. Post, emeritus, died December 31, 1886, of heart disease, aged seventy-six years and six months.

Rev. George Horst, of German Church, August 7, 1894, was killed by falling from a horse, at the age of thirty-two years.

Rev. Mr. Swift, preparing for organizing Olive Branch, died as a young pastor.

Our churches are now, relatively to each other, well located, no two crowding each other; all have distinct fields and work; all well manned and with prospects of good.

Other facts of interest which may appropriately be mentioned in connection with this sketch of Congregationalism are the following:

"The Year Book" was first published by the Congregational Union in 1854; the "Congregational Quarterly" commenced in 1859 and published the statistics of the denomination from 1860 to 1878, when the "Year Book" was resumed as a separate issue, and its statistics are of inestimable value and are open to the public.

The Congregational ministers of St. Louis and vicinity meet each Monday for mutual helpfulness and consultation. They also have part in the Evangelical Alliance of the various denominations.

Fellowship of the churches is promoted by occasional fellowship meetings; by councils called for advice, or for ordination, installation or dismission of ministers, whenever desired by any church; by the St. Louis Association of ministers and churches, which meets each April and October; by the Missouri State Association meeting, the last of April each year, and by the National Congregational Council meeting, once in three years.

The Congregational Club, formed in 1887, composed of ministers and members elected, holds five meetings each year.

Weekly papers have been published in the interest and for the mutual information of the churches, as "The Life," from 1887 to 1895, and "The Messenger," for six months in 1897—but are now suspended.

The churches contribute regularly to six great denominational boards and societies, and to many other benevolent organizations and needs as occasions call. Thus they have part in the progress of the kingdom of Christ, and the good of mankind in all the world, in addition to the local work and beneficial influence at home.

R. M. SARGENT.
M. BURNHAM.

Congressional Districts, St. Louis. By the apportionment of 1892, based on the United States census of 1890, the Eleventh and Twelfth Congressional Districts are wholly in the city of St. Louis. The Tenth District is composed of the Counties of St. Louis and Franklin, and Wards 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and all of Ward 23 except Precincts 128 and 129; population, 172,447. The Eleventh is composed of Wards 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, Precincts 81 and 82 of Ward 15, Wards 16, 18, Precinct 111 of Ward 20, Ward 22 except Precincts 118 and 119, Wards 24, 26 and 28 except Precinct 153; population, 187,802. The Twelfth Congressional District embraces Wards 1, 2, 3, 17, 19, 25 and 27, Ward 20 except Precinct 111; Precincts 118 and 119 of Ward 22, Precincts 128 and 129 of Ward 23, and Precinct 153 of Ward 28; population, 155,884.

Conn, Luther H., a veteran of the Civil War, and for thirty years a leader among men of affairs in St. Louis, was born March 14, 1842, at Burlington, Boone County, Kentucky. His parents were Dr. James V. and Mary E. Conn, strong and forceful characters who were active in church and educational work, and leading citizens of the community in which they lived. His paternal grandfather was Captain Jack Conn, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, who was a participant in the War of 1812, and who was accredited, by many of his contemporaries, with having killed the Indian chieftain, Tecumseh, at the battle of the Thames, although others have claimed that distinction for Colonel Richard M. John-

son, afterward Vice-president of the United States. Luther H. Conn was educated in part at Carrollton, Kentucky, in an old-time seminary numbered then among the leading educational institutions of the State. Later he pursued a special course of study under Professors Cloud and Magruder, the last named of whom, Major Magruder, was a graduate of West Point, and from whom he obtained a knowledge of military tactics, of which he soon afterward made practical use. He was still in school when the Civil War began, being then nineteen years of age. Fired with sympathy for the Southern cause and burning with military ardor, he left school and home very soon after the struggle began, and joined the Confederate Army as a private soldier. He was soon promoted to a captaincy and served in that capacity under the brave and dashing cavalry leader, General John H. Morgan, participating in all the thrilling and exciting experiences incident to the vigorous and effective campaigns of his renowned commander. In a hot engagement near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, he was wounded, and besides being shot through both legs, had his clothing perforated with bullets, escaping death by a seeming miracle. He was captured with General Morgan's command on the occasion of the celebrated raid into Ohio and Indiana, and for more than a year thereafter was held a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, Allegheny City, Point Lookout, Fort McHenry and Fort Delaware, being transferred from one prison to another in the order named. In the fall of 1864 he was returned to the Confederate service through an exchange of prisoners and participated in the subsequent campaign of 1864-5. On the surrender of General Lee and the evacuation of Richmond, his command was made the special escort of President Davis and the Confederate officials on their retreat into Georgia. After the final surrender and complete overthrow of the government at Washington, Georgia, in the spring of 1865, he returned to his old home in Kentucky, and addressed himself to the duties of civil life. The question as to what his vocation in life should be was one which he had not determined when he left school to don the uniform of a soldier, and it was still unsettled when he returned to civil pursuits. His education and the broadening experiences of his military career had fitted him admirably for professional life, but he preferred to turn his attention to business pursuits, and after a few months devoted to rest and recreation, he went to Arkansas and engaged in cotton planting. Not satisfied with this occupation, at the end of a year's experience, he came to St. Louis in 1867 and embarked in the real estate business as a member of the firm of Flournoy & Company. The style of this firm was later changed to Conn & McKee, and it quickly took rank among the leading firms of its kind in St. Louis. For more than twenty years it had a large and lucrative business in all the departments incident to real estate operations, its members being especially noted for their sagacity, thorough knowledge of realty values, honorable methods and the strict integrity of all their dealings. In addition to his real estate operations, Captain Conn has been connected with many important enterprises, semi-public in character, prominent among them being the construction of the West End Narrow Gauge Railway, the Jefferson Avenue Railway, the building of the Southern Hotel and Merchants' Exchange. In promoting the establishment and improvement of Forest Park, he was a moving spirit and feels justly proud of having been a participant in the movement which gave to St. Louis what is now and will always be one of the most beautiful parks in the world and the pride of the city. He is a lover of music and art, and enthusiastic over all field sports, has traveled extensively and spent considerable time in Europe and the Orient. He is now the owner of the historic "Grant Farm," the former home of General U. S. Grant, now in the suburbs of St. Louis. Here he resides much of his time and indulges his tastes for fine horses and cattle, and for rural sports and pastimes generally. The possession of the early homestead of the great soldier is something in which he very naturally takes great pride, and the American people, inclined to make of it a shrine like Mount Vernon, Monticello, or "The Hermitage," are to be congratulated upon its having fallen into the hands of one so appreciative of its historic associations as is Captain Conn. One of very few, and perhaps the only office which he ever held was that of commissioner of Lafayette Park, a position which he retained for many years, serving a part of the time as president of the board. During the administration of Governor Phelps he was offered a

police commissionership of St. Louis, but declined the office, as he has declined many other offers of official preferment. Politically he has affiliated with the Democratic party, but has taken no active part in politics. He is not a member of any church, but has been a liberal and helpful friend of church organizations in general. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Louise G. Gibson, eldest daughter of Sir Charles and Virginia Gibson. The only children born of their union were a son and daughter, of whom the daughter only survives She is now Mrs. Frank V. Hammar, of St. Louis, and as Miss Virginia May Conn was a reigning belle in St. Louis during her young womanhood.

Connolly, James, who has been identified with one of the great manufacturing industries of St. Louis for many years, was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 25, 1844, son of Michael and Margaret (O'Donnell) Connolly. His father was engaged in merchandising in a small way in Dublin, and his small means caused him to permit his son to accompany an elder sister to the United States when he was eight years old. They made their home first at Newport, Kentucky, and later at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the schools of the last named city James Connolly obtained a common school education. At fifteen years of age, he began serving an apprenticeship to the iron moulder's trade at the Niles Iron Works, of Cincinnati, which engaged, to a considerable extent in the building of gunboats during the Civil War. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States naval service as a common seaman, and was assigned to duty on the gun-boat Benton, Captain James Greer, Commander, of the Mississippi River Squadron. He was two years in the service of the government, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment came to St. Louis. Here he entered the employ of Messrs. Kingsland & Ferguson, as an iron moulder, but at the end of a year returned to Cincinnati, and again became connected with the Niles Iron Works. In the Cincinnati establishment, which was one of the most famous iron manufactories in the West, he had an experience of several years as a practical iron worker, and thoroughly familiarized himself with the various phases of the business. In 1868 he again came to St. Louis, and became an employe of what was then known as the Union Car Company, predecessor of the present Missouri Car & Foundry Company. Three years of faithful and intelligent work in this establishment gained for him promotion to the position of foreman, and two years' service in that capacity under the general superintendency of William J. Cochran, an accomplished mechanical engineer, fitted him to become Mr. Cochran's successor in 1873. As general superintendent of these works he has had entire charge of its operative department for twenty-four years, and to his mechanical skill, practical knowledge and executive ability has been due, in a large measure, the building up of one of those great institutions for the equipment of railroads for which St. Louis has become famous. In a city of manufacturing establishments the public knows only in a general way of the armies of men who find employment in the shops, and comprehends only in a vague way the magnitude of enterprises of this character, and hence it is not inappropriate to mention in this connection that the establishment which is operated under the supervision of Mr. Connolly employs, in all, five hundred men and turns out every day six hundred finished car-wheels. In dealing with the army of men working under his guidance and direction, and with the mechanical and business problems which have presented themselves to him for solution, Mr. Connolly has proven himself both a master workman and an accomplished man of affairs. He married, in 1869, Miss Maggie Daily, of Cincinnati.

Constitutional Conventions.—The convention which framed the first Constitution of Missouri was composed of forty-one members. They represented fifteen counties and met in St. Louis, June 20, 1820. David Barton, afterward chosen one of the first representatives of Missouri in the United States Senate, presided over the deliberations of the convention, which completed its labors and adjourned July 19, 1820. The sessions of that convention were held in a hotel located at the corner of Third and Vine Streets, then known as the "Mansion House" and called the "Denver House" at a later date. Composed of some of the ablest men who have figured in the history of Missouri, the convention did its work well, and drew up an instrument which continued to be the organic law of the State, without material alterations

until 1865, when important changes were necessitated by the results of the Civil War and the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It was not submitted to the people for ratification, but became operative upon its adoption by the convention.

A proposition to hold a State convention to frame a new Constitution was submitted to the people of Missouri at the general election of 1864, and carried by a majority of about twenty-nine thousand. Sixty-six delegates were chosen to that convention, and they assembled, to begin their deliberations, in Library Hall, St. Louis, January 6, 1865. The principal officers of that convention were Arnold Krekel, president; Charles D. Drake, vice-president, and Amos P. Foster, secretary, Charles D. Drake, then a member of the St. Louis bar and later a United States Senator, was the ruling spirit in the convention, and the instrument framed by that body has passed into history as the "Drake Constitution." While many of the provisions of the original Constitution of the State were retained in that adopted in 1865, it was, in effect, a new instrument, its more important provisions being those which emancipated the slaves, disfranchised those who had participated in or aided in the secession movement, required test oaths of loyalty in certain cases, and established an improved common school system. That Constitution was adopted by the convention April 8, 1865, and was submitted to the people for ratification, the provision disfranchising those who had been in any way identified with the secession cause being held to be retroactive and operating to disqualify such persons from voting on the adoption of the Constitution. It was ratified by the narrow margin of 1862 votes in a total of 95,479 votes cast, and the Governor's proclamation declared it in effect July 4, 1865.

Delegates to the third constitutional convention held in Missouri were chosen at an election which took place January 26, 1875. Sixty-eight delegates sat in that convention, and its sessions were held in Jefferson City, beginning May 5, 1875, and ending August 2d following. Waldo P. Johnson acted as president, and Nathaniel W. Watkins as vice-president of that convention. As a result of its deliberations the organic law of the State was thoroughly revised, and its work was ratified by the people by a majority of more than seventy-six thousand.

Constitutional Guards.—A famous Democratic campaign club organized in St. Louis in the Douglas interest in the presidential campaign of 1860. The club was handsomely uniformed, and its parades under the command of Colonel Thornton Grimsley were notable features of a memorable political campaign.

Construction Companies.—There are few agencies working in the interest of St. Louis that are more effective in their working, and make as little noise about it, as the construction companies. Thirty or forty years ago they were known only as contractors, but their field of action has become so extensive, and the work they do so varied and multiform, that the present name had to be invented. They do so many kinds of work that it were almost as easy to tell what they do not, as what they do. Their most important field, perhaps, is railroad building; after that comes bridge building, levee building, the erection of water-works, sewer construction, canal construction, excavation work, house building, street making, brick making and quarrying; and in all these matters the St. Louis companies are not only able to hold their own, in competition with those of other cities, but even to invade domains remote from their home center. In 1896 a St. Louis company not only had the daring to bid for a contract for paving streets with asphalt in New York City, but to bid low enough to secure it. It was a contract for about $300,000. Another St. Louis construction company, in 1898, secured the contract for a system of sewers and tunnels for draining the City of Mexico. It involves the building of sewers, the largest of which will be twelve by fourteen feet, and carrying the water under a mountain through a tunnel, twenty feet by twenty in size. The work which is being done for the Mexican government will cost $8,000,000, and require six years for its execution. The railroad work of our companies is performed chiefly in the newer States of the West and Southwest. One St. Louis company built the 'Frisco from Pacific into St. Louis, and built also sixty miles of the same road north of Red River. Another built a large part of the Santa Fe road; another built the Missouri, Kansas &

Texas road into Texas. One of the earliest St. Louis firms in the construction business did most of the work in Missouri on the North Missouri (now Wabash) Railroad, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and the Missouri Pacific; and this same firm even built a part of the great Pennsylvania Railroad. The water-works at Hannibal, Missouri, and those at Stillwater, Minnesota, were built by St. Louis companies, and levee building on the lower Mississippi and its tributaries is frequently performed by them. Bridge building, which is a department of construction, is beginning to include the work of erecting the tall and massive structures now finding favor in large cities. The steel and iron work, which constitutes a large part in these great structures, is executed by housesmiths—a special modern art, in which bolts, plates and angles are heated and adjusted on the scaffold—and, as it is a work which the bridge-building vocation deals in, also, it is natural that this department of construction should be inclined to take in house building. The construction business is so varied and has so much to do with materials that nearly all the large companies have their own quarries—granite quarries in Southeast Missouri, and limestone quarries in the vicinity of St. Louis; and some have their own brick-yards also. The new water-works of St. Louis involved some $2,000,000 of construction work, and the conduits built in 1897 and 1898, for the underground electric wires, involved $500,000. It is estimated that the construction companies of St. Louis execute in the city alone between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 worth of work a year.

Contemporary Club, The.—The Contemporary Club of St. Louis was organized in the winter of 1898. Its purpose was to bring as speakers to St. Louis well-known men and women from other cities, scholars, persons who have been prominent in public affairs or educational work of any kind, clergy, lawyers, statesmen, and teachers. It was designed that the club should be strictly undenominational in character, having no sectarian bias, but representing as far as possible all attitudes of mind and all classes of earnest people. It has been a "drawing together" of people holding different opinions, not with the expectation that they should in any way give up their standpoint or present affiliations, but that they should be willing to sympathetically listen to the thoughts of others with whom they might not agree.

The organization of the club is simple in character, with an executive committee of seven persons of both sexes, the chairman of which for the first year has been Mrs. W. E. Fischel. The membership is limited to two hundred and fifty persons. It includes the clergy, such as Rev. Wm. Short, of the Episcopal Church; Rev. D. M. Fiske and Rev. C. S. Sargent, of the Congregational Church; Rev. James W. Lee, of the Methodist Church; Rev. F. L. Hosmer and Rev. John Snyder, of the Unitarian Church; Rev. R. C. Cave, of the Non-Sectarian Church; the Hebrew Rabbis, Rev. Samuel Sale and Rev. Leon Harrison; and Rev. Father Brennan, of the Roman Catholic Church. There are well-known lawyers, such as General John W. Noble, Charles Nagel, F. N. Judson, General Shields, R. Graham Frost, G. A. Finkelnburg and James Blair; business men such as Geo. E. Leighton, O. L. Whitelaw, Geo. O. Carpenter, Elias Michael, Geo. D. Barnard, J. B. Case, Hamilton Daughaday; educators such as Professor Wm. Trelease, of Shaw's Garden; Professor E. H. Sears, Director of the Mary Institute; Professor F. Louis Soldan, Superintendent of the Public Schools; Mr. W. S. Chaplin, Chancellor of the Washington University; Miss F. M. Bacon, Principal of the Marquette School, and Mrs. L. D. Hildenbrandt, of the High School. In the list of membership are also included Dr. Wm. Taussig, Mr. Robert Moore, Mr. W. S. Curtis, Mr. F. M. Crunden, Dr. Thomas W. O'Reilly, Mr. W. A. Scudder, Judge A. M. Thayer and many other representative citizens. The limit of membership has about been reached at this date, and is about equally divided between the sexes, there being about the same number of ladies and gentlemen.

The plan of the meetings has been to hold informal dinner at half-past six, then to have an address by the guest of some topic of the day, and afterward discussion by those present. The first meeting in the spring of '98 was addressed by Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, with Mr. W. S. Chaplin as chairman for the evening. On this occasion the plan of organization was adopted. The next meeting a month later was addressed by President Schurmann, of Cornell University, his subject being "Some

Developments of Modern Religious Thought." The chairman for the evening was Rev. Wm. Short. The club resumed its sessions in the fall with an address by Honorable W. Dudley Foulk, of Indiana, on "The Expansion Policy of the United States," with Mr. Geo. E. Leighton in the chair, and with a discussion led by Mr. Leighton, F. N. Judson and I. H. Lionberger. In February of '99 the meeting was addressed by Bishop H. C. Potter, of New York, on "Some Civic Ideals." There is a new chairman for each meeting, chosen by the executive committee. The first annual meeting was held Tuesday evening, January 17, 1899.

The Contemporary Club bids fair to be a successful movement in St. Louis, and its plans have met with the most cordial response. Nothing of the kind had existed before in the city, that is serving to bring together people of many minds in a more friendly relationship on the principle that it was possible for them to break bread together and listen to each other's opinion without sacrificing any spirit of loyalty to the cause which they may represent.

W. L. SHELDON.

Conventions, National Party.—The first national political convention ever held west of the Mississippi River was the National Democratic Convention, which met in the hall of the Merchants' Exchange, June 27, 1876. Extraordinary prominence was given to this assemblage by the political condition of the country at the time, and the prospect of Democratic success in the campaign. All the great cities of the country were competitors for the honor of entertaining the convention, which was secured for St. Louis on the fifth ballot. The hall was tendered by the merchants, and funds for decorating it and for the bestowal and entertainment of the delegates were contributed by the citizens without stint. On the opening the spectacle of nearly 8,000 people on the floor and in the galleries, amidst a display of national and State colors, intermingled with elaborate floral ornamentation, was animated and inspiring. Honorable Augustus Schell, of New York, chairman of the national committee, called the convention to order and delivered a short address, and upon his motion Mr. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, was chosen to preside temporarily. Bishop Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, offered a prayer, when the temporary organization was completed by the appointment of F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, as secretary, and Captain Dan Able, of Missouri, as sergeant-at-arms. The usual committees were then announced, after which Miss Phoebe Couzins was granted permission to present a memorial of the Women's Suffrage Association, asking that the platform might contain a plank favoring the right of women to vote. At the evening session the organization committee reported the names of General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, president, with a list of vice-presidents and secretaries from each State and several reading secretaries, including N. M. Bell, of St. Louis. Captain Able was continued as sergeant-at-arms. At the afternoon session of the second day, Honorable William Dorsheimer, of New York, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the platform, written by Manton Marble, then editor of the "New York World." This document reaffirmed faith in the permanence of the Union and devotion to the Constitution with its amendments; supremacy of the civil over the military; separation of church and state; liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws; denounced the existing tariff, demanding that all customs house taxation should be only for revenue and calling for reform in public expenditures and the waste of public lands; condemned sectarian strife in respect to schools; appealed for reform of the civil service: closing with a demand for "change of system, a change of administration, a change of party that we may have a change of measures and of men." The report as presented denounced "the resumption clause of the act of 1875," and demanded its repeal. To this the members of the committee from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine and New York dissented, moving that it be stricken out. A minority report was made by the members of the committee from Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Iowa, West Virginia, Kansas and Missouri (Governor Hardin) moving an amendment to demand the repeal of the law to resume specie payments January 1, 1879. The first dissenting report denounced one clause only of the resumption act, leaving the rest to stand unobjected to and by implication approved, whereas the other demanded the repeal of the whole law. The debate that followed showed that the question involved was one between

"hard" and "soft" money. The vote was taken on whether the majority report should be amended by striking out any part of it and resulted, ayes, 219; noes, 519. Nominations being in order Mr. Whitely, of Delaware, presented the name of Thomas F. Bayard; Mr. Williams, of Indiana, that of Thomas A. Hendricks; Mr. Abbott, of New Jersey, that of Joel Parker; and Mr. Kernan, of New York, that of Samuel J. Tilden. There had been great opposition to the nomination of Mr. Tilden by the Tammany organization of New York, represented by John Kelly. This gentleman supported Hendricks, and, in a speech, vigorously opposed Tilden's nomination. William Allen, of Ohio, was proposed by Mr. Ewing, and General Hancock by Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania. Missouri offered the name of James O. Broadhead. Mr. Tilden was nominated on the second ballot. At the third days' session Thomas A. Hendricks was nominated for Vice-president, there being but a single ballot.

The Democratic National Convention of 1888 met at Exposition Hall, St. Louis, on June 5th, of that year, and was in session three days. Reception committees of citizens were appointed for all the delegations, and under the direction of National Committeeman John G. Prather, everything possible was done to entertain both delegates and visiting spectators. A grand civic and military parade, in which 4,000 people joined, took place on the evening of June 5th. Arches were thrown across several of the principal streets, which were illuminated with many thousand gas jets and vari-colored glass globes. The Convention Hall was draped with American flags and colors and festoons of evergreens, interspersed with countless incandescent electric bulbs, the coats-of-arms of the different States indicating the location of the several delegations. An immense crowd of people, including numerous political clubs with bands of music thronged the city. The convention was called to order by Chairman Barnum, of the national committee, and prayer was offered by Bishop J. C. Granberry, of St. Louis. Temporary organization was effected, with Stephen M. White, of California, chairman; F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, secretary; Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, sergeant-at-arms; and after the appointing of the working committee adjournment was taken till the following day. The permanent officers were Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, president; H. H. Ingersoll, of Tennessee, secretary, with a list of vice-presidents and secretaries from each of the States and territories. Mrs. E. A. Merriwether, of St. Louis, appeared on the platform with a number of other ladies, and made an appeal for equal rights for women in the affairs of the nation. Amidst the greatest enthusiasm Mr. Daniel Dougherty, of New York, placed in nomination Grover Cleveland for President of the United States. No other name was mentioned, and Mr. Cleveland was unanimously nominated for the office which he then held. At the opening session, June 7th, the platform was reported through Henry Watterson, of Kentucky. The resolutions pointed to the restoration during Mr. Cleveland's administration of 100,000,000 acres of lands reclaimed from corporations, to his prudent foreign policy, the exclusion of Chinese laborers, the reformation of the civil service and the position of the Democracy in regard to unnecessary taxation and to tariff reform. In a word, they made the administration of Mr. Cleveland the platform of the party in the election of 1888. The resolutions were adopted with practical unanimity. The roll was then called for nominations for Vice-president. Mr. Tarpey, of California, named Allen G. Thurman; Senator Vorhees, named Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana; T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, named John C. Black, of Illinois. Before the first ballot was concluded it was evident that Thurman was the choice of the convention, and his nomination was made unanimous. And so the Democratic ticket was Cleveland and Thurman.

The third national political convention held in St. Louis was that of the Republicans, June 16-18, 1896. At an expenditure of about $60,000, a spacious auditorium was especially erected for the purpose by the citizens, and located near the new City Hall on Washington square. Delegates were in attendance from every State and territory, and the occasion brought together a great concourse of people from all parts of the Union. The convention was called to order by Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Prayer was offered by Rabbi Samuel Sale, of St. Louis, after which Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, was chosen temporary chairman, with Charles W. Johnson, of Minnesota, for temporary secre-

tary. The usual committees on permanent organization, credentials, rules and resolutions were selected, and the convention adjourned for the day. Proceedings of the second day were opened with prayer by Dr. W. G. Williams, of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Louis. Senator John M. Thurston was elected permanant president, with a list of vice-presidents from each of the States and Territories. At the afternoon session, after the settlement of the contested cases from Delaware and Texas, the convention adopted the report of the committee on rules and an adjournment was taken to Thursday, June 18th, when the platform was reported. The resolutions arraigned the policy of the Democratic party; renewed and emphasized Republican allegiance to the policy of protection and reciprocity; pronounced in favor of discriminating duties in support of American shipping interests; declared "unreservedly for sound money" and in opposition to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement; reasserted the Monroe doctrine; sympathized with the Cuban struggle for independence; demanded thorough enforcement of the immigration laws; renewed previous declarations for the enforcement and extension of the civil service law; favored the creation of a national board of arbitration to adjust differences between employers and employes engaged in interstate commerce; and advocated returning to the free homestead policy. A substitute was offered by Senator Teller, of Colorado, in behalf of himself and other "silver" members of the committee, for the "sound money" plank, which, on motion of Senator Foraker, of Ohio, was laid on the table by a vote of 818 1-2 to 105 1-2. On the adoption of the platform in its original shape, Senator Teller read a formal protest against the financial feature, signed by himself and delegates from Idaho, Utah, Montana and Nevada, and then left the hall in company with about twenty other bolters. When the roll of States was called for presidential nominations, the names were presented of William B. Allison, of Iowa; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; Levi P. Morton, of New York; William McKinley, of Ohio, and Mathew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania. McKinley was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being: Allison, 35 1-2; Morton, 58; Quay, 61 1-2; Reed, 84 1-2; McKinley, 661 1-2, or 422 more than all the rest combined. For Vice-president the nomination fell to Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey. Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, received 277 1-2 votes; Hobart 535 1-2. Of the new national committee, Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohio, was selected as chairman. The auditorium building in which the convention was held remained standing for some months and was then torn down. It was 270 feet long, 180 feet wide, and 50 feet in height, with a seating capacity of 40,000.

The People's Party assembled in national convention July 23, 1896, at the Auditorium, St. Louis, with 1,400 delegates from the different States and territories, and a large throng of spectators. The membership contained many persons of prominence, such as Senators Allen, of Nebraska; Butler, of South Carolina, and Peffer, of Kansas; Governor Waite, of Colorado; Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska; General Weaver, of Iowa; "General" Coxey, of the "Commonweal Army," and Captain Kolb, of Alabama, and others. The convention was called to order by Chairman Taubeneck of the executive committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. L. Smith, of the Third Baptist Church, of St. Louis. An address of welcome was delivered by Governor Stone, of Missouri, responded to by Ignatius Donnelly, after which Senator Butler was called to the temporary chairmanship. The permanent organization was effected by the election of Senator Allen as president, with a list of subordinate officials. General Weaver was chosen chairman of the platform committee. The resolutions demanded "a national money, safe and sound, issued by the government only," to be a full legal tender; free coinage at a ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold; increase of the volume of circulating medium; no sale of bonds except by act of Congress; prevention of demonetization of lawful money; abolition of national banks; graduated income tax; eliminate by contract, and graduated income tax; declared in favor of government ownership of railroads and telegraphs; foreclosure of existing liens on defaulted railroads; reclamation of all lands held by railroads in excess of needs for the benefit of actual settlers; favored direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, and the election of President, Vice-president and Senators by direct vote; advocated the recognition of Cuban independence; advised the employment of idle labor on government work in times of industrial depression; and announced the financial question to be the paramount issue. July

25th the convention nominated William J. Bryan on the first ballot, which stood: Bryan, 1,042; Norton, 321; Debs, 8; Donnelly, 1; Coxey, 1. One ballot, as follows, was taken for the vice-presidential candidate: Watson, 561 5-9; Sewell, 256 3-5; Mimms, 127 5-16; Burket, 193 3-4; Skinner, 142 1-4; Page, 89 5-16. Changes were made to Watson, giving him more than a majority, when he was nominated by acclamation.

The National Bi-Metallic Party Convention of 1896 was held in the Grand Music Hall of the Exposition Building, July 23-24, and elected General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, temporary, and William P. St. John, of New York, permanent chairman, with the usual complement of officers and committees. The platform declared the money question to be the chief issue, opposing the single gold standard and demanding the restoration of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, each to be of full legal tender for all debts; all currency to be issued by the general government only; denouncing the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace; and endorsing Bryan and Sewell for President and Vice-president. These resolutions were adopted by a rising vote. A canvass of the delegates showed the convention was composed of 526 former Republicans, 135 Democrats, 47 Populists, 9 Prohibitionists, 1 Greenbacker, and 12 Independents.

Convents in St. Louis.—Wherever the Catholic Church has an existence there are to be found the houses occupied by religious recluses which are known as convents. The founders and early settlers of St. Louis having been of the Catholic faith, it followed as a natural consequence that institutions of this kind planted here should have been among the earliest established in any part of the Western country. The growth of the church has kept pace with the growth of the city, and convents have multiplied until in 1898 many such institutions were in existence in the city under the control of various sisterhoods, devoting themselves to religious, educational and humanitarian work. The oldest convent in St. Louis and one of the oldest in the West is the Convent and Institute of the Sacred Heart, established in 1827, when John Mullanphy donated to the Sisters of this order a tract of twenty-six acres of land, of which the block on Fifth, between Hickory and Labadie Streets, is the remnant, on condition that they should perpetually support twenty orphan girls. A house stood on the property. In 1837 a chapel was built on the south side of the building; in 1844 classrooms were added on the north, and in 1859 a building was erected on the north end. The Maryville property, situated on Meramec and Nebraska Avenues, containing twenty-one acres, was bought of John Withnell in 1864 for forty thousand dollars. The construction of the convent building was begun in 1867 and it was opened in August, 1872. In 1891 property was purchased on Taylor and Maryland Avenues and a large and handsome building erected on it was completed in 1893 and given the name "Convent and Academy of the Sacred Heart." Both these institutions have since been conducted under the auspices of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. Since the last named institution was established the twenty orphan girls whom the Sisters were obligated to support by provisions coupled with the bequest of John Mullanphy have been maintained at this convent.

St. Joseph's Convent and Academy is conducted under the auspices of the Sisters of St. Joseph, a Catholic order founded by Rev. P. J. Medaille, S. J., and which had its first establishment in the town of Puy, in Velay, France, where Madame Lucretia de la Planche gave the Sisters an abode in her house until, on October 15, 1650, the Bishop of Puy gave them charge of the orphan asylum of that city. In 1836, at the invitation of Bishop Rosati, six Sisters of the order came to St. Louis and established themselves at Cahokia, in Illinois, where they conducted for nearly eight years a flourishing school. September 12, 1836, the first novitiate of the order was founded in Carondelet and was presided over for twenty years by Mother Celestine. It occupied at first a log cabin fifteen feet square, and its one room served at once for oratory, dormitory, refectory, kitchen and parlor. A frame shed was added and used for parochial school purposes. The great flood of 1844 compelled the Sisters to abandon their establishment at Cahokia, and soon afterward the present grounds at Third and Kansas Streets, Carondelet, were given to them by Judge Bryan Mullanphy, and a large brick building was erected thereon, which burned down in 1858. The present structure was be-

gun immediately afterward. It is the mother house of this Sisterhood in the United States and has under its jurisdiction sixty-five subordinate establishments, including three provincial novitiates, five hospitals, ten orphan asylums, one deaf-mute institute and several academies. The total number of Sisters owing allegiance to this order or house is eight hundred.

The Sisterhood of the Nuns of the Visitation was originally founded in 1610, in Haute-Savoie, France, by St. Francis of Sales and Ste. Jane Frances, Baroness of Chantal. The Sisters first came to this country in 1799 and established an academy in Georgetown, D. C., which is still in existence. In 1833 a branch of this house was established in the town of Kaskaskia, Illinois, and remained there for nearly eleven years. In the great "freshet" of 1844 the whole town of Kaskaskia was laid under water and the inhabitants were compelled to take refuge on the bluffs beyond the Okaw River. The convent grounds extended to the banks of the Okaw, but as the location was elevated it was thought secure. About the first of April the Mississippi River was very high and still rising. As this rise occurred every spring nothing serious was apprehended, but on the night of June 21 the water rushed into the convent cellar. The convent could now be approached only on horseback or in boats. At 6 o'clock that evening Amedee Menard brought a flatboat, with oarsmen, and taking on Mother Isabella, with a number of Nuns and pupils, conveyed them to his own residence on the neighboring bluffs. Next morning—Sunday—Father St. Cyr said mass in the convent chapel for the last time for those who remained. On going to breakfast the Sisters found the water oozing in under the floor at one end. When breakfast was over they began to remove the furniture to the next floor, where they passed the rest of the day. In the evening they left the convent and went to the bluffs, where they were kindly entertained at the Menard mansion for two days. On Wednesday morning a steamboat came up the Okaw, and the Sisters, with their sixteen pupils, went on board. After their furniture had been removed from the convent to the boat they steamed for St. Louis. Here, by the kindness of Mrs. Ann Biddle, the refugees were installed in her home on Broadway, which they occupied for two years. In July, 1846, they rented the Archbishop's newly erected building on S[illegible] Ninth Street and continued to occupy it [illegible] 1858, when a building was occupied [illegible] had been erected on a tract of land on G[illegible] Avenue, above Twentieth Street, which M[illegible] Ann Biddle had bequeathed to them for [illegible] purpose. The foundations of this build[illegible] were laid in the autumn of 1854. April [illegible] 1855, the institution was incorporated un[illegible] the title of the Academy of the Visitation [illegible] St. Louis. In 1891 the Sisters purchas[illegible] eleven acres of ground in Cabanne Place, be[illegible] tween Union and Belt Avenues, and erec[illegible] a large and handsome building which will ac[illegible] commodate 115 pupils. They removed fr[illegible] Cass Avenue to the present location in [illegible] fall of 1893. The building was consecrated [illegible] January, 1894.

June 21, 1847, six Sisters of Loretto, wi[illegible] Mother Eleonora Clarke, superior, came [illegible] St. Louis and took possession of the est[illegible] lishment which the Sisters of the Sacre[illegible] Heart had abandoned and which then co[illegible] sisted of a two-story brick house built [illegible] Father Dunan and some old dilapidat[illegible] cabins. These, with three acres of land, the[illegible] at first rented for one year at two hundr[illegible] dollars. They subsequently purchased th[illegible] buildings and five acres of ground for o[illegible] thousand dollars. The Order of the Sist[illegible] of Loretto was founded by Rev. Chart[illegible] Nerinckx, in 1812, at Hardin's Creek, Wa[illegible] ington County, Kentucky. At that pla[illegible] Miss Mary Rhodes, a pious young lady, fe[illegible] gathered a little school of girls in a dilap[illegible] dated cabin, the abandoned residence of a fo[illegible] mer tenant. Success crowned her efforts an[illegible] she was soon joined by others. A small tra[illegible] of land was purchased and some rude cab[illegible] erected. They then expressed to Fath[illegible] Nerinckx a desire to become Nuns and dev[illegible] themselves to the work of educating you[illegible] ladies. Their wish met the approbation o[illegible] Father Nerinckx and the Bishop, and th[illegible] were first made postulants, with a few simpl[illegible] rules for their guidance. On the 25th of Ap[illegible] 1812, the first three postulants—Mary Rhode[illegible] Christina Stuart and Nancy Havern—to[illegible] the veil at the Church of St. Charles, near the infant convent, and they were followed on the 25th of June by Ann Rhodes and Sarah Hav[illegible] ern. Sister Ann Rhodes was also made "Su[illegible] perior of the Novices and of the Society o[illegible] the Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross." On the same day was commenced the erection

of some log cabins for a convent, school, etc., and when these were completed the place received the name of Loretto, in honor of "Our Lady of Loretto," in Italy. Thus originated the Order of the Sisters of Loretto. In August, 1880, the erection of a new academy was commenced under the supervision of Mother Ann Joseph, then Superior of the Convent, and was completed in 1882 and dedicated on the 8th of September of that year. There are now three branches to the house in St. Louis, one at 2505 North Eleventh Street, one at 2820 North Twenty-fifth Street, and one on Taylor Avenue, near Easton.

The Ursuline Convent was founded in 1848 by seven Ursuline Sisters, who came over from Germany upon an invitation from the Archbishop. Founded under the direction of Very Rev. Joseph Melcher, V. G., its first location was on Fifth Street, below the French Market, in a house bought by the Sisters. In 1849 the King of Bavaria donated a large sum of money to the Ursuline Sisters, which enabled them to erect a building of their own in St. Louis. They then purchased the ground on Twelfth Street, between Russell and Ann Streets, and erected a building on it in 1850. In 1857 the chapel was built, and in 1866 the north wing was added. The buildings now cover an entire block. The convent has never been incorporated.

The Convent of the House of the Good Shepherd is conducted under the auspices of a very old Catholic Sisterhood. In 1542 there was erected in the city of Rome an institution known as "The House of St. Martha," where women of evil lives who wished to reform might find shelter. This work was the outgrowth of the zeal of St. Ignatius of Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit Society. In it he was assisted by some of the highest-born matrons of Rome, chiefly by Donna Lenora Osario, the wife of Juan de Vega, ambassador at Rome from Charles V. of Spain. The work met with much opposition, and it is presumed that, lacking proper support, it was abandoned. One hundred years later Father John Eudes, a zealous priest of Normandy, France, resumed the work. A house was rented and the penitents installed in it November 25, 1641. Thus originated the order known as that of "Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd." For many years the church authorities refused to countenance this order, but Father Eudes finally succeeded in obtaining church approval January 2, 1666. In 1843 the order was introduced into the United States by the Right Rev. B. J. Flaget, the first house being opened at Louisville, Kentucky. From the Kentucky colony Sisters were sent to St. Louis in 1849. They came by invitation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick, who placed at their disposal a suitable house on Ninth and Marion Streets, which was opened for penitent women January 25th of that year. This house they occupied until December of 1852, when they took possession of the building erected for them on Seventeenth and Pine Streets by the munificence of the Archbishop, the site having been donated by Mrs. Anna Lucas Hunt. In 1869 the institution was incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri as the Convent of the Good Shepherd. The business of this institution is transacted by a directory composed of professed members of the order stationed in the city of St. Louis. It is under the control of the members of the Catholic Church, but the inmates not of that faith never have their religious beliefs interfered with. In 1892 Mr. Adolphus Busch gave to the Sisters thirteen acres of ground situated on Gravois Avenue, 600 feet west of Grand Avenue. New buildings have been erected on this site, which will cost when finished $400,000. The institution comprises at the present time—1898—four separate departments: The convent, occupied by the religious, who number eighty-five; the Magdalen Asylum, which shelters fifty-eight Magdalens; the Reformatory, in which at present there are over one hundred and ninety girls and women, and the Protectorate, or Industrial School, which numbers thirty-seven young girls and children. The Sisters moved to the new buildings from the old convent on November 25, 1895.

St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy had its origin in St. Louis in the year 1856, when Rev. Father Damen, S. J., who was pastor of St. Xavier's Church, applied to the parent house in New York for the establishment of a branch of the Order of Mercy in this city. On the 24th of June of that year six Sisters, accompanied by Rev. Father Ryan, now Archbishop of Philadelphia, left New York and arrived here on the morning of the 27th. Their first house was at the corner of Tenth and Morgan Streets. On the Feast of the Visitation, July 2d, the Sisters began their works of mercy. February 13, 1857, the institution

was chartered. In 1861 the Sisters found their house at Tenth and Morgan too small for their work, and they removed to Twenty-second and Morgan Streets, where the institution at present stands. The site of the new convent was given by the Archbishop. In May, 1871, the Sisters converted their school building into a female infirmary, which developed into a hospital for both sexes. (See "St. John's Hospital," under heading, "Hospitals, St. Louis.")

The Sisters de Notre Dame first came to this country from Munich, Germany, and established a house in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1847. In 1850 several of the Sisters went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and established a house there. From Milwaukee Sisters came to this city and located on Eleventh Street, between O'Fallon and Cass Avenue, at what is known as St. Joseph's School, in 1858. From there the Sisters established mission houses in the different parishes in the city, and in 1898 there were eleven mission houses in St. Louis. These houses do not belong to the Sisters, but to the parish in which they are located. In the fall of 1894 the Sisters purchased thirty-one acres of ground fronting on the Mississippi River and running south from Railroad Avenue, between Carondelet and Jefferson Barracks. In the spring of 1895 the erection of the convent building was begun, and it was completed and blessed on the 7th day of July, 1897. The building is a large and handsome structure of stone and brick and fronts on the river. This house is called the mother house of the Southern Province, being the third mother house in the United States. This convent is used exclusively for the Sisters, novitiates and candidates. The Sisters have mission houses at the following places: 1918 South Eighth Street, 1204 North Grand Avenue, 1363 Hamilton Avenue, 1521 North Market Street, College Avenue, near Linton Avenue, Magnolia Avenue, near January Avenue, 742 South Third Street, and 1423 South Eleventh Street.

The Convent of the Franciscan Sisters was founded in 1865 by four Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, who came from Germany and built a convent near Carondelet, south of the River des Peres. This was burned in 1877, and the Sisters removed to St. Louis, purchasing from Father Henry, of St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, the lot on which the convent now stands at the southeast corner of O'Fallon and Fourteenth Streets. The Sisters who first came in 1865 returned to Germany, but not before others had come to supply their places. In 1877 Sister Bernarda Passmann, banished from Germany for political reasons, came to St. Louis and was made mother superior. In January, 1878, the order at St. Louis was chartered, with Sisters Bernarda Passmann, Alfonsa Cormann and Cecilia Harwig as incorporators. Their house was erected in 1878-9 and was opened January 1, 1880. The Sisters also have charge of Pius Hospital.

The Convent of the Carmelite Nuns, at Eighteenth and Victor Streets, was built in the year 1877. This community was incorporated under the name of "The Carmel of St. Joseph" in the year 1873. The incorporators were Louise J. Roman, Jane B. Edwards, Mary J. Smith, Ella M. Bolland, Elizabeth Dorsey, Mary Eliza Tremoulet, Anna M. Wise and others. The cornerstone of the present building was laid in 1873. Previous to 1877 the nuns occupied the country residence of Archbishop Kenrick, west of Calvary Cemetery. They elect one of their number as prioress every three years. The present mother prioress is Mother Mary Joseph.

The Convent of the Immaculate Conception was established by the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1885 on the northwest corner of Eighth and Marion Streets. It was completely destroyed by the cyclone of May 27, 1896, and has never been rebuilt.

Maria Consilia Deaf Mute Institute was opened in 1885 for the education and industrial training of deaf mutes as far as practicable. Thus far it has been supported by the efforts of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have it in charge. This institution was transferred from Hannibal, Missouri, and is connected with the Convent of Our Lady of Good Counsel, at Eighteenth Street and Cass Avenue, which is also in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Girls only are received at this institute.

The Convent of Our Lady of Good Counsel was established in 1885 by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and is situated on Cass Avenue near Eighteenth Street. This is called the Center House, the mother house being in Carondelet. The property was given the Sisters by Bishop Kenrick.

During the period of revolution of the negroes in the West India Islands Mother

Louise, under whose guidance the first Oblate Sisters' House was founded, was brought to Delaware as a child and raised in the family of a Mr. Garesche. She was selected to be mother of the first institution which was opened under the guardianship of the Rev. Father Youbert, a priest of the San Sulpice Order. The Sisterhood was founded in the city of Baltimore in 1829 and approved October 2d of the same year by His Holiness Gregory XVI. A branch house was opened in St. Louis October 13, 1888, at 709 North Sixteenth Street, under the direction of Rev. Father Panken, S. J., and with the approval of Archbishop Kenrick. Their next place of abode was 1411 Morgan Street, where they now have a boarding and day school, which is called St. Elizabeth's Academy. The St. Frances Orphan Asylum, on Page Avenue, was dedicated in May, 1887, and is also conducted by the Oblate Sisters of Providence. The asylum is supported by charity.

Conway, Joseph.—One of the early American settlers of St. Louis District, known as Captain Conway because of his association with Daniel Boone in the Indian warfare in Kentucky, from which both came. Captain Conway came in the year 1798, about the same time with Boone, or following shortly after. He settled in Bonhomme and opened one of the first farms, if it was not the very first, in that part of St. Louis District, on a grant of land made to him by Governor Zenon Trudeau. He was born in Virginia in 1763, and while a boy was brought to Kentucky, where he took an active part in the Indian fighting in that State. He fought under General Harmer and General Wayne, was shot three times, tomahawked and three times scalped, and once was taken prisoner and forced to march barefooted, with bleeding feet and bleeding scalp, from the Ohio River to Detroit, the only favor he received on the painful journey being the gift of a handkerchief for binding up his head from a white woman who was a fellow prisoner. He was held prisoner for four years, enduring incredible hardships, but was finally released and allowed to return to Kentucky. After he settled in St. Louis District he was prompt to respond when the settlers were called on to go on excursions against roving bands of Indians who were threatening to attack the settlements. John F. Darby, whose father and Captain Conway were neighbors in the Bonhomme region, says in his "Personal Recollections": "Often, when I was a boy, when Captain Conway would come into the house, would I, in my boyish curiosity, creep around his chair to get a good look at the back of his head to see where the Indians had taken off the scalp from his head." He died in 1830 on the farm where he had settled and lived for thirty years, leaving a large family. Several of his sons held county offices of trust and honor, and one was elected to the Legislature, and the name is held in something like reverence in the Bonhomme neighborhood to this day.

Conway, Samuel D., was born November 23, 1828, in the State of Maryland, and died in St. Louis March 10, 1898. His parents were John and Mary E. Conway, and his father, who was a brickmason by occupation, died in Illinois, to which State he immigrated at an early day. After acquiring a common school education the son learned the brickmason's trade under the supervision of his father and later studied civil engineering in the city of Baltimore. He came West from Maryland in his young manhood, and, in 1859, settled in Southeast Missouri. He continued to reside there until 1861, when he was compelled to flee the country on account of his pronounced Union sentiments. Coming north at that time he located in Meredosia, Illinois, where he worked at his trade as a builder until 1868. In that year he came to St. Louis and for eight years thereafter was in the employ of the city as inspector of masonry in connection with the construction of the City Hospital and other public buildings. He was for a time in the employ also at a later date of Captain Eads, and aided in the construction of the great bridge across the Mississippi under his direction. In 1876 he was made inspector of sewers for the city of St. Louis, and held that position until 1896. In 1897 he was made an inspector of streets under Street Commissioner Milner, and was holding that office at the time of his death. He was not only a skillful mechanic, but was a civil engineer of very considerable ability, and his services to the city in the various official positions which he filled were unusually valuable. He coupled economy with industry, and at his death left a comfortable estate to his family. He was a member of the orders of

Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Patriotic Sons of America; was a Republican in politics and entertained liberal religious views. He was twice married; first to Miss Maria Truman, of Lancaster, Ohio, who died in 1870, leaving five children, named, respectively, Susan, now the wife of Louis Barbara; Andrew J. Conway, Emma, now the wife of Thomas Blackstun; Sarah E., now the wife of James Blackstun, and Clara, wife of William Vance. He married for his second wife Miss Nellie Bundy, of Louisville, Kentucky, who survives him.

Cook, Douglas G., manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1847, son of Isaac Cook—whose career is sketched in these pages—and Harriet (Norton) Cook, born of English parentage. The earlier years of his life were passed in Chicago, and in the public schools of that city he obtained his rudimentary education. He took an academic course in the Christian Brothers' College at Notre Dame, Indiana, and had made preparations to complete his education at Amherst College when the exigencies of his father's business caused him to be called home to turn his attention to the practical affairs of life. The elder Cook had by this time laid the foundation of a business which promised to grow to large proportions, in which he took a pardonable pride, and which he hoped to see committed to safe hands when he retired from active participation in business affairs. Practical in all things, he determined that his son and probable successor should have a practical knowledge of the business, and hence required him to enter the employ of the American Wine Company as a shipping clerk, advancing him from one position to another as he familiarized himself with the details of the wine trade. Entering heartily into the spirit of the enterprise, Douglas G. Cook contributed his full share toward the upbuilding of what may truthfully be said to be the most noted wine manufactory in the United States. No small number of American wine makers have had an ambition to produce wines which should be the equal of the famous wine products of "La Belle France," but the Cooks only seem to have been able to win recognition as the peers of the foreign wine makers. Of especial importance in this connection is the fact that they were able to overcome what the foreign wine makers declared to be insurmo[illegible] able obstacles of soil and climate, and [illegible] produced an extra dry champagne which [illegible] commanded the unstinted praise of con[illegible] seurs, who pronounce it equal to any of [illegible] foreign brands. The foreign wine make[illegible] also insisted that there was a magic in [illegible] blending of wines, and that the knowledge [illegible] this art was essential to the perfection of cha[illegible] pagne; but the Cooks demonstrated the [illegible] that this theory is erroneous by producing [illegible] royal beverage without submitting it to [illegible] blending process. In connection with [illegible] manufacture of wines they established [illegible] vineyards in Northern Ohio, and, besi[illegible] growing standard varieties, developed a [illegible] riety of grape specially adapted to their pu[illegible] pose, which is widely known as the "Co[illegible] grape." When the elder Cook died, in 18[illegible] Douglas G. Cook succeeded him as presid[illegible] of the American Wine Company, and s[illegible] continues to be the controlling spirit and e[illegible] ecutive head of that important enterprise. [illegible] business man, he has given to his manufact[illegible] ing and commercial affairs close attention a[illegible] intelligent supervision, and has been a pub[illegible] man only in the sense in which a man of a[illegible] fairs is a public man. In fraternal circles h[illegible] is well known as a Knight Templar and me[illegible] ber of the Order of Elks. He married, [illegible] 1877, Miss Carrie S. Dickson, daughter [illegible] Alanson Dickson, who was for many years [illegible] well-known merchant of St. Louis. His chi[illegible] dren are Carrie D., Douglas D., and Ellis W[illegible] Cook.

Cook, Francis Edmiston, educator, was born September 24, 1845, in Houston, Texas, son of Aquila B. and Ada Edmiston Cook. His father was in early life a theat[illegible] rical manager, associated with the famous old-times actors and managers, Ludlow and Smith. Afterward the elder Cook was a journalist and lawyer. After his death his widow married Colonel G. W. Goodlett, of Windsor, Missouri, and she died at that place in 189[illegible] Both the parents of Francis E. Cook were born in Ohio, and his paternal grandfather was John Cook, well known in Ohio and later in California as a merchant and legislator. His ancestors in the paternal line came to this country from the Isle of Wight, and his maternal ancestor, Solomon Vinson, settled in what afterward became the State of Delaware about the year 1690. Some of his ancestors

D. G. Cook

achieved distinction in the French and Indian wars, in the American Revolution, and representatives of the family were also prominent participants in the Civil War. Mr. Cook is the cousin and intimate correspondent of Professor Minos Vincent, F. R. S., of London, England, one of the leading scientists of the world and probably the greatest living traveler. After obtaining his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Cook came to St. Louis and was graduated from the High School of this city in 1864 as valedictorian of his class. He afterward attended Phillips Exeter Academy of New Hampshire, and was graduated with honor from Williams College of Massachusetts in the class of 1868. Returning then to St. Louis he began life as the private secretary of Dr. William T. Harris, now National Commissioner of Education. His association with this great man, who deeply influenced him, he counts the most important event of his life, since it guided and colored his entire future, confirming him in his resolution to make a life profession of teaching. In 1869 he became principal of the old Webster School, being at that time the youngest who had held that rank in the schools of St. Louis. In 1870 he was chosen president of the St Louis Teachers' Association, and the same year he founded and organized the Douglas School He was principal of the Fourth Branch High School from 1871 until these schools were discontinued. In 1885 he was transferred to the Carr Lane School, and in 1889 to the principalship of the Wayman Crow School, a position which he still holds. He was one of the founders and first and fourteenth president of the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy, the oldest and largest society of the kind in the United States, and he has also been the chairman of its executive committee, the leader of its section on pedagogy, and is at present the leader of its section on American History. He was one of the incorporators of the University Club and was a member and president of the famous Kant Club. He was one of the founders also and an associate editor of the "Western Magazine." By appointment of the State Board of Education he was a member of the faculty of the State Training School at Warrensburg during the entire period of its existence. This school had for its pupils the leading educators of every county and town in the State, and Mr. Cook gained, in this connection, the distinction of being the recognized authority for the State of Missouri on matters pertaining to American History. In 1898, by apppointment of Superintendent Kirk, he filled the office of Assistant State Superintendent of Schools. Although in no sense a politician, Mr. Cook calls himself a Democratic Republican of the Abraham Lincoln school, and he is an ardent supporter of the administration of President McKinley. In religion he is a non-sectarian, attending church where he can best enjoy the services and hear the best sermon. He is the founder and was for some years president of the St. Louis Teachers' Mutual Aid Association, and was a prime mover in organizing the Teachers' Annuity and Pension Fund of this city. In fraternal circles he is known as a prominent member of the Legion of Honor and Royal Arcanum, having been Supreme Vice Chancellor of the first-named order and being at the present time Chancellor of Bonaparte Council and a member of the Supreme Council of that order. He is also Regent of Valley Council of the Royal Arcanum. December 27, 1871, he was married to Miss Anna Alexander, daughter of Robert and Mary Alexander, of St. Louis. Their children are Stella, Robert Alexander and Francis Vincent Cook.

Cook, Isaac, distinguished in early life as one of the pioneers of Chicago and one of the leading Democratic politicians of Illinois, and later as a manufacturer and citizen of St. Louis, was born July 4, 1810, in Long Branch, New Jersey, and died in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, June 23, 1886 His father, Stephen Cook, was known during the Revolutionary War as an ardent Royalist, but being a Quaker in his religious faith and hence opposed to bearing arms, was not a participant in the war. The mother of Isaac Cook, who before her marriage was a Miss Deniston, was a granddaughter of Luke Kiersted, a representative of one of the oldest families of New Jersey. Her father, Daniel Deniston, served with distinction during the Revolutionary War in the Colonial Army as one of the aids of General Washington. Reared on a farm, Isaac Cook obtained a fair English education at a private school in the neighborhood of his early home, and then, being disinclined to follow farming as an occupation, went to New York City, where he was employed in a merchandising establishment until he was nineteen

years old. He then became a part of the tidal wave of emigration which swept from the East westward, and was one of the first settlers of Chicago. He came West with a capital of a thousand dollars, which he had accumulated as earnings and as the result of small trading ventures, and began business in the straggling village at the foot of Lake Michigan as a hotel keeper. He had a genius for trade and manners which popularized him with the pioneers of Chicago, and his business prospered to such an extent that in a few years he had become a man of means and a leading citizen of the rapidly growing town. The politics of that early period had its attractions for him, and, being an ardent and enthusiastic Democrat, he became one of the recognized leaders of that party in Illinois. In 1838 Stephen A. Douglas first came into prominence as a candidate for Congress from the Springfield district, and Mr. Cook formed his acquaintance at that time, becoming almost immediately his closest political friend and counselor. Douglas was almost entirely without means, and Cook, always a generous friend, was chief contributor to the fund which defrayed the expenses of that and many subsequent campaigns of the distinguished Illinoisan. Their close personal and political relations continued until after the election of President Buchanan, Mr. Cook being recognized throughout the State of Illinois as the chief lieutenant of the great Democratic statesman, whose star was then in the ascendant and who seemed destined to fill the highest office in the gift of the American people. The rupture between Douglas and Buchanan, and Douglas' persistent hostility to Buchanan's administration finally led to a severance of the friendly relations between Douglas and Cook, and during the later years of Judge Douglas' life they were personally and politically hostile to each other. A pathetic incident of the last illness of Douglas was his evident desire to be reconciled to Cook, whose name he frequently called during the closing hours of his life, requesting that he be brought to his bedside. The physicians, however, waited an opportune time for the meeting, which never came, and the reconciliation was never effected. In 1844 Mr. Cook was appointed by Governor Ford State agent for the sale of canal lands in Illinois, and held that office for four years thereafter. Later he served four years as sheriff, and four years also as treasurer of Cook County, and in 1852 was appointed postmaster of Chicago by President Pierce. At the close of Pierce's administration President Buchanan named another man as his successor in this office, but the appointment proving unsatisfactory, he was reinstated and served as postmaster during the last three years of Buchanan's administration. The election of President Lincoln and the dethronement of the Democratic party retired him from public office-holding in Illinois and he held no important political positions thereafter, although he continued to take a lively interest in politics and was a staunch believer in the principles of the Democratic party to the end of his life. In 1873 President Grant gave him the non-political appointment of United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, and, after fulfilling his mission in this connection, he traveled throughout Europe, accompanied by his wife, visiting the principal points of interest in the old world. As a business man of marked public spirit he was no less conspicuous in Chicago and Illinois than as a public official. He was one of the most active in promoting the building of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and during the early years of its history, served as assistant treasurer of the corporation which constructed that line of railway. He also built in Chicago the Young America Hotel, later known as the Revere House, which, in its time, was one of the leading hotels of the city and was famous as a political headquarters and gathering place for public men. He was founder also of "The Young America" newspaper, which later became the Chicago "Times" and was developed into one of the most famous of American newspapers by the genius of Wilbur F. Storey. During the early years of his residence in Chicago he was an active promoter of many other important enterprises, was a leader in founding its first city government and in laying the foundations of some of its most notable institutions. In the days when judges, lawyers, doctors, merchants and bankers were volunteer firemen he was a member of and assistant engineer of the Chicago Volunteer Fire Department, an organization which cherished pleasant recollections of him long after he had ceased to be connected with it. While still a resident of Chicago, Mr. Cook began making a careful study of viticulture and the various processes of wine-making with a view to engaging in the

Engd by Williams & Co

Isaac Cook

manufacture of American wines which should approximate in excellence the imported wines then used almost exclusively in this country. In 1859 he was elected president of the American Wine Company, and three years later removed to St. Louis, where he established his business headquarters and laid the foundation of what has since become one of the most noted wine manufactories in the United States. He was himself a connoisseur in his judgment of wine, and his plans for producing from American vintages wines which would commend themselves to the most cultivated tastes were carefully laid and judiciously carried out. He had also the force of character, tact and enterprise necessary to enable him to force his products into the markets of the country despite the obstacles placed in his way and to compel recognition of their merits. At all the great expositions held in this country and at the World's Fairs held in Paris and Vienna his wines were placed on exhibition, experts were invited to apply to them all the usual tests, and the result was that, within a few years, Mr. Cook had not only built up a prosperous business, but had achieved a celebrity as a wine-maker which made his name familiar throughout the entire country. He continued to occupy the place which he had originally assumed when he came to St. Louis as head of the wine company until the end of his life, and for nearly twenty-five years he was a conspicuous figure in the business circles of this city. In his intercourse with mankind he was all his life the cheery, genial gentleman, sparkling, like the choicest of his own wines, and scattering sunshine all about him. Those brought into contact with him in the ordinary affairs of life cherished for him the warmest regard, and in the family circle he was an ideal husband and father. Although an Episcopalian churchman and a liberal donor to the institutions of his own church, he was the generous friend of all other churches as well, and the poor found in him always a warm-hearted and kindly friend. The surviving members of his family are Douglas G. Cook, Mrs. Helen Aull, wife of Robert Aull, and Isaac Cook, Jr., all prominent and well-known residents of St. Louis.

Cooke, William Mordecai, who achieved distinction at the bar, in public life and upon the field of battle, was born in the city of Portsmouth, Virginia, December 11, 1823, and died in Petersburg, Virginia, April 14, 1863. His parents were Mordecai Cooke and Margaret Kearns, and he belonged to the sixth generation of the descendants of Mordecai Cooke, who patented lands in Virginia in 1650. The immigrant ancestor of the Cooke family, who came from England to this country and was known among the earliest colonists as "one of the staunchest of the King's men" and the intimate personal friend of Sir William Berkeley, Colonial Governor, established his home at what became known as "Mordecai's Mount," in Gloucester County, Virginia. The family of which he was the American progenitor occupied from the beginning a leading place among the first families of the Old Dominion. Colonel Mordecai Cooke, father of the subject of this sketch, was for many years a member of the Virginia Legislature and was well known throughout that State as a gentleman of high social standing. The son was reared in a typical Southern home, and it was his good fortune to enjoy the best educational and social advantages. He was fitted for college under private tutorship, and was then sent to the University of Virginia. That he was a talented youth is evidenced by the fact that at seventeen years of age he had completed the University courses in mathematics and natural philosophy; at eighteen, the courses in literature, French, moral philosophy and chemistry; at nineteen, the course in political economy, and at twenty, the law course. After receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University he determined to seek a field of professional labor in the West, and in 1843 came to St. Louis. In this city he began the practice of law, and had taken a leading position among the younger members of the bar when he reached the conclusion that it would be advantageous to him to remove to Hannibal, Missouri. He accordingly transferred his residence to that young and promising town in 1849, and soon afterward was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court of that district. After serving one term on the bench and proving himself an able and accomplished jurist, reasons connected with the comfort and happiness of his family induced him to return to St. Louis, and in 1854 he again became a member of the bar of this city. From that time until the beginning of the Civil War he occupied a commanding position among his contemporaries, and the records of the high-

est courts in Missouri and the testimony of those who practiced with him attest the extent of his legal knowledge and his high position at the bar of the city and State. Coming of a family which had always taken an active interest in governmental affairs, and admirably fitted by nature, as well as by educational and professional training for public life, it is not strange that he should have become a conspicuous figure in politics within a few years after he became a citizen of Missouri. Beginning with the year 1845 the slavery question became the subject of heated controversy throughout the State. In that year the Legislature passed the famous "Jackson resolutions," which were at once assailed by Colonel Thomas H. Benton with all the bitterness characteristic of his fiery nature and all the force of his great ability. Old party lines were, in a measure, obliterated and new ones formed as a result of this controversy, and the leading political organizations of the State became known as the Benton and anti-Benton parties. Mr. Cooke was a Virginian and a Southron in all that the term implies, and, being a firm believer in the political doctrines promulgated by John C. Calhoun, he did not hesitate to array himself against Benton. After his return to St. Louis he was for years one of the leaders of a small but determined minority, which made a brilliant, but unsuccessful, fight against the domination and supremacy of Francis P. Blair, Jr., but notwithstanding his opposition to Mr. Blair in politics, Judge Cooke had for him the highest regard personally. When it became evident that the issues which had been raised must be settled upon the battle-field Judge Cooke became one of the leading representatives of the Southern cause, and, in March of 1861, was sent by Governor Jackson as a commissioner to the President of the Confederate States. After discharging his duties in this connection he returned to Missouri and entered the Confederate military service, acting first as an aid on Governor Jackson's staff. In this capacity he participated in the battles of Booneville and Carthage, and at the battle of Oak Hill he was an aid on the staff of General Sterling Price. Immediately after that battle he was again sent, with General John B. Clark, to Richmond to confer with President Davis, and soon after was elected a member of the Confederate Congress. As special commissioner from Missouri, and later as a member of Congress, he was brought into a most intimate relationship with the head of the Confederate government, and up to the time of his death was one of Mr. Davis' most trusted friends and advisers. He died while serving as a member of the Congress, mourned by his contemporaries of that body and by those who had been associated with him in public and professional life. In a eulogy delivered before the Confederate Congress the Honorable George G. Vest, the distinguished gentleman who now represents Missouri in the Senate of the United States, said of him: "I have known Judge Cooke intimately in every relation of life, public and private, civil and military. He was a gentleman by birth, education, habit and instinct. A more unselfish spirit never existed upon earth. Loving and tender as a woman in all social and domestic relations, he was yet firm and inflexible in opposition to what he conceived wrong, or in defense of the right. With a fine and cultivated classic taste, thoroughly read in English and French literature, he had every quality and requirement calculated to adorn and fascinate society. As the shadow of death gathered upon his pathway he met his fate with the calmness which always attended him, let danger come in any shape or at any hour. He died a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and with a firm reliance upon the promises of the Bible." The remains of Judge Cooke were brought to St. Louis for interment, and now rest in Calvary Cemetery. He married, in 1846, Miss Elizabeth Von Phul, daughter of Henry Von Phul, of St. Louis. The children born of their union were Margaret Kearns Cooke, Rosalie Genevieve Cooke, Henry Von Phul Cooke, William Mordecai Cooke, John Rutherford Cooke, Sophie Cooke and D'Arcy Pope Cooke.

Cooking Schools.—See "Domestic Economy Schools."

Cooking Teachers' League, St. Louis Branch, organized in 1897 as a branch of the National Cooking Teachers' League. The National League was organized in 18[illegible] and meets every summer at Chautauqua, New York. The St. Louis branch has a membership of nine specially trained teachers of cooking and the related branches of domestic science. Miss Lisbeth M. Gladfelter is pres[illegible]

dent, and Miss Alice Chamberlain secretary. The meetings are held on the third Friday evening of every month at the Women's Training School, when a lecture is given by some prominent chemist or physician, which is followed by questions and discussion. The members of the class are highly educated women of exceptional ability and enterprise; they are teachers in our most prominent institutions, and are doing much to elevate and popularize the departments of household industry.

Co-operation.—This word has become the economic term for the various forms of industry, trade or service in which the participants share in the profits and benefits. There are co-operative stores, co-operative factories, co-operative creameries and produce shipping, co-operative housekeeping. Building associations, mutual insurance companies and mutual savings banks are strictly co-operative associations, but having been projected without any theoretical altruistic motive, and without affiliation with the co-operative movement they are not usually embraced in that term. Neither are the colony settlements like Plymouth and Jamestown, and Greeley and Riverside, and Salt Lake, which were, in fact, highly co-operative.

Business co-operation is one of the important economic movements of the century, and co-operative communities have recently taken on new life. Its first appearance in St. Louis and the West was the advent of the Icarians, who passed through St. Louis in 1849 on their way from Texas to Nauvoo, Illinois.

Cabet, a French statesman and author, wrote a book, "A Voyage to Icaria," in which he described a land of happy equality, peace, plenty and loving service, similar to Utopia, without its army or religion, or the New Boston of "Looking Backward." The idea was taken up in Paris. A colonial association was formed, and in the midst of the revolution of 1848 the first installment of two hundred set sail for New Orleans. A million were counted on to follow as soon as the land of Canaan was possessed and cities laid out. Across two hundred miles of vacant prairie, westward from the Red River into rich and boundless Texas, the Parisian ouvriers and savants went, without houses or proper food, in broiling sun and drenching rain; disease and discouragement soon turned them back to such civilization as there was along the Mississippi River. The Mormons had just been driven from Nauvoo, and there the colonists took refuge. They prospered, but in time Cabet quarreled with other leaders, and he, with his following, came and settled in Cheltenham, in the St. Louis suburb. Communism was given up, but the influence of twenty years of peaceable community life shows itself in the gentleness and refinement of the Icarians, whom we occasionally meet in St. Louis society. Another branch settled at Icaria, in Southwestern Iowa, and continued true to their principles until they sold their property and disbanded, about 1895. About 1872 the grange movement among farmers spread like wildfire throughout the West. Missouri, Kansas and Illinois were at the front. Stores to supply themselves with goods at wholesale were started by hundreds. Credit and politics, inexperienced managers and dishonest agents soon proved the ruin of nearly all. St. Louis had grange agencies for many years.

In 1886 the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company introduced the French type of business co-operation, called profit-sharing. Their business was the manufacture and sale of plumbing and steam goods, employing from 250 to 400 men. After paying the usual wages, interest on capital was deducted, and the remaining profits were divided by equal percentage on wages and capital. Thus a salary of $1,000 received the same amount as $1,000 of the capital stock. A provident and educational fund was also provided. From 1886 to 1895 the dividends on wages ranged from 5 to 10 per cent, amounting to about $75,000. The depression of 1896 and 1897 prevented any dividend, but the system remained in effect. In 1890 the company secured one hundred and twenty-five acres of land near Edwardsville, Illinois, eighteen miles from St. Louis. Here they built factories, electric light and waterworks, school house, club house, bowling alley and billiard room, and a greenhouse. The village is called Leclaire, after the Parisian house-painter who first introduced profit-sharing in 1840. It is laid out park-fashion, with winding roads, paved with cinders, broad grass-plots, trees and sidewalks. In the school-house grounds there are old trees and large flower beds and swings; across the street is a campus of two acres for baseball, foot-ball and tennis. A circulating library of twelve hundred volumes is controlled

by a board of trustees, elected by the "home-owning residents of Leclaire," which also controls the school. The plan of education is industrial, pupils learning mechanical and farm work along with the usual course of study. It begins with kindergarten and ends with the classics and higher mathematics. There is no political organization, no saloons, no policemen, no law or authority but the State. Houses are built for employes on easy terms of payment, and are taken back if they want to leave. Co-operation and equity, but no paternalism, are the foundation principles. In 1888 the St. Louis Shovel Company adopted profit sharing, but discontinued it after a few years.

A co-operative store was started in 1893 on the Rochdale plan, to be described later. It begun with twenty-six members or stockholders, and a capital of $500. The shares were fifty dollars, and only one share could be held by one person. Payment could be made at fifty cents a week, and the amount paid in received 6 per cent interest. It dealt in groceries, sold at the current market prices, bought and sold exclusively for cash. The membership grew and sales increased rapidly. The profits were divided in proportion to purchases. The first quarter's business allowed a dividend of 8 per cent on purchases, the second quarter 10 per cent. The membership had grown to one hundred and fifty, the capital to $3,000. It was then decided to remove to larger quarters, a meat shop was added, a larger force was employed. Every effort was made to enlist the unions and workmen in general. Some credit was given. The additional members and trade did not come; the dividends stopped, one manager after another proved incompetent, members withdrew, and after two years of struggle it gave up, with total loss to stockholders and some loss to creditors. Very similar was the experience of a store started by the men at Leclaire. Too high notions, too little attention by the members, not enough loyalty in trading, and credit, proved its ruin.

The modern co-operative store movement took its start in England in 1844. Twenty-eight weavers, chartists and Christian socialists formed a society having in view self-employment and self-supply. When, by small weekly contributions, they had in hand $140 they took a vacant room in a member's house, bought tea and flour and other staples in full packages, retailed them to themselves at [illegible] retail shop prices, did the work themselves [illegible] saved the entire retail profit. The profits [illegible] abled them to lay in a larger variety, [illegible] brought in additional members and the [illegible] ciety prospered. To make the working [illegible] independent, bring him out of debt, accu[illegible] late capital for self-employment, educate [illegible] these were the high ideals of the Roch[illegible] pioneers. The idea caught, the plan end[illegible] any earnest set of neighbors or fellow-w[illegible] men to start a "store." It became a "[illegible] ment," it had the enthusiastic support [illegible] advice of the brilliant preachers and auth[illegible] Kingsley and Maurice, and of Holyo[illegible] Hughes, Neale and Ludlow. The last [illegible] were well connected barristers, and thro[illegible] them were secured acts of Parliament [illegible] allowed the societies to incorporate as limi[illegible] liability companies, with unlimited capital [illegible] numbers. By 1861 the number of stores [illegible] members had grown so large that a whole[illegible] store was opened. In 1890 there were 1,[illegible] associations, 1,492,000 members, 61,000 em[illegible] ployes, $286,000,000 sales and $30,000,00[illegible] profits.

The original Rochdale Society had, in 18[illegible] 12,775 members, $1,750,000 capital, $1,[illegible] 000 sales, and net profits, $250,000—a g[illegible] part of which was the income from inve[illegible] ments in co-operative factories. In the fi[illegible] three years of its existence sales had amoun[illegible] to $51,705,000 and it had paid back to its me[illegible] bers $8,000,000. The wholesale society do[illegible] business of $60,000,000 a year, operates [illegible] tensive factories, a bank and an insurance co[illegible] pany, owns six ships and buys at first ha[illegible] in all parts of the world. There are [illegible] highly successful societies of the Roch[illegible] pattern in the United States. Two at La[illegible] rence, Massachusetts, have a capital of ov[illegible] $60,000, with annual sales of over $400,0[illegible] and regular dividends. There are not [illegible] than a thousand in the country, but no offic[illegible] returns are required, and there is no fede[illegible] tion—accurate information is not availa[illegible] Co-operative creameries are abundant a[illegible] usually prosperous. In California there a[illegible] many fruit-shipping and supply unions, w[illegible] plenty of capital and under good manag[illegible] ment. Co-operative communities have tak[illegible] a fresh start, the Ruskin Commonwealth [illegible] Ruskin, Tennessee, being especially well ma[illegible] aged and prosperous. At Commonwealt[illegible] Georgia; Equality, Washington; Bellam[illegible]

Oregon; Bliss, Idaho, and Pinon, Colorado, there are modest but sound beginnings. The advocates of co-operation believe that through it is to come relief from the inequalities of fortune growing out of the competitive system.

N. O. NELSON.

Copper and Tin Work.—The manufacture of copper and tin was begun in St. Louis at an early day. A tin and coppersmith named Tom Dowling had a shop "in the rear of Mr. Robidoux's store," in 1816; and in the following year Reuben Neal opened a shop for the same business on Church (now Second) Street. In 1820 a larger shop was opened by Neal & Liggett, on South Main Street, "opposite Antoine Dangin's." In 1833 the Filleys—Oliver D. and Giles F.—both of whom afterward became wealthy and eminent, established themselves in the business and laid the foundation of the fortunes which they subsequently accumulated. The business was profitable, for St. Louis was the source of supply for copper and tinware for nearly all of Illinois, Missouri and the lower Mississippi region, and large stocks of the ware were sent every year to Santa Fe and Chihuahua. The sales in these latter places were for silver, and the silver dollars brought to St. Louis in exchange were esteemed a valuable addition to the business agencies of the city. Since 1860 the trade has grown into large proportions. In 1890 there were 122 establishments in the city engaged in it, employing 1,166 hands, paying out $643,236 in wages and turning out a product valued at $2,369,540. Seven years later, in 1897, an estimate showed 155 establishments, 1,300 hands employed, $725,000 paid out in wages and an annual product valued at $2,900,000. The imports of tin at St. Louis in 1896 were 49,455 boxes, and in 1897 they were 102,025 boxes, all used in the manufacture of ware.

"Copperheads."—A nickname given to a political faction in the Northern and border States during the Civil War, which was charged with being in sympathy with the secession movement, and with aiding it by trying to thwart the measures of the national government. The name was intended to signify a concealed foe, and was derived from the serpent whose bite is as deadly as that of the rattlesnake, but which strikes without warning.

Corbitt, James Morrison, merchant, was born October 15, 1826, near the town of Sistersville, now in West Virginia, and died in St. Louis, September 16, 1893. His parents were John and Sarah (Morrison) Corbitt, the father born in the north of Ireland, and the mother in Scotland. The elder Corbitt came to this country in early life, settled in West Virginia, and was numbered among the sturdy, honest and prosperous farmers of the region in which he lived. The son obtained a fairly good education at a primitive schoolhouse in the neighborhood of his early home, and as a boy was noted for his fondness for books and his capacity for self-education through the careful reading and study of such literature as came in his way. He was an omnivorous reader and by dint of industry in this direction, he acquired an education the range of which was not confined to the textbooks used in the school which he attended. As he was not inclined to farming as an avocation, his father sent him, while he was still a youth, to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he served an apprenticeship to the business of merchandising, in a wholesale grocery store. Pittsburg had, at that time, numerous and varied commercial relations with St. Louis, and as a result he was sent to this city in the early "fifties" to take the position of clerk and bookkeeper with the firm of Brown, Phillips & Co., which was a branch of a Pittsburg house. After serving this house as an employe for some years, he purchased the stock and good will of the house, and in company with Samuel Bonner established the firm of Samuel Bonner & Co. About the beginning of the Civil War he purchased Mr. Bonner's interest in the house, and forming a partnership with Mr. Beck, who had previously been agent for a Pittsburg iron firm, he established the house of Beck & Corbitt, which later became conspicuous among Western dealers in iron. In 1878 this enterprise became an incorporated company, with Mr. Beck as president, and Mr. Corbitt as vice-president and treasurer. After Mr. Beck's death Mr. Corbitt succeeded to the presidency of the corporation, and held that position until his death, the business of the corporation expanding from time to time and its capital being increased until it reached $300,000, fully paid up. To the building up of this great merchandising establishment, Mr. Corbitt devoted his fine business qualifications and the

best energies of his life. His strong character, straight-forward methods, and clear-sighted judgment not only made possible, but assured the measure of success which fell to his lot. He was endowed with those qualities of head and heart which make a noble character, and the magnanimity of his nature was demonstrated on many occasions. While he was known chiefly as a man of affairs and wielded large influence in that sphere of action, he was known also to the people of St. Louis as a public official true to all the interests of the city, and ever watchful of its welfare. His convictions were pronounced, and he was never at any time a half-way champion of what he believed to be right. During the Civil War, being incapacitated for active service in the field, he placed himself subject to military call as member of a company of Home Guards, and at the same time sent to the front an able-bodied man to do service in his behalf in the Union Army. He served some years as a member of the city council of St. Louis, and was also a member of the school board of the city, giving to the duties of the last named official position much of his time and attention for many years and contributing in no small degree to the advancement of local educational interests. In 1865 he was appointed by Governor Thomas C. Fletcher one of the police commissioners of St. Louis, and in that capacity proved himself a useful and conscientious public official. Affiliating with the Presbyterian Church, he was an active, working member of that body of Christians, aiding in every way to extend the influence and usefulness of the church, and to build up the charitable and educational institutions fostered by it. For twenty years he was a member of the Provident Association, and in a quiet and unostentatious way he was a generous giver to those in need of a helping hand. December 3, 1857, he married Miss Lucinda Crozier, daughter of Alexander Crozier, of St. Louis. His first wife died in 1858, and January 29, 1863, he married Mrs. Maria Fairman, daughter of Thomas and Alida Jenkins, of this city.

Cornet, Francis, merchant, was born September 25, 1820, in the village of Wellingholzhausen, in the Province of Hanover, Germany, and died in St. Louis, December 20, 1891. His parents were George A. and Christina (Witte) Cornet, and his god-father was John Matthew Witte, a prominent man of Gesmold auf dem Schimm, of the Province of Hanover. He was educated in the parish school of the Catholic Church, of Wellingholzhausen, quitting school when he was fourteen years of age to assist his father in the conduct of a small store and farm. He remained at home until he was seventeen years of age, and then left Germany, sailing from Bremen for the United States in the year 1837. He landed in Baltimore with only a few dollars in his pocket, and as his father had a large family to support and could give him no assistance, he was dependent thereafter entirely upon his own resources. He was, however, a courageous and manly youth, and accepting the first employment offered him, he went to work as a laborer on the Cumberland Canal. He had been unused to work of this character and wielding a pick and shovel blistered his hands and strained his muscles, but he stuck to the work until he had gained, by his willingness and faithfulness the kindly regard of the foreman of his particular band of laborers, who gave him employment better suited to his physical strength. After working on the canal for a time he succeeded in saving money enough to defray his expenses to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there he became a clerk in a wholesale drug store. Late in the year 1837 he came to St. Louis, which was then a city of about twenty thousand inhabitants, and found employment with the firm of Dings & Co., engaged in the wholesale notion trade and the manufacture of brushes. That he made himself very useful to his employers is evidenced by the fact that within a comparatively short time he became leading salesman, foreman and buyer for the establishment, and had gained a position in which he received what was considered in those days a munificent salary. Shortly after he decided to make St. Louis his permanent home, he brought to this city from Germany his two sisters and one of his brothers, and in later years his father and step-mother and a younger brother also came to this city, so that it may be said that he was the means of transplanting to this country an entire family, all of whom became worthy citizens. His mother died in Germany in 1840, and his father in St. Louis in 1866. His brother August, who was a well known grocery merchant, died in this city in 1896, leaving a large estate, and his brother, Henry

J. Cornet, who was associated with him for many years in business, retired with a fortune some years since. One of his sisters became the wife of Joseph Henricks, at one time city collector of Chicago, Illinois, and is now living in Chicago. The other sister is now Mrs. Frederick Bleckman, of Washington, Missouri. Having saved from his earnings sufficient capital to enable him to begin business on his own account, Mr. Cornet established, in 1846, a small grocery store on Franklin Avenue, near Eighth Street, his partner in the enterprise being Mr. F. Klute. When gold was discovered in California, Mr. Klute turned gold-hunter, selling his interest in the grocery to Mr. Cornet, who soon afterward also purchased from his brother-in-law, Joseph Hendricks—who wished to remove to Chicago—the general store which the latter had previously conducted at No. 808 North Third Street. He then associated with him as a partner his brother, Henry J. Cornet, and established the wholesale grocery house of Francis Cornet & Co., for many years known as one of the leading houses of its kind in St. Louis. Some years later they purchased the five-story building at No. 824 North Third Street, and there carried on a large wholesale grocery and commission business until the year 1886, when the brothers sold their stock of goods and retired from business with ample fortunes. While engaged in merchandising, Mr. Cornet made most judicious investments, from time to time, of his surplus earnings, and this caused him to become identified with various important enterprises. He was one of the founders of the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, and was a member of its board of directors from the date of its establishment to the day of his death. He was also one of the founders of the Jefferson Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was a director of that corporation until his death. In company with Carl Daenzer and the late Judge Carl Speck he also founded the "Anzeiger des Westens" and was one of the founders of and an original stockholder in the "Amerika" and "Herold des Glaubens" newspapers. In addition to his interests in corporate enterprises of various kinds, he was the owner of improved real estate on Morgan Street, between Ninth and Tenth, where was located the family residence, in which he lived for eighteen years; of property at the corner of Eleventh and Biddle Streets; on Wash Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets; and on Washington Avenue, between Grand and Spring Avenues, his home having been at 3646 Washington Avenue during all the later years of his life. When he became an American citizen he found himself in accord with the Democratic party in political sentiment, and to the end of his life was a firm believer in its principles and policies. He was a subscriber to the "Missouri Republican" and to its successor, the "St. Louis Republic" from 1840 to 1891, and a regular reader of that paper for fifty-one years. Although he cared nothing for the honors or emoluments of office, he took an active interest in politics, and was always solicitous for the success of his party, toward which he contributed his share. He was a Douglas Democrat in 1860, and favored, at that time, conservative action, deploring the radicalism and bitterness which later led to fratricidal strife. In religion he was a devout Catholic, and may truly be said to have been one of the pillars of his church in St. Louis. He helped to found St. Joseph's Church and the parish schools at the corner of Eleventh and Biddle Streets, and to build also the home of the parish priests, at that location. He was one of the chief supporters of this church for thirty years, and contributed largely to the erection of the church and school buildings. During the last ten years of his life, he was a member of St. Alphonsus' and St. Francis Xavier's Churches on Grand Avenue. To the last named church—a magnificent edifice, dedicated in January of 1898—he was a generous donor, and a memorial tablet commemorates a gift from him of $5,000. He was one of the founders of the German-Catholic St. Vincent's Orphans' Society and of the German St. Vincent Catholic Orphans' House, located on Eighteenth Street, between Cass Avenue and O'Fallon Street. For twenty years or more he was one of the trustees of that institution, and devoted much of his time to the noble work of providing for the proper care of its wards. He was also one of the most active members for many years of the St. Francis Xavier's branch of the St. Vincent de Paul's Poor Society, and in a thousand ways gave expression to the warmth of his sympathies and the generosity of his nature. Mr. Cornet was twice married. His first wife—to whom he was married November 16, 1848—was Miss Anna Maria Bleckman, of

Washington, Missouri. Four sons and one daughter were born of this union, of whom the daughter, Augusta, died in 1857, aged seven years. The youngest son, Francis Benedict Cornet—born in 1859—died in 1860. The other three sons are George A., Frederick J., and Henry L. Cornet, all prominent citizens and business men of St. Louis. After the death of his first wife, in 1860, Mr. Cornet married Miss Julia G. Damhorst, who belonged to a prominent family of Quincy, Illinois. Six children were born of this marriage, three of whom survived their father. One of these, Miss Ida Cornet, died in the autumn of 1893, leaving bequests of $4,000 to St. Francis Xavier's Church, on Grand Avenue, toward the memorial tablet of her father and his family; and $2,000 to the orphans and the poor. The other surviving children born of this marriage are: William J. Cornet, who graduated from the St. Louis University in the class of 1891, and held a professorship in that institution until 1893, when he removed to Denver, Colorado, for his health; and Isabella Cornet, who married, in 1896, Professor Alexander Henneman, of St. Louis, and after their marriage, they resided in Munich, Germany, until 1898, to enable them to finish their musical education.

Cornyn, Florence M., physician, was born August 3, 1829, in Bridgeport, Ohio, son of an Irish immigrant who had settled there some years earlier. He was carefully educated, being graduated from St. Mary's Jesuit College, of Marion County, Kentucky, and completing his medical studies at the New York University. After graduating from the last named institution in 1849, he crossed the plains to the Pacific Coast, and was the first physician to open an office and begin the practice of medicine in Sacramento, California. In 1852 he returned to the States, and settled in St. Louis, where he was engaged in general practice until appointed physician to the City Hospital. After serving three years in that capacity, he resigned to become surgeon of volunteers of the First Missouri Infantry Regiment, commanded at the beginning of the Civil War by Colonel—afterward General—Frank P. Blair. He was, up to the time that he entered the Union Army, Brigade Surgeon of the Missouri Militia on the staff of General D. M. Frost. In 1862 he resigned the surgeonship of the First Missouri Infantry to raise the Tenth Missouri Cavalry Regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel. He commanded this regiment with skill and ability, had many engagements with General Forrest, and established an enviable reputation for bravery and gallantry as a commanding officer. He was killed in a personal difficulty by one of his officers, and his remains were afterward brought to St. Louis and buried in Calvary Cemetery. A monument erected to his memory by admiring friends bears the inscription:

"COLONEL FLORENCE M. CORNYN
Born August 3, 1829;
Died August 10, 1863.
'After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well.'

"This monument was placed here by his friends and comrades in arms, 'to perpetuate the memory of a soldier without fear, and a patriot without reproach.'"

A list of the engagements in which he participated, inscribed on the monument, shows him to have taken part in the capture of Camp Jackson, and the battles at Booneville, Dug Springs, Wilson's Creek, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Tuscumbia, Lundy's Lane, Town Creek, Florence, Iuka, Burton and Leighton.

Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de, Spanish explorer, born in Salamanca, Spain, about 1510, and died in 1542. On the arrival in Culiacan of Cabeza de Vaca from his journey from Florida in 1536, when he brought news of the existence of half-civilized tribes far to the north, an expedition was sent out under Marco de Niza, in 1539, to explore that region. On its return a second expedition was fitted out under Coronado, which departed from Culiacan, on the Pacific Coast, in April, 1540. He passed up the entire length of what is now the State of Sonora to the River Gila. Crossing this, he penetrated the country beyond to the Little Colorado, and visited the famed cities of Cibola mentioned by Cabeza de Vaca and De Niza. In the kingdom were seven cities. The country, he says, was too cold for cotton, yet the people all wore mantles of it, and cotton yarn was found in their houses. He also found maize, Guinea cocks, peas, and dressed skins. From Cibola, Coronado traveled eastward, visiting several towns, similar to the existing villages of the Pueblo Indians, till he reached the Rio Grande, and from

there traveled 300 leagues to Quivira, the ruins of which are well known, being near latitude 34 degrees north, about 170 miles from El Paso. There he found a temperate climate, with good water and an abundance of fruit. The people were clothed in skins. On his way back in March, 1542, Coronado fell from his horse at Tiguex, near the Rio Grande, and is said to have become insane. The narrative of this expedition furnishes the first authentic account of the buffalo, or American bison, and the great prairies and plains of New Mexico." (Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.)

Coroner.—The office of coroner is an ancient and honorable one, attached to the county and derived from the English law. In the county administration the coroner ranks next to the sheriff as ministerial officer, and on the death or incapacity of the sheriff, in cases where the sheriff is an interested party, and in proceedings against the sheriff, the coroner acts as sheriff. In England the coroner, besides performing the duties which the law devolves upon him in this country, examines into shipwrecks and the disposal of property thrown ashore in such cases. In Missouri and most other States of this country his chief duty is to hold inquest on the bodies of persons supposed to have come to their death by violence or casualty, and, if the death involves felony, to notify a justice of the peace or the judge of a court of record, that proceedings may be instituted against the offender. The coroner is a conservator of the peace. St. Louis city has a coroner by virtue of its maintenance of certain county attributes. He is chosen at the general municipal election and holds office for a term of four years, with a salary of $3,500 a year.

Corps de Belgique.—A secret political organization designed to aid the secession movement, which came into existence in Missouri in 1862, and which is said to have owed its origin to General Sterling Price. It was named in honor of Charles L. Hunt, who was then the Belgian consul at St. Louis. All of its movements were conducted with great secrecy, and the extent of its membership in St Louis has never been definitely ascertained. Toward the close of the war it is said to have affiliated with and become a part of the secret political organization originated by Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and P. C. Wright, of New York, which was known as the American Knights.

Cortambert, Louis Richard, was born in France in 1808, and emigrated to the United States while a young man. He was highly educated, earnest and simple, a profound thinker and an able writer. His philosophy in many respects resembled that of Thoreau. He even undertook to duplicate Thoreau's Walden experience, but Walden near Highland was a thing very different from Walden near Concord, and the malaria of the Illinois bottoms soon ended the experiment. Cortambert was a Social Republican and one of the early abolitionists, and if his creed was at times too radical he was at least sincere and unfaltering in the advocacy of the brotherhood and fraternity of man. He refused better positions and larger salaries on more influential papers than he was connected with, because, he said, he wrote from conviction, and his pen was not for sale. In 1851 he tendered his resignation as vice-consul of France in St. Louis as a protest against the "coup d'etat."

In 1855 he edited the "Revue de l'Ouest" (see "French Newspapers"), and from 1864 to the time of his death the "Messager Franco-Americain" of New York. He was the brother of the learned Paris geographer, Eugene Cortambert, and the uncle of Louis Cortambert, the promising young *litterateur*, who died all too early. Cortambert had the reputation of being the ablest writer in French who has ever written in the United States. Several of his books were published by leading Paris houses. The great historian, Henri Martin, wrote a preface for his "Histoire Universelle selon la Science Moderne," and Victor Hugo praised his "Religion du Progres." Among his other works were "L'Histoire de la Guerre Civile Americaine" (written in conjunction with F. de Tranaltos), "Les Trois Epoques du Catholicisme," "Voyage au Pays des Osages" and "La France et la Republique." He married Suson, one of the daughters of Auguste P. Chouteau, and died in New York, March 28, 1881, aged seventy-three years. Five of his grandchildren, John F., Philip A., Emily, Louis R. and Marie L. McDermott are living in St. Louis—1899.

ALEXANDER N. DEMENIL.

Cosmopolitans.—A society which originated in New England, and whose objects were semi-religious, embracing an investigation of spiritualism. On May 7, 1882, City Lodge No. 1 of the Cosmopolitans was established in St. Louis, but after an existence of a few years its membership was absorbed by other organizations.

Cote Brilliante.—This name was given to a tract of land about one mile square, subdivided, laid out and dedicated by Charles Gibson in 1853. It was then some distance from the city limits, but was incorporated into the city in 1876.

"Cote Sans Dessein."—This was one of the French settlements of which mention is made in the early history of Missouri, and the name was frequently linked with that of St. Louis. It was founded in 1808, and the name—signifying "a hill without design," so called probably in contra-distinction to the Indian mounds—was derived from a long, narrow hill standing alone in the Missouri River bottom in what is now Callaway County. It was once a village of considerable importance, and during the war of 1812 an attack was made on it by a band of Indians. It was successfully defended by Baptiste Louis Roi, a heroic Frenchman, who entrenched himself in a small block-house and, aided by two men and the women of his household, repulsed every attack, killing fourteen of the savages. "Cote Sans Dessein" occupied the site of the present town of Barkersville.

Cotton Exchange.—A number of merchants handling cotton met informally in the office of Theodore G. Meier, and after some consultation decided to call a formal meeting in the directors' room of the old Merchants' Exchange building, on Main Street, between Market and Walnut, October 17, 1873. This meeting was held and resulted in the organization of the St. Louis Cotton Association, with Theodore G. Meier for president, William M. Senter for vice-president, Myron Coloney for secretary, and William P. Shryock, Henry Drucker, Miles Sells, S. A. Bemis, Harlow J. Phelps, D. W. Marmaduke and John T. Watson for directors. The association thus brought into existence numbered eighty-one members, paying an initiation fee of $5 and an annual assessment of $20 each. Subsequently—August, 1874—it was incorporated, having already conspicuously challenged the attention of Southern planters and merchants by offering $11,000 in cotton premiums for that year, an offer which was repeated year after year till 1881. In 1874 it dropped its original name and was incorporated as the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, and next year it removed from the room from on Main Street, on the third floor of the building adjoining the Merchants' Exchange, to new quarters at the corner of Main and Chestnut Streets. In 1880 the membership had increased to 300, the membership fee having been successively raised, first, to $250, then to $500, and last to $1,000. As the business results that had followed the establishment of the Cotton Exchange had amply vindicated the wisdom of it, and the institution was now recognized as one of the most important permanent business organizations of the city, it was decided that it was entitled to be housed in a special building. Accordingly in November, 1879, a committee composed of D. P. Rowland, W. M. Senter, J. L. Sloss and William L. Black was appointed to choose a suitable location. The site recommended and selected was the southwest corner of Main and Walnut Streets, and a company called the Cotton Exchange Building Company was formed to erect a suitable edifice. The result of its labors was the building of the spacious, attractive and substantial Cotton Exchange, now occupying the chosen site, which was dedicated and opened for business May 14, 1882. The ceremonies of the dedication were of a very pleasant character, consisting in addresses by officers and ex-officers of the Exchange, ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, ex-Governor Stanard, of Missouri, followed by the presentation of a silver service to Vice-president William L. Black, who had been conspicuous in setting on foot the enterprise and pushing it forward to a consummation. The object of the Exchange, as stated in its constitution, is to "provide suitable accommodation for the meeting of its members, to establish uniform usages, rules and regulations for the cotton trade in the city of St. Louis; to adopt standards of classification; to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the cotton interests throughout all markets, and generally to promote the cotton trade in the city of St. Louis." That it has done much in this direction, and

particularly to promote the cotton trade of St. Louis, the statistics strikingly exhibit. As early as the year 1870 cotton began to find its way to St. Louis, shipped to Chris. Peper, who was engaged in the leaf tobacco trade, but received occasionally a consignment of cotton. These occasional receipts seemed to indicate a disposition on the part of the planters to ship their crops to St. Louis if only a market could be established for it, and the history of the trade has borne out this indication. In the cotton year ending August 31, 1872, the total receipts of cotton in St. Louis were 36,421 bales, of which 16,706 bales were for sale in the St. Louis market. The next year the total receipts were 59,709 bales—34,215 bales for sale in St. Louis and 25,494 bales going through. In the year ending August 31, 1874, the total receipts were 103,741 bales—79,418 bales being sold in St. Louis and 24,323 bales going through to other markets. In the year ending August 31, 1875, the total receipts were 133,969 bales—94,290 bales being sold in St. Louis and 39,679 bales going through. The receipts continued steadily to increase year by year, reaching in 1879-80 as high as 496,570 bales, of which number 324,284 bales were handled and sold in St. Louis. In the year 1894-5 the receipts were 926,285 bales, though only 144,591 of the number were sold in St. Louis.

Cotton Trade.—The cotton trade of St. Louis had its beginning during the Civil War, when the usual order of the shipment of the staple from Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi to New Orleans was broken up by the military operations, and the cotton that had been accustomed to go down the Mississippi was compelled to seek markets elsewhere. At first the trade began in a small way, the receipts in 1866 being only 19,838 bales, worth, however, at the high price then prevailing $3,000,000. Ten years later, in 1876, the receipts were 148,476 bales, worth $10,393,320; ten years later still, in 1886, they were 244,134 bales, worth $12,206,700; but eleven years later, in 1897, they had fallen off to 114,897 bales, worth at the low price then prevailing only $3,000,000. The largest receipts recorded were in the cotton year of 1879-80, when they reached 324,284 bales, worth $16,000,000. These receipts are of bales brought to St. Louis for sale or compress, or both, and they show the real cotton trade of the city. But in addition to these receipts there are still larger amounts that pass through by rail to Eastern and Northern markets, these through shipments in 1877-8 having been 61,561 bales; in 1887, 271,028 bales, and in 1896, 474,796 bales. In 1881 there were 317,195 bales compressed in St. Louis; in 1891, 309,273 bales, and in 1896, 111,617 bales. The cotton received in St. Louis comes mostly from Arkansas and Texas, the records for 1895-6 showing 264,888 bales from Arkansas, 179,029 bales from Texas, 50,092 bales from Tennessee, 47,061 bales from Mississippi, 11,095 bales from Missouri; 7,922 bales from Louisiana, 3,079 bales from Alabama, 1,497 bales from the Indian Territory, 862 bales from Oklahoma, 149 bales from Kentucky, and 9 bales from Kansas.

Council Groves.—The Goodfellow farm of 1,500 acres, lying on the Natural Bridge road, in the northwestern part of what is now the city of St. Louis, and which was purchased from Governor William Clark, became known as Council Groves on account of Governor Clark having had numerous conferences with the Indians there. It was a favorite camping ground for Indians during their migrations. When plowing on the farm in after years many Indian relics, especially arrow heads, were turned up from the ground.

Council of Jewish Women.—The special Council of Jewish Women at the Columbian Exposition of 1893 proved of such exceeding value and interest that a permanent organization was formed then and there. A National Council, with headquarters at Chicago, and auxiliary societies all over the country was the result, culminating in a National Congress, held in New York City, November 15, 1896, whose brilliancy attracted wide attention. Delegates from Canada were admitted to the Congress, and the word "National" was consequently dropped, as the Council had in that brief time overspread that limit.

The St. Louis Section of the Council of Jewish Women was organized in the fall of 1895, with the following officers: Mrs. Henry L. Wolfner, president; Bertha Sale, vice-president; Rachel Baer, secretary; Mrs. Louis Straus, treasurer. Afternoon meetings are held monthly at the homes of the members from October till May. An evening meeting,

in which gentlemen participate, is occasionally substituted. The object of the Council is three-fold—religious, philanthropic and literary. Among the subjects of essays followed by open discussion during the year 1896-7 were the following: "Baron Hirsch; His Charities, a Success or Failure? (a) Colonization, (b) Educational Methods;" "What Are the St. Louis Jews Doing for Their Poor?" which was answered by reports from seven of the Jewish charitable associations; "Has the Contribution of the Jews to the World's Literature and Music Been of Potent Influence?" and "The Bible as a Factor in Education." Choice selections of music, vocal and instrumental, begin and end each session, and the open evening meetings are largely musical. Studies of the Bible and of the leading lights of Jewish history formed the programme of the year 1897-8, a feature of great interest being a course of lectures on the Book of Job by Rabbi Samuel Sale. The work for this year was greatly extended by means of neighborhood circles throughout the city, numbering about fifteen members each and following the same lines of study. The philanthropic work of the Council lies in co-operation with the numerous Jewish charitable societies, assisting them with personal work and contributions.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

County Court.—The county is a territorial division unknown to the French and Spanish, and therefore during the French and Spanish possession of the vast Territory of Louisiana, embracing pretty nearly everything west of the Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico to the British possessions, from 1764 to 1804, we do not encounter the word. That portion of this vast territory now known as Missouri was divided into five districts, named after the settlements that served as their official and social centers—St. Louis, St. Charles, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. The division lines between them, though vaguely indicated, defined the limits of their jurisdiction clearly enough for all practical purposes at a time when a mile, or even ten miles, of width was not thought to be worth disputing about; and as to the back extension from the river, it had practically no limit. But when this domain passed under the American flag and the people of Missouri became citizens of the United States the name of county came into use; the five districts were made counties and began at once to take on their familiar, homely, Anglo-Saxon arrangement through which wills are probated, estates administered, property assessed, taxes levied, collected and disbursed, roads laid out and maintained, bridges built, licenses granted, and other matters of local concern adjusted. A court called the Court of Quarter Sessions, which afterward became the county court, was organized in each of the five counties, the one in St. Louis having Charles Gratiot for presiding justice, with Auguste Chouteau, Jacques Clamorgan, David Delaunay and James Mackey for associates. It was to hold four terms a year, in March, June, September and December, and the first term was held December 18, 1804, in Emilien Yosti's tavern. Such a thing as a court house did not exist, and as it was thought beneath the dignity of the first judicial and administrative body in St. Louis to be dependent on the favor of a citizen for a place of meeting, one of the first acts was to rent a house from Jacques Clamorgan at fifteen dollars a month and order it repaired and put in condition for the sessions of the court. Another of its acts was to authorize the summoning of a grand jury—the first in the history of St. Louis; and among the twenty-four good men and true who composed it were some whose names have ever been eminent in the history of the city—Bernard Pratte, Antoine Soulard, Joseph M. Papin, Wilson P. Hunt, Louis Brazeau, Silvestre Labadie and Hyacinte St. Cyr. Still another official act of this first court was the establishment, or rather the recognition of the ferry already established across the Meramec River below the city, with John Bolay as ferryman, and to define the rates to be charged. The first sheriff who waited on the court was James Rankin, who was also appointed County Treasurer. At the next session of the court the operation of a ferry across the Missouri River at St. Charles was authorized, with John B. Belan in charge, and the rates established. At this session the court went into the legal tender business, a very important concern in those days. There was an annoying scarcity of constitutional coins, gold and silver, no greenbacks, treasury notes, coin certificates, no bank notes and no banks to issue notes of any kind. The fur traders were carrying on a thriving business with New Orleans and Montreal, but they were accustomed to take goods

of various kinds in exchange for their furs, and therefore brought back little money. But the county court was equal to the occasion. It recognized the supreme law of necessity and made shaved deer skins a legal tender for taxes to any amount at the rate of three pounds to the dollar. No settlement of a money problem was ever more universally satisfactory. Not a voice was raised against it. Deer skins had been recognized as good enough currency from the beginning of things in St. Louis, and they not only were tolerably plentiful, but the supply was capable of constant and indefinite inflation. The forests and prairies adjacent to St. Louis, on both sides of the river, abounded in deer, and any skillful hunter might, at the expenditure of half a cent's worth of powder and lead, supply himself with fat venison for a week and secure a deer skin worth thirty-three and a third cents, by the St. Louis County Court standard, in addition. When shaved deer skins became so abundant and cheap in the place as to be inconvenient it was always possible to ship them down the Mississippi to New Orleans or round the Ohio to Louisville and get their full value in whatever goods those places might have to give in exchange for them. And the court itself was careful to provide against the possibility of an excessive inflation of deer skin currency by making them receivable for taxes only in the winter months, and requiring gold and silver in the summer months. The house rented of Clamorgan at fifteen dollars a month served for a meeting room for the court for a time and until the need of something like a regular court house was recognized—and then a house that had been used as a blacksmith shop was secured and altered and improved for the purpose. It stood on the west side of Third Street, between Almond and Spruce, and it illustrates the easy and tolerant spirit of those days to learn that when this judicial structure was not occupied with the sessions of the court it was used for balls and theatrical performances. In 1820 the court moved its quarters to a frame house on the southeast corner of Second and Walnut, and several years afterward it moved again to a house that had been commenced for a Baptist Church on the southwest corner of Third and Market. In 1822 the Legislature authorized the county to build a court house and appointed Thomas Sappington, of Gravois; Ludwell Bacon, of Bonhomme; Robert Quarles, of St. Ferdinand, and Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and William Carr Lane, of St. Louis, commissioners to receive proposals of donations of land for the building. The ground selected was the square bounded by Fourth and Fifth and Market and Chestnut Streets, at that time described as "situated on the hill in that part of the city," the lot being the gift of two prominent citizens whose names are found all through the history of St. Louis—J. B. C. Lucas and Auguste Chouteau. The whipping-post was an institution of those days, and it stood in the middle of the square chosen, and it continued to stand there and to be used for several years. In 1825 the county court, composed at that time of Judges Joseph V. Garnier, Peter Ferguson and Francis Nash, made an appropriation of $7,000, to be raised by a tax on licenses, for building the edifice, and appointed Alexander Stewart commissioner to superintend the work. The building was finished in 1833 at a cost of $14,416. Five years later the business had grown to such an extent as to demand additional accommodations, and a building for clerks' offices was erected on the southwest corner of Fifth and Market Streets, and in 1839, October 21, the cornerstone of the new court house was laid in the midst of an imposing demonstration, the county judges being M. P. Leduc, Henry Walton and Joseph Le Blond; Henry Singleton being architect and William Carr Lane mayor of St. Louis at the time. The work was slowly prosecuted for twenty-three years before it ended, in 1862, in the completion of the present court house at a cost of $1,199,871. Before its completion it contributed to furnishing occasion for the overthrow of the "Hackney Court," as it was called, and a change in the organization and name of that body. In 1858 there were popular suspicions of mismanagement of the work and of corruption in the county administration and rumors of a defalcation, or threatened defalcation, in the collector's office, and a clamor for change grew so strong that the Legislature was forced to recognize it. But as the county judges could be removed only after impeachment, and as the case was considered too urgent for that, the Legislature passed an act abolishing the county court outright and placing the county administration in the hands of five commissioners, to be chosen by popular vote in September, 1859. At this election John H. Lightner, Dr. Wil-

liam Taussig and Benjamin Farrar, Republicans, and Alton R. Easton and Peregrine Tippett, Democrats, were chosen. At the following session of the Legislature in 1860 the number of commissioners was increased to seven, and Henry B. Belt and John Holmes were appointed the two additional ones. This board of county commissioners, performing all the functions of a county court, took up the court-house enterprise, and, under the advice and superintendence of their own architect, William Rumbold, made alterations in the dome, superseded the original contracts for construction with new ones, and prosecuted the work to its final completion in 1862. The board of commissioners continued to manage county affairs until the city and county were separated in 1876.

D. M. GRISSOM.

County of St. Louis.—Under the old French regime the country for an indefinite extent around an established post or settlement came to be known as a district, bearing the name of its settlement, and so the five districts of St. Louis, St. Charles, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid were recognized as established divisions when the Territory of Louisiana came under the flag of the United States. Their boundaries were not strictly defined and each had a back yard extending to the west without limit; but this gave no trouble at a time when population was sparse and domain was boundless. When Missouri was organized as a territory in 1812 Governor Clark, the territorial Governor, in a proclamation recognized the five existing districts and reorganized them as counties. In 1815 the territorial Legislature recognized the divisions also, and, without attempting to be accurate, gave the boundaries of St. Louis County as the Missouri River to the mouth of the Osage for the northern line; the Mississippi River down to a point very near to the site of the present Crystal City for the eastern line, and an irregular line running from Crystal City west and north to the Missouri River at the mouth of the Osage as the southern and western boundary. This took in all the territory now embraced in the northern part of Jefferson, all of Franklin, all of Gasconade, all of Osage, and part of Maries counties. In 1818 Franklin and Jefferson counties were taken off, Franklin taking the territory now embraced in Gasconade, Osage and part of Maries. This left the southern and western limits of St. Louis County as they existed down to the year 1876, when the city was separated from the county and erected into something like an independent municipality without any official relation with the county. In the act of separation the city was given a river front of about nineteen miles, with a varying depth to the west of three to six miles, embracing an area of about forty square miles. The remaining area of the former county constitutes the County of St. Louis and is known by that name.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Coureurs des Bois.—See "Hunters and Trappers."

Court Houses.—In 1817 the first building erected to be used as a court house in St. Louis was built on the west side of Third Street, between Spruce and Elm Streets. This was a small, one-story frame structure, and occupied a site on which a hospital was conducted in later years by the Sisters of Charity. In 1820 the courts were removed temporarily to a frame building on Second Street, which had been used as a boarding house, and later occupied a building on the southwest corner of Third and Market Streets. In 1822 the city was authorized to build a new court house and jail, and Thomas Sappington, Ludwell Bacon, Robert Quarles, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and William Carr Lane were named as commissioners to select the site on which the proposed court building should be erected. These commissioners selected the square bounded now by Fourth, Broadway, Market and Chestnut Streets, donated to the county for the purpose by Colonel Auguste Chouteau and Judge J. B. C. Lucas. In 1825 the county court appropriated $7,000 for the building of a court house, and a year later added $5,000 to the amount originally set apart for that purpose. Plans were accepted and work was begun on the building in the summer of 1826 under the superintendence of Henry S. Geyer. The contractors completed their work in 1833 at a total cost of $14,416.16. In 1839 work was begun on a new building designed to furnish accommodations for county officers. The cornerstone of this building was laid on the 21st of October, 1839, a public demonstration taking place at that time in which the orders of Masons and Odd Fellows, the Hibernian Societies and the military or-

ganization known as the St. Louis Grays participated, and at which Honorable Wilson Primm delivered a memorable address. A roll of parchment on which had been written the names of the President and Vice-president of the United States at that time, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the State, of the county officers and mayor of the city and the architect of the building was deposited beneath the cornerstone, as were also specimens of the coins of the United States then in circulation, copies of the newspapers printed in the city, and a programme of the day's proceedings. The first architect of this building was Henry Singleton. He was succeeded later by William Twombley, and Twombley was in turn succeeded by Robert F. Mitchell. From 1843 until 1851 little progress was made in the erection of the building, but in the year last named work was begun actively and the construction of what is now the east wing of the court house was commenced. Later it was decided to erect also the south and north wings of the building, and the work proceeded slowly until 1859, when a vigorous movement was inaugurated to bring about the completion of the structure. The building was completed in the summer of 1862 at a total cost of $1,199,871.91. Its form is that of a Greek cross, and the dome by which it is surmounted has been pronounced by competent authorities one of the finest in America. The lantern—as it is called by architects—on the summit of the dome commands a view of the surrounding country fifteen to twenty miles distant in different directions, and it is said that with a strong glass an area of more than three hundred square miles can be surveyed. The original design for the dome was the work of Thomas D. P. Lanham, who succeeded Mr. Mitchell as architect in 1857, but this design was rejected and the dome as finally constructed was designed by William Rumbold, who succeeded Mr. Lanham as architect in 1859 and completed the building. This design was original with Mr. Rumbold, and the idea he subsequently patented. The height of the dome from ball to sidewalk is 198 feet, and from the top of the flagstaff 240 feet. The rotunda is 60 feet in diameter, and it has four circular galleries, the height of the first being 18 feet, the second 13 feet, the third 12 feet, and the fourth 32 feet. From the fourth gallery to the base of the inner dome the distance is 26 feet, and from this point to the top of the dome the distance is 30 feet, making in all 131 feet from the floor of the rotunda to the inner eye of the inner dome. On the north, east and south sides of the dome are large panels, on which the gifted young St. Louis artist, Charles F. Wimar, executed four historical paintings. On one of these panels is portrayed the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, on another the landing of Laclede on the site of St. Louis, on another the Indian massacre at St. Louis in 1780, and on the fourth panel a western landscape. In the fourth gallery Mr. Wimar also painted four figures representing, respectively, Law, Commerce, Justice and Liberty. Changes have been made in the interior of the building since its completion, but the exterior has remained unchanged.

Court of Appeals.—The docket of the Supreme Court at the time of the convening of the Constitutional Convention of 1875 had become so crowded with cases from the city of St. Louis that in many instances years elapsed before a final decision. To remedy this evil the St. Louis Bar Association submitted to the convention a scheme for the establishment of a separate Appellate Court for St. Louis County, which at that time included the city of St. Louis. This scheme was somewhat modified in the convention, but its main features were adopted in committee by a vote of 47 to 5. The territorial jurisdiction of the new court was extended to the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, and the counties of St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren. The court was given superintending control over the lower courts of record and power to issue, hear and determine writs of certiorari, habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, and other remedial writs, and appellate jurisdiction over the courts of record within the territory named above. This jurisdiction was final, except in cases where the amount exceeds $2,500, which involve the construction of the Constitution of the State or of the United States, the validity of a treaty or statute of the United States, the revenue laws, title to a State office, title to real estate, or where a political subdivision of the State or a State officer is a party, and all cases of felony. In these cases a further appeal lay to the Supreme Court. The court was to be composed of three judges, to be appointed by the Governor, whose

terms should expire on January 1, 1877. At the November election, 1876, three judges were to be elected to take the place of those nominated by the Governor, and these judges, when elected, were to draw lots for a four, eight and twelve year term, after which the term of judge was to be twelve years. The new Constitution having been adopted, Governor Hardin appointed as the first judges of the new court Thomas Tasker Gantt and Robert A. Bakewell, of the St. Louis bar, and Edward A. Lewis, of the bar of St. Charles County. At the November election of 1876 the judges elected were Edward A. Lewis, Robert A. Bakewell and Charles S. Hayden, who drew, respectively, in the order named the twelve, eight and four-year terms. At the November election in 1880 Seymour D. Thompson was elected in the place of Judge Hayden, and at the election of 1884 Roderick E. Rombauer was elected in the place of Judge Bakewell. An amendment to the Constitution was adopted at the November election, 1884, by which the territorial jurisdiction of the St. Louis Court of Appeals was extended so as to include about one-half of the State, and the Supreme Court was given exclusive appellate jurisdiction of those cases in which an appeal formerly lay from the Court of Appeals. On the 1st of March, 1888, Judge Lewis resigned, and Charles E. Peers, a distinguished member of the Warren County bar—now State Senator—qualified as his successor on March 12, 1888, under appointment by the Governor. On January 7, 1889, William H. Biggs, of Pike County, succeeded Judge Peers. In January, 1893, Henry W. Bond, of St. Louis, succeeded Judge Thompson, and in January, 1897, Judge Rombauer was succeeded by Charles C. Bland, of Rolla.

During the first nine years of its existence the St. Louis Court of Appeals disposed of 3,219 cases, and up to April, 1897, the number of cases disposed of since the organization of the court was over 6,800. The court has always kept fully up with its docket, and the amount of work done by the judges is, we believe, unparalleled in the history of Appellate Courts. The court has always sustained a high reputation, which is due not only to the character of its judges, but also to the learning and industry of the bar. Even during the period when an appeal lay to the Supreme Court in the most important cases, those cases were briefed and argued before the Court of Appeals with as much care and diligence as if its decision were final.

Judge Gantt died on June 17, 188[illegible], and Judge Lewis on August 26, 1889. Of Judge Gantt it may be said with truth that he was one of the ablest lawyers and one of the most remarkable men connected with the history of the State. He was born in Georgetown on July 22, 1814, of distinguished Maryland ancestry. His maternal grandfather was an officer of the Revolution and Secretary of the Navy under John Adams. From Georgetown College Mr. Gantt went to West Point as a boy of 17; but during his second year he was crippled by a fall from his horse. From this injury a slight lameness remained to the last. He stood very high in his class when he left it to read law with Governor Pratt of Maryland. Upon his admission to the bar he came at once to St. Louis in 1839. He was in partnership with Montgomery Blair until 1844, when he was appointed United States District Attorney by Mr Polk. In 1853 he was City Counselor. During the early part of the war he received a commission as colonel in the United States Army, and served on General McClellan's staff until the campaign ended in July, 1862. He was afterward Provost Marshal of Missouri, and then presiding judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals. Judge Gantt was the contemporary of Glover, Gamble, Geyer, Bates, Spaulding and other distinguished Missouri lawyers whose names are respected throughout the country and who largely framed the jurisprudence of the State. As a lawyer he was inferior to none of them. As a man he was austere, honorable, chivalrous. He was a warm friend, and whilst not a bitter enemy, he was one whose opposition was formidable. Few exceeded him in public spirit. During the dreadful visitation of cholera, in 1849, when many public officials deserted their posts, Mr. Gantt organized a board of health and was indefatigable in his efforts for the health of the city and the relief of the sufferers, voluntarily exposing his life to aid others. Nor was his conduct less conspicuously disinterested and courageous during the dreadful election riots of 1855. He was a man of general reading and of classical taste, a good French scholar, and with a good reading knowledge of Latin. He was familiar with the best Latin writers, of whom his favorites were Horace, Juvenal and Tacitus. In short, he was brave, magnani-

mous, high-minded, zealous for right and contemptuous of wrong-doing; a scholar of liberal reading and of liberal mind; a sound lawyer and an honest man; and it was justly felt that his appointment was of good omen for the new court. In politics he was a Democrat, drawn by his friendship for the Blairs to the Free-Soil wing of the party. He was an unconditional Union man, but never an Abolitionist. His sympathies would naturally incline him to the South, but his devotion to the Union was hereditary and controlling.

Judge Lewis was what is called a self-made man. He was descended from Lund Washington on his mother's side. He was left an orphan at an early age. He had no school education after the age of twelve. His youth was spent in a printing office in Washington. He became a clerk in the General Land Office and then in the Circuit Clerk's office of Yazoo County, Mississippi, where he practiced law until he removed, in 1845, to Ray County, Missouri, where he was public administrator for a time. He was afterward associated with Joseph B. Crockett in the "St. Louis Intelligencer." In 1854 he returned to practice as an attorney in St. Charles County. He was at various times a presidential elector, and was a Breckinridge elector in 1860. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Woodson to fill a brief unexpired term in the Supreme Court. Judge Lewis was considered a sound lawyer. Few were better acquainted with the now somewhat obsolete learning concerning the old land titles in Missouri. His reading lay chiefly in the way of his profession. His health failed during the second year of his term on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and he became subject to a disease from which he suffered constant and often the most excruciating pain, which he bore with wonderful courage. Notwithstanding his ill-health, the exigencies of his position as a member of a very hard-working court were such that he probably gave to his official duties as much time and care as is usual amongst the most industrious judges. At last his hearing failed completely and his resignation became a necessity. He accepted the office of reporter of the court, which he held at the time of his death.

Judge Bakewell is the only surviving member of the court as at first constituted. He has reached his three-score years and ten, and leads a somewhat retired life. Before his judicial appointment he had been for more than twenty years in active practice in St. Louis, at first with Mr. P. Bauduy Garesche, and then with Mr. E. T. Farish. He was in the graduating class at the Western University of Pennsylvania when the fire at Pittsburgh, in May, 1845, destroyed the college and half the town. From there he went to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, where he went through the three years' course, being intended for the ministry of that church, of which his father was a minister. He was, however, swept into the Catholic Church in 1848 by the wave of Newmanism which passed over the Seminary. He was then, after a brief experience as professor of Greek and Latin in a newly established college at Rochester, New York, connected with journalism in Pittsburgh and St. Louis until he began the practice of law in 1855.

Judge Hayden was from Boston. He practiced law in St. Louis with success and distinction in partnership with Mr. Rankin, a very distinguished St. Louis lawyer, from 1856 up to the date of his election to the bench. His standing at the bar was high. He is a man of solid parts and excellent education; a master of terse, clean-cut English, a good scholar, well read, not only in the literature of his profession, but in general literature. He has an eminently legal mind, and his opinions are models of judicial exposition. He has retired from the active duties of his profession on a well-earned competency, and divides his time between his plantation in Florida and the home of his youth, with occasional visits to the scene of his honorable professional career.

Judge Thompson is well known as an eminent legal writer. He is the author of many text-books, which stand high with the profession, and has been editor of legal periodicals of the highest character. He was associated with Judge Dillon, then of the United States court, in editing the "Central Law Journal," of which Mr. Thompson was the editor at the time of his election to the judgeship. On leaving the bench he entered into partnership with Mr. Nathan Frank, and is engaged in an active and lucrative practice in St. Louis. He is a man of almost incredible industry and application, a ready, elegant and forcible writer, of extensive reading and most tenacious memory. He left the bench with

the respect of the profession and to their regret.

Judge Rombauer was born in Hungary. He came to this country as a boy, with his father, in consequence of the political troubles in Europe in 1848. His legal education was acquired at Harvard. He was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1858, and at once removed to St. Louis. In 1865 he was elected judge of the Law Commissioner's Court. He was appointed to the circuit bench of St. Louis in 1867, and elected to the same position in 1868. As a judge, and as a practical attorney, his reputation is excellent. He is devoted to his profession. It was generally felt that his retirement from the bench of the Court of Appeals was a loss to the court and to the community. He has an eminently legal and judicial mind, and, considered simply as a sound, acute and well-read lawyer, few, if any, members of the profession in Missouri stand higher than he does. He is also a man of high moral courage, and of great purity of character in public and private life.

Judge Biggs is a Missourian by birth, educated at LaGrange College. He left Pike County in 1861 to enter the Confederate Army. At the close of the war he returned to Missouri and read law at Canton. He was admitted to practice in 1869, at Bowling Green. He removed to Louisiana, Missouri, in 1873, and was in active practice when elected to the Court of Appeals.

Judge Bond was born in Haywood County, Tennessee, in 1848. After the war he practiced law in St. Louis for several years, in partnership with the late Judge Lindley.

Judge Bland was, for some years before his election to the Court of Appeals, judge of the Circuit Court of Phelps County. His family is honorably known throughout the State; a distinguished member of it, who for many years represented his district in Congress, was prominently before the Chicago Convention of 1896 as a candidate for the presidency, but was defeated, contrary to a very general expectation, by the stampede for Mr. Bryan.

ROBERT A. BAKEWELL.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—The first court established in St. Louis after it became a part of the domain of the United States. It was authorized by act of Congress of March 26, 1804, which empowered the Governor and judges of Indiana Territory to organize such courts in the Louisiana Territory as it might need, and under this act the Governor and judges of Indiana Territory established a court of common pleas in each of the five districts of Missouri, the one for the St. Louis district being directed to hold four terms a year—on the third Tuesdays in March, June, September and December; and from this it derived its name. The first judges appointed were Charles Gratiot, presiding justice, and Auguste Chouteau, Jacques Clamorgan, David Delaunay and James Mackay, associates. The court held its first term in December, 1804, in the tavern of Emilien Yosti. It not only performed such administrative functions pertaining to taxes, roads, ferries, licenses, etc., as were afterward given to county courts, but it was authorized also to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in small cases. Three years later the Governor of the Territory was authorized to appoint the judges of the court, and its jurisdiction was more strictly defined; but it continued to perform administrative functions until the year 1812, when the Territory of Missouri was organized and divided into counties. A county court was established, to have charge of the county administration, a new court of common pleas was organized, and the court of quarter sessions passed out of existence.

Courts Having Criminal Jurisdiction.—By a treaty made April 30, 1803, at Paris, France ceded to the United States the territory known as Louisiana, and by an act of Congress approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of and occupy the said ceded territory, "and that he may for that purpose, and in order to maintain in said territory the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and of the force authorized by an act passed the third day of March last (1803), entitled 'An Act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals,' which he may deem necessary." And it was further provided that until the expiration of the then convened session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territory be sooner made, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, should be vested in such person and per-

sons, and be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States should direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

It will be seen by this that the judicial powers exercised in the Louisiana Territory, prior to the ceding treaty, were to continue in force until changed or abrogated by future act of Congress. These judicial powers had been framed after the forms of the governments of the respective owners of the territory. There were both Spanish and French, with projections here and there of English precedents. These originated in the necessities of changing conditions occurring in the early Western settlements, by reason of the almost continuous conflicts growing out of the wars of European nations. It would be an interesting theme for the historian to investigate and unravel the various changes and modifications of the administration of justice in this region, and trace not only conditions, but the reasons therefor. The task would be difficult, but the field is worthy of the expenditure of ambitious labor.

Whatever the character of their laws and the manner of their administration was at the time of the treaty, it is but reasonable to suppose that their general features were soon altered to meet the spirit of the laws of our government. Then existing procedure necessarily had to give way to that which was in consonance and harmony with the bill of rights. For it must not be forgotten that one of the principal and moving causes of colonial opposition to the mother country, had its origin in and grew out of the harsh provisions and the arbitrary administration of the penal laws of England.

Hence the incorporation in every Constitution of every State, as well as the Federal government, of the bill of rights.

Military rule continued, until, by an act of Congress approved March 26, 1804, the Territory was divided and that portion "which lies south of the Mississippi Territory and of an east and west line to commence on the Mississippi River at the thirty-third degree of north latitude, and to extend west to the western boundary of the said cession," was constituted a Territory of the United States, under the name of the Territory of Orleans; the residue of the province of Louisiana ceded by France to the United States was called "the District of Louisiana," and its government provided for as follows: "The executive power now vested in the Governor of the Indiana Territory was extended to the said district of Louisiana, and the Governor and judges of the Indiana Territory were given power to establish in said district inferior courts and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties, and to make all laws which they deemed conducive to the good government of the inhabitants, provided that they should not enact any law inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or which would lay any person under restraint or disability on account of his religious opinions, profession or worship; and provided further "that in all criminal prosecutions the trial shall be by a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the vicinage."

From this it may be seen that the first criminal laws applicable to St. Louis, after her coming under the control of the United States Government, were enacted by a legislative body composed of a Governor, and the Federal judges of an adjoining territory. To the statesman of to-day this manner of Territorial organization and government doubtless seems novel and crude, but it worked well during that period of sparse settlements and widely extended domain. But not only could the judges, who were a branch of the legislative power, help to enact laws—they could construe and enforce them; for it was made the duty of the judges of the Indiana Territory, or any two of them, to hold annually two courts within the said district at such place as was most convenient to the inhabitants thereof in general, and they possessed the same jurisdiction they possessed in the Indiana Territory, and were required to continue in session until the disposal of all business pending before them. Laws enacted in the manner as stated were published throughout the district, and such laws were reported to the President of the United States, and he was required to lay them before Congress; and if said laws were disapproved by Congress, they ceased to exist.

In this first enactment affecting the Territory there was a provision that the laws in force in the District of Louisiana not inconsistent with this act of March 26, 1804, were continued in force until altered, modified or repealed by the legislative power heretofore specified.

In the year 1805 the District of Louisiana was changed to the Territory of Louisiana, and by an act of Congress, approved the 3d of March of that year, the government was organized and administered as follows: The executive power was vested in a Governor of prescribed qualifications, who held his office for a term of three years, unless sooner removed by the President. The legislative power was vested in like manner, as prescribed by the former act, in the Governor and three judges, or a majority of them, who had power to establish inferior courts in the territory, and to make all laws which they deemed conducive to good government, and the limitations placed upon the exercise of the power conferred upon them were the same as those already mentioned as limitations upon the Governor and judges of Indiana. Section 5 of said act read as follows:

"That for the more convenient distribution of justice, the prevention of crimes and injuries, and execution of process, criminal and civil, the Governor shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out those parts of the Territory in which the Indian title shall have been extinguished into districts, subject to such alteration as may be found necessary; and he shall appoint thereto such magistrates and other officers as he may deem necessary, whose powers and authorities shall be regulated and defined by law."

Under the power given by the act of March 26, 1804, the Governor and judges of Indiana made and published laws, October 1, 1804. They established a court called the general quarter sessions of the peace, to be held four times a year in each of the district of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. These general sessions were held by any three justices of the peace appointed by the Governor of Indiana, and they could hold special sessions if necessary.

Any justice in or out of court could take all manner of recognizances and obligations, which any justice of the peace in any of the United States could usually do, and all such recognizances were required to be certified to the general sessions next to be held after the taking of such recognizance.

Twice each year—May and October—there was required to be held at St. Louis a Supreme Court of record, called and styled the General Court, with power to issue writs of habeas corpus, certiorari and writs of error, and all remedial and other writs. This court heard and determined all causes and matters cognizable originally and all causes brought there from the general quarter sessions of the peace and courts of common pleas, "or from any other court to be holden for the respective districts." The said court had jurisdiction in all criminal cases and exclusive jurisdiction in all those which were capital.

In all criminal prosecutions brought in any of the courts of the district, the trial was by a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the vicinage.

In all cases, civil, criminal and mixed, the parties had the right to be heard by counsel and to have compulsory process to bring their witnesses.

A court of common pleas was also established, but it had originally no criminal jurisdiction. "A competent number of persons were commissioned by the Governor as justices of the common pleas, who were required to hold and keep a court of record in every district and court sessions held four times in every year in each district, at the place where the general session of the peace were held and beginning on the same day. The same justices, "or any three of them, according to the tenor and directions of their commissions, held pleas of assize, *scire facias*, replevins, and heard all causes, civil, personal, real and mixed, according to law."

The Governor was empowered and required to appoint and commission a sheriff in each district, whose duty it was to keep the peace by causing all offenders against the law in his view to enter into recognizances with sureties for keeping the peace and appearing at the next general quarter sessions, and to commit in case of refusal. Also, to quell and suppress all affrays, riots and insurrections, and could call to his aid the power of the country. He was required to arrest and commit to jail any felons and traitors, and to execute all warrants, writs and other process, which by law appertained to the duties of his office, and which he was legally directed to execute, and to attend upon all courts of record at their respective terms or sessions. An interesting description of the proceedings of the first general court held under the early territorial laws in the town of St. Louis was published in the "Republican Register," issued at Rush-

ville, Kentucky, under date of June 20, 1805, in a letter dated Vincennes, May 29, 1805. It reads:

"The first general court in and for the District of Louisiana was opened in the town of St. Louis on Tuesday, the 6th of May, inst., at about 11 o'clock a. m. The judges, Vanderburgh and Griffen, being attended by the sheriff and his deputy, the bar, and a respectable number of citizens, proceeded to the house of Monsieur Chouteau. After the grand jury (which was composed of twenty odd of the most respectable citizens) were sworn, his honor, Judge Vanderburgh, delivered a charge of some length, in which he congratulated them upon the happiness and prosperity they would experience from the change of government. The grand jury continued their session from Tuesday until Friday morning. They found an indictment against one Davis for murder, without malice, of his father-in-law, and one against one Hunter and Dennis for the willful murder of one Clark; a presentment against the inferior court, and one against John Mullanphy, Esq., as presiding justice of the inferior court of the district of St. Louis. Hunter, upon traversing the indictment, was acquitted; Dennis was found guilty of manslaughter, and punished; Davis was acquitted, and so was Mullanphy. The Indian prisoner, who was some time in confinement in the garrison at St. Louis, in endeavoring to make his escape a few days previous to the arrival of the President's pardon, was shot by the sentinel, and from the wound he received was enabled to get about six miles, where he was found dead some time after. During the sitting of the court, the Sioux nation of the Indians brought down a prisoner for having killed two Canadians. There was no confession by which he was justified in the commission of the act. The court, after a session of fifteen days, during which a variety of business was done, adjourned till court in course."

By an act approved July 3, 1807, the Legislature of the Territory of Louisiana repealed the law which the Governor and judges of Indiana had made as hereinbefore mentioned, and provided that in each district then erected or which might be erected thereafter, there should be commissioned by the Governor not less than three nor more than five persons as judges of the courts of common pleas and courts of quarter sessions of the peace, any two of whom had power to hold said courts. They were commissioned for four years, but could be removed by the Governor upon a conviction in the general court of a misdemeanor in office. They were required to hold three courts at the same places as they were then held, to wit: St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. The courts in St. Louis were held on the first Mondays in March, July and November.

The judges of the general court (the Supreme Court of record of the Territory), the judges of the court of common pleas, and the justices of the peace in their respective districts had full power to issue processes against and to take all manner of recognizances of persons charged for any offenses against the laws of the United States or the Territory of Louisiana, and to bind to the peace and good behavior, which recognizances were made to the United States and certified to the court of *oyer* and *terminer* or quarter sessions of the peace of the proper district, or if the offenses were against the laws of the United States and cognizable only in the general court, such recognizances were certified to the general court.

The courts of quarter sessions of the peace were held in each district during the three first days of every term or session, and they had power to issue their process for the apprehension of persons indicted before them for any criminal offense and subpoena and other process for summoning witnesses into any district of the territory.

No indictment depending or cognizable in the courts of common pleas or quarter sessions of the respective districts could be removed by habeas corpus or certiorari to the general court before trial and final judgment.

Section 13 of the act was as follows: "There shall be established in every district of this Territory now erected or hereafter to be erected a court of *oyer* and *terminer* and general jail delivery for the trial of all capital offenses committed in such district, which court shall consist of one of the judges of the general court, and of the judges of the courts of common pleas in the respective districts and shall be held at the same place the courts of common pleas are held, as often as occasion may require, by one of the judges of the general court, and one or more of the judges of the court of common pleas. In all cases where a person now is or may be

charged and committed in any district for any offense, which by the laws of this Territory may be punishable with death, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of such district forthwith to give notice thereof to the presiding judge of the general court, who may then be in the territory, and the said presiding judge shall thereupon assign to himself or to any other judge of the general court to attend the court of *oyer* and *terminer* in such district, and it shall be the duty of the judge to whom the attending of such court is assigned, to issue his precept under his hand and seal to the sheriff of such district for the holding of such court of *oyer* and *terminer*. Provided that such precept shall be in the hands of the sheriff at least thirty days before the return thereof, and that the sheriff shall give public notice by proclamation at least twenty days before the sitting of the court. The expenses accrued by notifying the presiding judge and forwarding the precept to the sheriff, as aforesaid, shall be paid out of the district treasury upon orders signed by the judge of general court who attends the court of *oyer* and *terminer*. The several courts of *oyer* and *terminer* shall have power to adjourn from time to time, and hold adjourned courts for the trial of any criminal when it shall appear to the court that a postponement is necessary to procure the attendance of witnesses. And if the judge of the general court who adjourned the court should be unable to attend, it shall and may be lawful for any other judge of the general court to attend."

Section 14 reads: "The several courts of quarter sessions shall have original jurisdiction of all criminal offenses committed in their respective districts, except such only as are punishable with death.

"And it shall be the duty of every grand jury impaneled at any court of quarter sessions to inquire into and present by presentment or indictment any offense committed in such district which by the laws of this Territory is punishable with death, where the offender has not been apprehended, and the judges of the court of quarter sessions shall, after such presentment or indictment is found by the grand jury, award process for the apprehension of the persons so indicted. And when such person has been apprehended and committed the same proceedings shall be had for the trial of the criminal as are provided by the fifteenth section of this act; and the indictment or presentment with all recognizances, examinations, process and records thereto belonging, shall be returned to the next court of *oyer* and *terminer* and jail delivery held in such district in pursuance of this act."

Section 15. "The general court hereafter shall not have original jurisdiction in criminal cases nor shall a grand jury be returned to the general court, unless it shall be represented by the attorney general of this Territory to the general court while in session, or to the presiding judge in vacation that offenses against the laws of the United States cognizable before the general court have been committed, in which case it shall be the duty of the court or of the presiding judge to issue a precept or precepts for the summoning and returning of a grand jury, returnable to the next term of the general court or to any day while the court is sitting."

Section 16. "The general court shall have power to proceed by information against any public officer of this territory for oppression or misdemeanor in office. And indictments found by the grand jury of any district against a public officer for oppression or misdemeanor in office may be removed into the general court at the instance of the attorney general or of the defendant."

The Governor commissioned a competent person as clerk of the courts of common pleas, quarter sessions, and *oyer* and *terminer*, and if at the first and second days of any term of the general court or common pleas or quarter sessions a sufficient number of judges did not appear, it was his duty to adjourn the court to the next regular term or session, and no cause or pleading was discontinued. In all action for slander, trespass, assault and battery, action on the case for trover or other wrongs, the defendant was simply summoned to appear unless the judge was shown by affidavit or affirmation that the defendant should be held in bail, in which case the judge made an order requiring bail.

In all actions of debt founded on any judgment, writing, obligatory bill or note in writing for the payment of money or other property, in actions of covenant, and in actions on the case where the plaintiff made affidavit or affirmation of a real subsisting debt and of the sum in which he verily believed the defendant should give bail to secure such debt and the costs, the plaintiff could ask to have the de-

fendant held in bail, and it was the duty of the sheriff to whom the writ of *capias ad respondendum* was directed to take the defendant into custody and commit him to jail or take a bond with sufficient sureties in the sum indorsed on the writ for his appearance and payment of any judgment rendered against him or render himself in execution.

A change of venue was provided for upon the same grounds now allowed. It was optional with the judge, after hearing the grounds and the evidence supporting it, to grant the change or not. If he granted it the case was sent to the court of common pleas of the next convenient district, as the judge directed.

Appeals, together with bills of exception, were provided for. All motions for a new trial or in arrest of judgment had to be filed within four days. But three witness fees could be taxed for witnesses as to any one fact in the case.

Interpreters were sworn and paid 25 cents for every witness or paper they interpreted or translated.

This law also provided that all criminal cases should be tried by a jury of twelve men of the vicinage.

Writs of error issued as of right, but did not operate as a supersedeas, unless by special order of the general court or a judge thereof in vacation after a recognizance was given in double the amount recovered in the court below.

Whenever the general court was divided in opinion on the hearing of any writ of error or appeal the judgment or decree appealed from was affirmed.

By an act passed October 28, 1808, to take effect January 1, 1809, jurors were provided for. The collector of taxes for each district made out a list of all taxable property, real and personal. All free male white persons over twenty-one years of age residing in the district, whose estate within the district was rated on said list to be $100 or more, constituted the jury list, from which the judges of the courts, respectively, at their session next preceding every term of the general court selected sixty honest and intelligent inhabitants who were neither clergymen, doctors, attorneys, sheriffs or their deputies, ferry-keepers or constables, or persons of ill-fame, or had any interest in any suit or controversy pending or about to be brought before the court.

Any person of ill-fame who was selected could be challenged before he was sworn, but not after. The names selected by the judges were written on separate slips of paper of the same size and rolled up alike and placed together in some receptacle, and the clerks, in the presence of the judges, drew by lot twenty-four names, of which six were from St. Louis, six from Ste. Genevieve, and from the districts of St. Charles, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid four each. The sheriff summoned those persons so selected and drawn at least ten days before the sitting of the general court. In a criminal case these names were written on separate slips, rolled up alike by the clerk, placed in a ballot-box provided for that purpose, and the clerk drew by chance twelve names from the box, and if any so drawn failed to appear for service or was challenged or set aside, such further names were drawn until twelve qualified jurors were obtained, and they were sworn to try the case.

A certificate of service as a juror in the general court exempted from like service for two years, and a certificate of service as a juror in the court of *oyer* and *terminer*, common pleas or quarter sessions of the peace exempted from service at the next term of the court in which service was given. Provision was made for impaneling bystanders on a jury if necessary. This law was repealed October 25, 1810, and the sheriff was empowered to select the jurors—that is, summon whom he chose from the male residents of lawful age—thus doing away with the property qualification.

October 30, 1810, an act was passed providing that the court of quarter sessions in and for the District of Arkansas should have jurisdiction over all criminal offenses committed in said district, and so much of the former law as vested power in any judge of the general court to hold courts of *oyer* and *terminer* was repealed.

The Territory of Missouri came into existence by act of Congress June 4, 1812. That act provided: Section 1—That the territory heretofore called Louisiana should thereafter be called Missouri; that the temporary government of the Territory of Missouri should be organized and administered as provided for in the subsequent sections of the act. After all the requisite provisions for the establishment of the executive and legislative powers of the territorial government, and the

methods of their carrying into effect the same, the act specified that:

The judicial power was vested (Sec. 10) in a superior court and in inferior courts and justices of the peace.

The judges of the superior court and justices of the peace held their offices for four years, unless sooner removed.

The superior court consisted of three judges, residents of the territory, and any two of whom constituted a court.

The superior court had jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and exclusive jurisdiction in all those that were capital cases, and original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars.

The said judges held their courts at such times and places as the general assembly prescribed.

The sessions of the superior and the inferior courts continued until all business pending was disposed of, or for such time as the general assembly prescribed.

The said courts appointed their clerks, who were commissioned by the governor and held their offices during the temporary government of the territory, unless sooner removed by the court.

All free male white persons of the age of twenty-one years, and who has resided one year in the territory, and not disqualified by any legal proceeding, were qualified to serve as grand or petit jurors (Sec. 11), and, until the general assembly otherwise provided by law, were selected in such manner as the said courts respectively prescribed, so as to be most conducive to an impartial trial and least burdensome to the inhabitants of the territory.

After providing in Sections 12 and 13 for the appointment by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States, of a governor, and for his salary (paid out of the United States Treasury), and for electing a delegate to Congress, and providing for his salary and naming his rights and privileges, it is further provided as follows:

"Section 14. And be it further enacted that the people of the said territory shall always be entitled to a proportionate representation in the general assembly; to judicial proceedings according to the common law and the laws and usages in force in the said territory; to the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus. In all criminal cases the trial shall be by a jury of good and lawful men of the vicinage.

"All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great.

"All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers and the law of the land. If the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take the property of any person, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be made. No law shall be made which shall lay any person under restraint, burthen or disability on account of his religious opinions, professions or mode of worship, in all which he shall be free to maintain his own, and not burthened for those of another. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be encouraged and provided for from the public lands of the United States in the said territory in such manner as Congress may deem expedient."

Limitations upon the powers of the general assembly are set out (Sec. 15), and the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers declared common highways and forever free to the people of the territory and the United States without any tax, duty or impost.

Section 16 provides: "That the laws and regulations in force in the Territory of Louisiana at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall continue in force until altered, modified or repealed by the general assembly. And it is hereby declared that this act shall not be construed to vacate the commission of any officer in the said territory acting under the authority of the United States, but that every such commission shall be and continue in full force as if this act had not been made."

The repugnant provisions of "An act further providing for the government of the Territory of Louisiana," approved March 3, 1805, and "An act for erecting Louisiana into two territories and providing for the temporary government thereof," approved March 26, 1804, were repealed.

This law, approved June 4, 1812, was to take effect the first Monday in December, 1812, except certain portions which required the governor to perform certain duties pre-

vious to that date, in which cases the law took effect from its passage.

On January 4, 1815, the General Assembly of Missouri (territory) enacted another law establishing circuit courts and defining their duties.

The circuit judges held court three times a year in each county and had jurisdiction of all civil cases above the sum of $90, and all criminal cases except those punished with death, and all other cases now exercised by court of common pleas except those given to the county courts, and had appellate jurisdiction from the county courts and justices of the peace.

Capital cases were still tried by the superior court judges.

The judges of the circuit courts, each within his circuit, have power to bail in all criminal cases, except in capital cases where the proof is evident or the presumption great, that may occur within the same; and in all cases where they admit a prisoner to bail for an offense that is to be tried in the superior court they shall take his recognizance, with one or more good and sufficient securities, conditioned for his appearance on the first day of the next term of the superior court to be held for the circuit, and not to depart without leave.

By law enacted January 4, 1815, to take effect February 15, 1815, the territory was divided into two districts or circuits.

The counties of St. Charles, St. Louis and Washington composed the northern circuit, and the counties of Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid composed the southern circuit.

By an act approved April 29, 1816, it was provided: "That the general assembly of the said territory shall be and are hereby authorized to require the judges of the superior court of the said territory to hold superior and circuit courts; to appoint the time and places of holding the same, and under such rules and regulations as the general assembly may in that behalf prescribe; the circuit courts shall be composed of one of the said judges, and shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and exclusive original jurisdiction in all those which are capital, and original jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars; and the superior and circuit courts shall possess and exercise chancery powers, as well as common law jurisdiction, in all civil cases, provided that there shall be an appeal in matters of law and equity in all cases from the circuit courts to the superior courts of the said territory."

Repugnant portions of former acts repealed.

January 19, 1816, it was enacted: "That none of the British statutes respecting crimes and punishments shall be in force in this territory, nor shall any person be punished by common law where the laws and statutes of this territory have made provision of the subject; but where the laws and statutes of the United States and this territory have not made provision for the punishment of offenses the several courts may proceed to punish for such offenses; provided, the punishment shall in no case be other than fine and imprisonment, and the term of imprisonment shall not exceed two months, and the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars."

In 1818 (December 11) an act was passed giving justices of the peace power to issue warrants and hold preliminary examination of any person brought before them charged with any criminal offense, or suspicion thereof, and before committing such person to jail or admitting him to bail the justices were required to take down in writing so much of the evidence as was material to prove the offense, and to certify and forward same, through the sheriff, to the court having cognizance of the offense charged.

The ordinance declaring the assent of the people to the conditions and provisions of the act of Congress of March 6, 1820, admitting Missouri as a State, was adopted by the convention held in St. Louis on July 19, 1820, and a Constitution promulgated which contained a schedule providing all territorial laws not in conflict with the Constitution should remain in force.

By an act approved October 31, 1820, it was provided that the Senate and House of Representatives of Missouri should, on November 1, 1820, by a joint vote in the hall of the House, "nominate and appoint a sufficient number of persons in each county (not more than eight for each township in each county) as justices of the peace." . . .

The governor was required to commission the persons so selected, the clerk giving him their names.

Justices held office for four years unless sooner removed by indictment for bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, and if con-

victed were forever disqualified from holding office.

Justices were conservators of the peace in their respective counties, and as such had power "to bind to their good behavior all such as be not of good fame, or who in their presence make an affray or are guilty of contempts toward such justice while in the lawful discharge of any of the duties of their office, or for other breach of the peace in their presence, or who may be brought before them by warrant or otherwise for the same; their powers and duties, both in criminal and civil cases, as also the extent of their jurisdiction in civil suits, together with their fees and emoluments, shall in all respects be the same as they now are, and shall be governed by the existing laws until otherwise altered or repealed."

November 25, 1820, an act was passed which divided the State into four districts and circuits, and prescribed times and places for holding sessions of Supreme Court, superior courts of chancery, circuit courts and county courts; and an act of November 28, 1820, provided for appeals to the circuit court from the county courts and justices of the peace, and appeals from the circuit courts to the Supreme and chancery courts. The act also provided that all business in territorial circuit courts was to be transferred to State circuit courts, and the jurisdiction of the courts defined, criminal jurisdiction being given to the circuit courts in all cases not otherwise provided for by law.

In 1825 the laws were revised by acts approved January 7, 1825, February 3 and February 5, 1825, but no changes were made in the jurisdiction of the several courts or the mode and manner of prosecuting criminals.

By an act passed January 17, 1831, it was provided that in addition to the three terms of court required by law to be held annually in each county for the transaction of general business the judge of the third judicial circuit was required to hold three other stated terms in St. Louis County for the transaction of criminal business only. Judges in other circuits could hold special terms for the transaction of criminal business only when and as often as was necessary, first causing the sheriff to give five days' public notice of such special terms.

Act of January 12, 1831, provided that where, on conviction of felony or misdemeanor the punishment was at the discretion of the court, a jury, if one was demanded and tried the case, could fix the punishment, and the court was bound to sentence accordingly. But this did not interfere with a court fixing a punishment for contempt of court. In the trial of an indictment for felony or misdemeanor the court could not sum up or comment on the evidence given in the cause unless requested so to do by both parties or their counsel, but it could instruct the jury as to the law of the case.

An act which was passed, vetoed by the governor, and then passed over said veto, became a law January 29, 1839, and established the St. Louis Criminal Court in and for the county of St. Louis. Said court had original and appellate jurisdiction in cases previously triable in the circuit courts; this included felony and misdemeanors.

A defendant by appeal or writ of error could take his case to the circuit court as if the circuit court was a Supreme Court, but could not be admitted to bail on such appeal or writ of error. He could thereafter again appeal from the circuit court to the Supreme Court, or a defendant could appeal direct to the Supreme Court from a conviction in the criminal court.

The judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court was nominated by the House of Representatives and appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and commissioned by the governor. He was required to possess all the qualifications of a circuit judge, and held office for a term of six years unless removed for the same causes and in the same way as a judge of the circuit court.

But by act of March 1, 1851, the election by the people of such judge of the criminal court was provided. His term was again fixed at six years.

The salary of said judge was $1,000 a year, but he was allowed to practice law in civil cases founded on contracts. Six terms of court annually were held—January, March, May, July, September and November.

The judge possessed the same powers as a judge of the circuit court in criminal cases, and hence when a change of venue was asked on account of prejudice, kinship or other disqualification of the judge, the case had to be sent to another county for trial; and so by an act approved February 17, 1849, it was provided that in such cases the cause should not be sent to another county, but to the court of common pleas of the county, and such court was given jurisdiction to try such cases.

And if a change of venue was asked on the ground that the people of the city of St. Louis were prejudiced, and this plea was supported by the affidavit of some disinterested, respectable person, then a special jury was summoned, consisting of persons who resided in St. Louis County outside of the city of St. Louis, and if such affidavit was filed alleging prejudice in the persons residing in the county of St. Louis, then a special jury was summoned consisting of persons who resided in the city. In no case could a cause be removed by change of venue to another or different county.

In 1855 (January 11) the law was changed, and instead of cases being sent to the court of common pleas on a change of venue when the judge of the criminal court was disqualified, such cases were sent to the circuit court of St. Louis County, and such court was empowered and required to try them, and all jurisdiction was taken from the court of common pleas to try such cases.

But by an act approved December 11, 1855, it was provided that changes of venue could not be obtained on a mere application to the judge, supported by an affidavit; but if a change was desired the party had to give reasonable notice to the State's attorney and then file his application in the court of common pleas, whereupon the judge of said court of common pleas heard evidence for and against the allegations in the application, and could examine the applicant himself, under oath, and from all the evidence determine whether the change of venue should be granted or not. If he decided it should be granted he ordered the judge and clerk of the criminal court, in writing, to transfer said cause to the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, and the cause was tried in said court. And if he decided a change of venue should not be granted he dismissed the application at the cost of the applicant.

In 1845 the governor was authorized and empowered to appoint a law commissioner for St. Louis County, whose duty it was to take depositions.

But February 4, 1847, his powers were enlarged and said law commissioner had full power to act as a justice of the peace in all criminal cases and in prosecutions for misdemeanors and breaches of the peace; and as such was authorized to take examinations, commit, admit to bail or discharge prisoners accused of crimes or misdemeanors; and in all such proceedings he had the same powers, performed the same duties and was governed by the same laws as justices of the peace in similar cases.

By an act approved February 11, 1847, his powers were further increased and he was given concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in all actions of detinue and replevin wherein the controversy did not exceed $150.

In 1851 (February 17) the law commissioner was made elective for a term of six years, and his court made a court of record, and was required to be in session daily except Sunday, and was considered as always open. He was given jurisdiction to $150 in almost all kinds of civil cases and in all cases for any penalty given by statute not exceeding $150, and exclusive jurisdiction over all appeals in civil cases from justices of the peace, and cases could be appealed from him direct to the Supreme Court, as in criminal cases appealed from the criminal court.

By an act approved November 27, 1855, a court of record was established called the St. Louis Law Commissioner's Court, and a seal was ordered to be provided and six terms of court required, and in some cases concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court and the court of common pleas was given.

March 26, 1861, an act was approved which provided a salary of $2,500 for the law commissioner, and all fees were ordered paid quarterly into the county treasury except $1,200 for clerk hire.

On December 19, 1865, (a new Constitution having been adopted) an act was approved which abolished the Law Commissioner's Court, court of common pleas and St. Louis Law Court, and vested their jurisdiction in the circuit court, "as said court become constituted under the fifteenth section of the sixth article of the Constitution of this State."

March 15, 1866, the same legislature created the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, with exclusive powers to try all misdemeanors except assault and battery and affray, which still continued to be cognizable by justices of the peace, concurrently with the Court of Criminal Correction. In cases of felony the judge exercised the powers of an examining magistrate

No indictment "shall be found" for any misdemeanor, but such were to be prosecuted by

information lodged by the prosecuting attorney of the court.

By the "scheme" the criminal court and the Court of Criminal Correction, with their officers, were continued over, and no material change occurred until 1895, when a law was passed increasing the criminal court to two divisions, and then providing that after January 1, 1897, both divisions should become circuit courts, and also providing for rotation in service among all the circuit judges in holding these courts.

In 1822 (December 9) St. Louis was incorporated—that law allowing incorporation to take effect when accepted by the inhabitants.

The corporate power was vested in a mayor and nine aldermen. The aldermen were made ex-officio conservators of the peace throughout the city, and within the same had all the power and jurisdiction then vested in justices of the peace in matters of a criminal nature, and were required to exercise and perform all powers and duties vested in them by ordinance.

The mayor also had the power of a justice of the peace.

February 26, 1835, an act continued the city of St. Louis as an incorporation, and Section 30 provided "The mayor, aldermen and each justice of the peace within the city shall have jurisdiction of all cases arising under this act, and under all ordinances of the city, subject, however, to an appeal to the circuit court of St. Louis County, and every such appeal shall be granted and taken in the same manner as appeals are granted by and taken from justices of the peace to the circuit court under the general law of the State."

By an act approved February 8, 1843, all previous laws incorporating St. Louis, and acts amendatory thereof, were reduced to one act, and the same was amended in some respects.

Section 18 provided that a recorder should be elected at the same election as that of the mayor, hold office two years and have same jurisdiction as justices of the peace within St. Louis in all State cases, and also cases arising out of violation of the ordinances.

All cases were subject to appeal to the St. Louis criminal court. His fees were the same as a justice of the peace's, but they were all paid into the city treasury after making a semi-annual report, under oath, to the mayor and city council. His salary was $1,200.

By the scheme and charter which went into effect on October 22, 1876, provision was made for the appointment by the mayor of two police justices, the same to hold their office for a term of four years, and who should have jurisdiction over all cases arising under the charter and "of the violation of any ordinance "or of any provisions of this charter, subject "to appeal, either by the city or defendant, to "the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, "in like manner as provided by law for appeals "from justices of the peace in criminal cases "to their appellate court, and power to punish "all contempts of court by fine not exceeding "one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment "not exceeding ten days, and power to enforce "all legal orders and judgments, as a court "of record may; and power to give final judg-"ment against the principal and surety on any "forfeited bond or recognizance returnable to "this court, subject to an appeal, as in other "cases."

"The police justices shall be conservators of "the peace throughout the city, and shall "exercise the powers and perform the duties "which may be prescribed by ordinance. The "justices of the peace within the city shall have "concurrent jurisdiction with the police jus-"tices in all cases under ordinances or char-"ter, when the mayor shall direct prosecution "before them."

The names of the judges of the criminal court from its creation to the time it was merged into the circuit court system, were as follows:

Jas. B. Bowlin, Wilson Primm, Alonzo W. Manning, Wm. C. Jones, James B. Townsend, Henry D. Laughlin, James B. Colt, Garrett S. Van Waggoner, James R. Lackland, Jos. C. Normill, Henry A. Clover, Geo. A. Castleman, Henry L. Edmunds.

The names of the circuit attorneys during the same period were as follows:

John Bent, Chas. S. Mauro, Chas S Rannels, Seymour Voullaire, Wm. McPherson, Joseph Vastine, Myron Leslie, Chas. P. Johnson, Geo. W. Olney, Jos. C. Normill, Nathaniel Holmes, Lewis B. Beach, David M. Hall, Jos. R. Harris, James R. Lackland, Thos. B. Harvey, Henry A. Clover, Ashley C. Clover, Wm. Zachritz.

The names of the judges and prosecuting attorneys of the Court of Criminal Correction since its establishment to the present time are as follows:

Judges—C. D. Wolff, Wm. S. Stewart, Jno. W. Colvin, Chas. F. Cady, E. A. Noonan, R. A. Campbell, Jas. R. Claiborne, David Murphy, Willis H. Clark.

Prosecuting Attorneys—Josiah P. Colcord, M. W. Hogan, Samuel Erskine, J. R. Claiborne, Bernard Dierkes, T. E. Mulvihill, H. A. Clover, Jr. CHARLES P. JOHNSON.

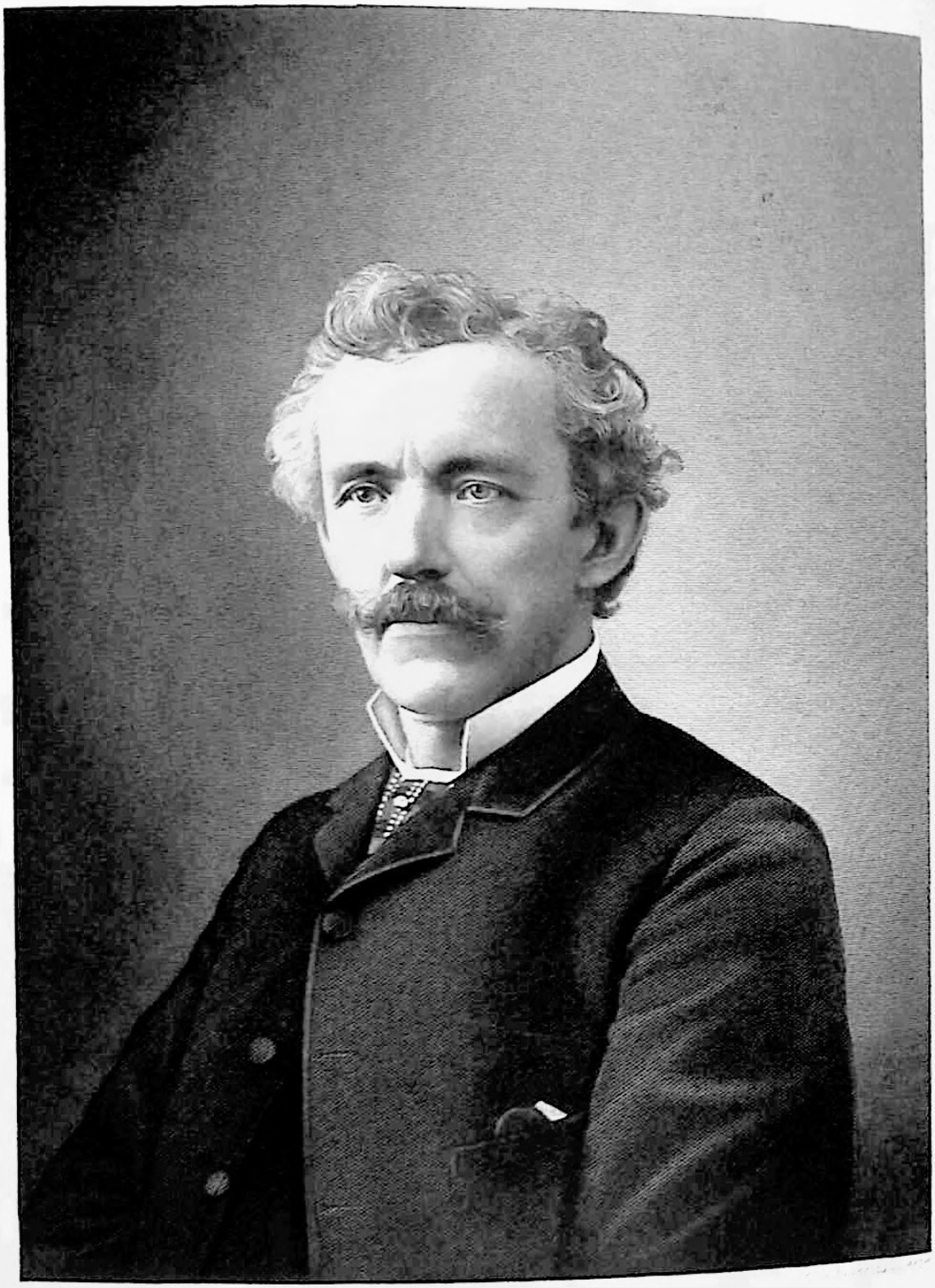
Cox, Frank, was born December 9, 1856, in Overton County, Tennessee, son of Henry H. and Nancy (French) Cox. He belongs to an old South Carolina family, and his paternal grandfather was born in that State about the beginning of the present century. Mr. Cox received a public school education and was reared mainly in Smith County, Tennessee. When twenty-one years of age he left Dixon Springs, Tennessee, for Nashville, on foot, and carrying a carpet-sack which contained all his earthly possessions. He had at the time not more than two dollars in his pocket, and in this way he started out to seek his fortune in the city. After a weary walk of several days he reached Nashville, and his energy and persistence, coupled with his willingness to accept any honest employment which would furnish him a livelihood, soon secured for him an humble position in a wholesale stove and tinware store of that city. He worked at this store for two years, and then secured employment, which was more remunerative, with the wholesale hardware house of Ewing & Jones, also of Nashville. He continued in the employ of the last-named firm until it went out of business six years later, and then went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was employed for three years thereafter in the wholesale saddlery and harness house of Dunlap Bros. In the spring of 1894 he came to St. Louis and accepted a responsible position with the famous wholesale house conducted by the Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Company, with which he has since been connected. This association has made him widely known to the boot and shoe trade of the country, and he is recognized by all who have been brought into contact with him as a man of very superior ability and a thoroughly accomplished tradesman. He is a member of the board of directors of the Missouri Division of the Travelers' Protective Association, and is identified with other fraternal organizations as a member of Red Cross Lodge of St. Louis, of the Knights of Pythias, and also as a member of the Royal Arcanum. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church, and he is a member of Centenary Church of St. Louis, of which the distinguished orator and divine, Rev. Dr. John Mathews, is pastor. Mr. Cox married, April 14, 1882, Miss Mattie Colman, of Nashville, Tennessee, whose personal graces and charm of manner have made their home a delightful social center.

Cox, James, was born in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, in January, 1851. He was educated in a private school and subsequently graduated at Oxford with honors in history and jurisprudence. Connecting himself with the London press, he served as war correspondent with the British Army in the three campaigns in Africa, and for several years was one of the stenographic reporters in the House of Commons gallery. He was invalided while accompanying the English Army in its attempt to rescue General Gordon at Khartoum, and on partially recovering, came to America. His first newspaper work in this country was on the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," commencing as reporter and being promoted until he became night editor. In the spring of 1887 he located in Kansas, and for eighteen months roughed it in various small towns. He then returned to his desk on the "Globe-Democrat," but in 1889 he resigned in consequence of ill health and became connected with the evening press. Early in 1891 Mr. Cox was appointed managing editor of the "Star-Sayings," and in September of that year accepted the secretaryship of the Bureau of Information of the Autumnal Festivities Association. When, in 1894, that organization was merged into the Business Men's League, Mr. Cox was appointed its secretary, a position he still holds. Mr. Cox has been a prolific writer, and has contributed an immense quantity of articles to magazines and newspapers on the city of St. Louis and its advantages. His first more ambitious effort was entitled "A Romance of the Medway," published in 1875. "From Dongola to Khartoum" was his next book, written in 1885. More recent efforts include "St. Louis through a Camera," "Old and New St. Louis," "Missouri at the World's Fair," "Imperial Missouri," "A History of the Cattle Trade of Texas and the Southwest," "Our Own Country," "My Native Land" and "Cuba, Our Sister Republic." Some of these

works have enjoyed an extensive sale, and out of the proceeds their author has been able to purchase considerable property in the west end. Mr. Cox was married, in 1885, to Miss Annie Jackson, daughter of the manager of Lord Howe's extensive estates in Leicestershire, England. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have one son, Raymond Jackson, born May 4, 1891. Politically Mr. Cox is a Republican. He was a member of the advanced radical Republican party in England, under Sir Charles Dilke's leadership twenty years ago, and was then, as now, opposed to the monarchical form of government. Although not an aggressive politician, he has served on several delegations, both city and State.

Coyner, Edgar T., clergyman, was born near Waynesborough, Augusta County, Virginia, July 30, 1868, a scion of one of the oldest and best known families of German descent in Virginia, the son of Elijah Coiner, son of Simon Coiner, son of Caspar Kaynat, son of Michael Keinadt, of Winterlingen, in Wuertemberg. Elijah Coiner, son of Simon Coiner, was a farmer and primary school teacher, and for four years a lieutenant in the cavalry of the Confederate Army. Elijah Coiner's wife was Elizabeth Read, of English descent. Edgar Coyner was educated in the public school of his neighborhood and the parochial school of the local congregation. For some years he also attended a private school during the winter months, spending the summer at work on the farm. He also taught in the public school. As a studious young man and fond of books, he was advised to go to Columbus, Ohio, and there enter Capital University. Later he came near entering the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington; but both these plans dropped out of sight, and for a time it seemed that his desire for a higher education would remain unfulfilled. After several years spent in rather an aimless way, young Coyner's life took the long desired turn, and at the age of twenty-four years he was matriculated at Concordia College of Conover, North Carolina, entering the sophomore class, and three years after he graduated as bachelor of arts. For three more years he pursued his theological studies at Concordia Seminary of this city. During this time he was foremost among the founders of a society for missionary service, organized among the students of the seminary, and one of the first fruits of missionary work carried on under the supervision and control of the Board of English Missions by Mr. Coyner and others was Mount Calvary English Lutheran Congregation of this city, which, in 1898, called Mr. Coyner for its first pastor. He was ordained to the ministry on June 26, 1898. On August 16th of the same year he was married to Miss Emma Hartmann, of Charlottesville, Virginia.

Crabb, Joseph Robert, manufacturer, was born in Bridport, England, January 30, 1851, and died in St. Louis, September 19, 1895. His parents were John and Sarah Crabb, who came to America in his infancy and established their home in London, Canada. The son obtained a fair English education in the schools of London, and when fifteen years old went to Binghamton, New York, where he began his apprenticeship to the business which he followed so successfully in later years. His uncle, Joseph R. Diment—after whom he was named—was then manager of the Lester Brothers shoe manufacturing plant, at Lestershire, near Binghamton, and entering his employ, Mr. Crabb learned the business of manufacturing shoes, mastering all its details with the thoroughness characteristic of the English mechanic. He then went to Rochester, New York, now famous as a shoe manufacturing center, and for some time worked at his trade in that city. From Rochester he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he associated himself with the old firm of Pingree & Smith, the head of which was the present Governor of the State of Michigan. For six years he held a responsible position with this firm, and to the end of his life retained the warm friendship of his old employer, Governor Pingree. In 1873 he was called from Detroit to St. Louis to assist in the conduct and management of Appleton, Noyes & Co.'s shoe factory, and from that time forward he was a conspicuous figure in building up the shoe manufacturing industry of this city. Two years later, in company with John Phillips, he purchased the business and plant of Appleton, Noyes & Co. A little then became John Phillips & Co. A little later Robert B. Grant was admitted to the concern, and the firm of Phillips, Grant & Co. was organized. Mr. Crabb continued to be identified with this establishment until 1878, when he disposed of his interest in the factory. Two



G. Cramer

years later, in company with John C. Crabb, his brother, he established the firm of Crabb Brothers, and began in St. Louis the manufacture of ladies' shoes. The entire output of their factory was disposed of to Tennent, Walker & Co., and later they consolidated their interests, and thus brought into existence the Tennent-Stribbling Shoe Company. Both the Crabb brothers became stockholders in the new corporation, and Joseph R. Crabb was director of the corporation and general manager of its business. This company and its able and popular manager became widely known to the Western shoe trade, and established a business which extended over a large area of territory. Having a practical knowledge of all the details of shoe manufacturing, and being thoroughly familiar with the demands of the Western trade, he expanded the business rapidly and built up an industry which yielded handsome returns to all those interested in it. His broad capacity as a business man, his sterling integrity and pleasing personal characteristics made him one of the most popular, as well as one of the most prominent, men identified with the shoe trade in St. Louis. His death was occasioned by the accident of falling through an elevator shaft, and its suddenness brought deep grief to all who had known him, and especially to those who had been most closely associated with him. He was an ideal employer, kindly and generous in his treatment of those who labored under his superintendency, and the large number of his factory employes were deeply attached to him. Among his business associates his sudden taking off was greatly lamented, and at a meeting of the shoe manufacturers of the city, held soon after his death, resolutions, warmly commending his generous traits of character, his ability as a business man and his worth as a citizen and friend, were adopted. A Christian gentleman in all that the term implies, his affiliations were with the Episcopal Church, and in politics he allied himself with the Republican party. Mr. Crabb was married first in 1875 to Miss Caroline Young, of Detroit, who died in 1877, leaving one son, Robert W. Crabb, now grown to manhood. In 1884 he married Miss Harriet A. Moorey, also of Detroit, who survives her husband, with two children, James Moorey Crabb and Irma Diment Crabb.

Cramer, Gustav, who has gained distinction in St. Louis, both as artist and manufacturer, was born in Eschwege, Germany, May 20, 1838, son of Emanuel and Dorothea (Viehweger) Cramer. He attended the local school where he early manifested a partiality for the study of chemistry and physics, and the avidity with which he gathered knowledge in this field of science peculiarly fitted him for his chosen profession in after years. He was graduated at the head of his class when he was sixteen years of age, and subsequently engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1859 he came to this country and immediately afterward established his home in St. Louis, to which city his brother, John Frederick Cramer, had preceded him. He learned the art of photography under the preceptorship of John A. Scholten, then a leading photographer of this city, and one of the earliest friends of Mr. Cramer. He found this an agreeable calling, and his knowledge of the sciences, coupled with his artistic tastes, enabled him to master many intricate problems connected with the wonderful art which had then only fairly entered upon the process of development. In 1860 he opened a photograph gallery of his own, but early in 1861, when the Civil War broke out, and President Lincoln made his first call for volunteers to serve for the term of three months, he enlisted in the Federal Army, entering as private in Company A (of which his brother was captain), Third Regiment Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Franz Sigel, and participated in the battle of Carthage, Missouri. After the expiration of three months' service he resumed his profession as photographer, and in 1864 formed a partnership with J. Gross, under the firm name of Cramer & Gross. This firm soon built up a large business in portrait photography, and for years enjoyed the patronage of many of the best people of St. Louis. In 1880 Mr. Cramer associated himself with Mr. H. Norden for the purpose of manufacturing photographic dry-plates, the style of the firm being Cramer & Norden. These gentlemen were among the first in this country to introduce this new improvement in photography, an innovation which, since then, has revolutionized the entire art and placed within easy reach that which before seemed impossible of accomplishment. They had many obstacles to overcome in the beginning, but their in-

domitable energy and resourcefulness enabled them to more than realize their expectations, and their manufacture of dry-plates has grown to large proportions. The establishment of which Mr. Cramer has been the head since it came into existence being now one of the most famous institutions of its kind in the United States. Since 1883 Mr. Cramer has conducted the business alone as the G. Cramer Dry Plate Works, and the products of this establishment, the "Cramer" Plates, have won a world-wide reputation by reason of their excellence and are used by both amateur and professional photographers everywhere.

Later the business was incorporated as the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company, G. Cramer, president; J. C. Somerville, secretary, and F. Ernest Cramer, treasurer. Mr. Cramer has been honored with the presidency of the Photographers' Association of America, and in that capacity presided over the deliberations of the association at the session held at Chicago in 1887. While he has been an active business man, he has found time to give attention to the work of various charitable and benevolent organizations, and he is at the present time—1899—chairman of the board of charitable institutions in St. Louis, a member of the executive committee of the board of directors of the St. Louis Provident Association, and one of the directors of the German Protestant Orphans' Home. He has been a member of Erwin Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons for thirty years, and is a member also of other orders, and president of several societies. He married Miss Emma (Rodel) Milentz, of St. Louis, who was born in New York City. Their living children are F. Ernest Cramer, now twenty-nine years of age; Emil Rodel Cramer, now twenty-five years of age; G. Adolph Cramer, now twenty-one years of age, and Miss Matilda G. Cramer, a foster daughter, now eighteen years of age. The three sons are all engaged in the management of different departments of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company, whose plant is one of the best equipped and most perfect of its kind in existence.

Cramer, John Frederick, one of the German-American heroes who laid down his life in defense of his adopted country during the Civil War, was born April 18, 1830, in the ancient town of Eschwege, situated on the Werra River, twenty-six miles southeast of Cassel, in the Province of Hesse-Nassau. His parents were Emanuel and Dorothea Cramer, and coming of good family, he was carefully educated in the gymnasium of his native town. After quitting school he had a short experience in trade, and then came to the United States, a youth eighteen years of age, landing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1848. He traveled somewhat extensively throughout the country for a time thereafter, finally reaching St. Louis, where he determined to make his home. Here he became connected with the dry goods trade, and at different times within the following ten years was in the employ of two noted old-time dry goods houses. In 1860 he embarked in the dry goods trade on his own account in what was then the city of Carondelet, and had built up a prosperous mercantile business there when the Civil War began. Prompted by an uncompromising hostility to the institution of slavery and a love of the United States Government, which had grown strong during the dozen years of his residence in this country, he then closed out his mercantile interests and tendered his services to the government to aid in the suppression of the great Southern insurrection. His services were accepted and he was commissioned captain of Company A of the Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Light Infantry. His bravery, his soldierly qualities and his ability as a commanding officer gained for him later promotion to the rank of colonel, and he was placed in command of the Seventeenth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, with which he participated in the memorable siege of Vicksburg and other engagements. He took part in many hard-fought battles for the Union, serving with distinction under General Grant and other commanders until his death, which occurred at Bellefonte, Alabama, May 2, 1864. Colonel Cramer belonged to that class of German-Americans whose loyalty to the Union kept Missouri from joining the Southern States, and whose military experience, high courage and splendid fighting qualities were of inestimable value to the United States Government in the long and bloody struggle which resulted in the overthrow of the secession movement. He was a gallant and chivalrous spirit, who sacrificed his life in defense of a noble cause, who filled an honored soldier's grave, and who is remembered as a true patriot. Prior to the war he had taken a somewhat active interest

in politics as a Republican, and was in all respects a useful and honored citizen. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and a man who had a large circle of friends and admirers in social as well as in business circles. He married in 1854 Miss Josephine Weinert, then a resident of St. Louis, but a native of Bohemia. She died in 1897, and the only surviving member of Mr. Cramer's family is one daughter, Mrs. Josephine Koch.

Crawford, Dugald, merchant, was born February 2—Candlemas day—1830, at Strone Point, under the shadow of the Cowal Hills, at the junction of the Kyles of Bute and Loch Striven, Argyleshire, in the Highlands of Scotland. His more remote ancestors came from Ayrshire, and, through successive generations, were worthy people who did credit to the name they bore. His father was James Crawford, who was engaged in trade and incidentally identified with the agricultural and cattle interests of Argyleshire. His mother's maiden name was Janet Weir, and she belonged to the family of Weirs which for over two hundred years kept the ferry on Lochgyle. It was one of the ancestors of Mr. Crawford, in the maternal line, who was immortalized in the poem, "Lord Ullin's Daughter," written by Thomas Campbell in 1809. This ancestor was "the hardy Highland wight" who, when appealed to by "the Chief of Ulva's Isle" and Lord Ullin's daughter to row them across the "dark and stormy water" of Lochgyle, gave answer:

> "I'll go, my chief; I'm ready:
> It is not for your silver bright,
> But for your winsome lady."

The story of that adventure of one of the Weirs is a family tradition, and a member of the family still lives and keeps the ferry at the place which was the scene of the tragic episode. Gaelic was the language spoken by both the parents of Mr. Crawford, and he knew no other until he was nearly three years old, when he went with the family to the lowlands and there began to acquire a knowledge of the English. At Rothesay, in the Island of Bute, Buteshire, his boyhood was passed, and there he attended regularly until he was fifteen years old the best schools of that region, receiving in these schools the thorough and practical training which is the distinguishing feature of Scotch education. At fifteen he was apprenticed to a merchant of Glasgow, and was trained to the calling in which he has since been so eminently successful in a city whose merchants and financiers are world-renowned for their sagacity and commercial acumen. At the expiration of the term of his apprenticeship he became connected with one of the leading mercantile houses of Dublin, Ireland, and for several years afterward that city was his place of residence and business headquarters. For several years he was a department buyer in two of the Dublin "Monster Houses," so termed, and his travels in that capacity familiarized him with the scenic beauties of the British Isles, with historic spots and the associations and traditions clustered about them, and stored his mind with the knowledge which has always given to his conversation the flavor of poetic sentiment and spiced it with the Scotch humor, which are as notable characteristics as his genius for the conduct of commercial enterprises. A Scotchman's love of Scotland is an absorbing passion, and, feeling that he could not at once sever the ties which bound him to the land of his nativity, he returned to Scotland and for some time was in the employ of Arthur & Co., of Glasgow, the largest wholesale and retail dry goods house in Great Britain. He enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of these employers, and a life position with them was assured, but the Irish capital had attractions for him and he went back to Dublin. There he again formed satisfactory trade connections, but the independence of his nature and the ambition to make a name for himself in the commercial world prompted him to seek a field in which his talents could be utilized to the best advantage. This brought him to America, and the first two or three years after his coming to the Western Hemisphere he spent in Canada. Then, in 1864, he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of C. B. Hubbell, Jr., & Co., old-time dry goods merchants. Later he was employed for over a year in the house of Barr, Duncan & Co. In 1866 Mr. Crawford laid the foundation of the vast business of which he is the head by establishing a store at 418 Franklin Avenue. The dimensions of his first store were thirteen by eighteen feet. The only counter in the room was nine feet long, and Mr. Crawford was proprietor, clerk and delivery man. At 6 o'clock in the morning he opened the shutters

and swept out the store, and until 10 o'clock at night, and 12 o'clock on Saturday nights, he waited on customers. In this little shop he sold sixty thousand dollars' worth of goods the first year, and the history of his enterprise since that time is a record of continuous expansion. Eight changes for necessary enlargement were made in the dimensions of the store, which still included the original site until over six hundred persons were employed in the conduct of a business whose annual sales aggregated two millions of dollars. But even this building proved inadequate, and in 1898 he practically built a magnificent new store on Sixth Street and Washington Avenue, which was opened to the public on October 10th of that year, and in great contrast to his first little store. Here Mr. Crawford has placed the first small counter over which he sold goods, and which is his most cherished reminder of the beginnings of his mercantile career. In this great store of five stories and a basement, covering three acres of ground, are innumerable departments, requiring the services of 700 employes. There are many new ideas in the architecture. In contrast to the building itself, which is entirely white, is the main entrance in black and gold, surmounted by a large glass dome resting on pillars. Seats are fashioned around the curve of the dome in the interior of the second story, and from this resting place for busy shoppers has arisen the popular expression, "Meet me 'round the dome." This store, splendid in all its appointments, is a great addition to the city, a monument of Mr. Crawford's local pride, as well as of his successful business methods. In addition to the usual features of a mammoth department store are many decided innovations. There are also unique provisions for the comfort of customers. On the fourth floor is a nursery for children whose mothers are shopping. A consulting "fashion expert" advises ladies referring to her in matters of taste. Mr. Crawford has long provided medical attendance, free of charge, for his saleswomen and cash girls, and now has a medical department with two doctors in charge to treat any customer falling ill while in his store. On Christmas, 1898, he made arrangements with a life insurance company to insure every married man in his employ. Each policy is for $1,000, made out in favor of the man's wife, the first year's premium to be paid by the firm. At sixty-eight years of age he is a splendid specimen of well-preserved manhood, physically and mentally vigorous, and still giving to his large business interests constant supervision and the benefit of his garnered wisdom and ripe experience. In manner and appearance and in his method of doing business he is the typical Scotch-American, coupling tenacity of purpose and rugged honesty with true Western tactfulness and enterprise. He is the generous, warm-hearted Scotchman in his impulses, full of the poetry and sentiment which pervaded the atmosphere breathed by him in childhood and early manhood, a lover of Scotland's hills and dales and history and traditions, but none the less a lover of his adopted country and its institutions. He has long been a conspicuous figure in the Scottish societies of St. Louis, is an honorary member of the Scottish Clans, and for over twenty years has been president of the Caledonian Society. He is a member of the Mercantile and St. Louis Clubs and the Legion of Honor. He was reared a Presbyterian, but later became a Congregationalist, and is now a member of Pilgrim Church of that denomination in St. Louis, of which he has been a member for more than thirty years. For twenty years he has been vice-president of Bethel Mission, and one of its most liberal and helpful friends. He has been a trustee also of Drury College, of Springfield, Missouri, and has contributed over ten thousand dollars toward clearing its debt. When the Congregational City Missionary Society, of St. Louis, was organized, he became its first president and retained that position eight years, making liberal use of his time and money to promote church extension, and advance the cause of religion through that agency. Such, in brief, is the story of the busy life of Dugald Crawford, which presents an object lesson well worthy of the careful study of young men of the present day. Mr. Crawford married, in 1861, Miss Jane Forsyth, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, where her father was engaged in merchandising for sixty years or more. At the time of her marriage, Mrs. Crawford was a school teacher in Toronto, Canada, and they were wedded in that city. Six children were born of their union, four of whom survive. They are Mrs. D. O. Hill, of Chicago; John Forsyth Crawford, associated with his father in business and the only partner in their great commercial house;

Mrs. George H. Pegram, of New York City; and James Malcolm Crawford, in charge of one of the departments of his father's store.

Crematory.—One of the earliest advocates in the United States of the cremation of the bodies of the dead was Dr. Francis J. Le Moyne, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and near that city he erected the first crematory in the United States in 1876. Discussion of this method of disposing of the remains of the dead has been general since that time, and, notwithstanding the fact that the vast majority of the American people still cling to the custom of burial which has come down to us from remote generations of our ancestors, cremation has, upon the whole, steadily added to the number of its advocates and is now one of the firmly established institutions of the country. Honorable Albert Todd, Dr. E. C. Chase and other gentlemen then prominent in St. Louis, began advocating the erection of a crematory in this city, within a few years after the erection of the crematory at Washington, Pennsylvania, and gradually the project gained friends until, in 1887, the Missouri Crematory Association was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State, with a capital stock of $20,000, divided into eight hundred shares, of the par value of $25 per share. Among the first subscribers to the stock were Albert Todd, Dr. Chase, August Kriekhaus, Rev. Mr. Learned, of the Unity Church, Rev. John Snyder, of the Church of the Messiah, C. A. Stifel and George M. Harker. Under the auspices of this association, the Missouri Crematory and Columbarium, at the intersection of Arsenal Street and Sublette Avenue was built, and by this association its affairs have since been controlled and directed. The crematory is a fire-proof one-story building, what is known as the "chapel" occupying the main floor. Underneath the chapel is the incinerating department, which is connected with the chapel by an elevator. There are two separate and complete furnaces in the incinerating department, and the gases used in the process of cremation burn with a clear, bright flame, creating an intense heat. The rules of the association require that bodies to be cremated should be clothed simply and enclosed in a plain and inexpensive coffin. When notified to do so, the association makes provisions for religious services at the crematory. When the incineration of a body has been completed, the ashes of the deceased are removed to the Columbarium or placed in possession of those entitled to them by right of kinship or friendship. The Columbarium, which is a sepulchral chamber with niches and shelves for holding cinerary urns, and which is designed to be a permanent repository for the ashes of the dead, is a fire-proof structure, built of granite, iron and Roman brick, and so constructed that those of moderate means, as well as the rich, may find places for the remains of their dead within its walls. The minimum cost of placing an urn within the Columbarium is ten dollars, and of niches the minimum cost is twenty-five dollars. Beyond this, however, there is opportunity for those wishing to pay such tributes to their deceased friends to equal the expense of the costliest monuments in the adornment of the niches in which their remains have been deposited. Up to July 1, 1897, six hundred and fourteen bodies had been incinerated at the Missouri Crematory, among the first being that of Rev. Dr. Learned, one of the founders of the institution.

Creole.—"A Creole is one born of European parents in the American Colonies of France or Spain, or in the States which were once such colonies, especially those of French or Spanish descent who are natives of Louisiana and their descendants." The Century Dictionary defines the term "Creole" as originally "a native descended from French ancestors who had settled in Louisiana; later, any native of French or Spanish descent, by either parent; a person belonging to the French-speaking native portion of the white race." Among the more prominent Creole families of St. Louis have been the Bertholds, Chouteaus, Cabannes, Chauviers, Chenies, Gratiots, Masures, Papins, Pauls, Prattes and Valles. (See "Creoles of St. Louis," by Paul Beckwith, published in 1893.)

Creve Coeur Lake.—A beautiful sheet of water, eighteen miles from St. Louis, accessible by two railroads. It is a pleasant resort for picnic and festive parties in the summer, having a hotel, boat-houses, rowboats and fishing appliances.

Creveling, Henry Clay, for many years prominently identified with Western transportation interests, was born in Blooms-

bury, Warren County, New Jersey, July 6, 1823, son of John A. and Sarah Creveling and descendant of an immigrant ancestor born in Holland, who came to America on the "Mayflower." He grew up on his father's farm, developing a vigorous physical manhood and acquiring a common school education, broadened by intelligent observation and the acquisition of that kind of knowledge gained by reading and contact with well-informed men. As a youth he dreamed of a successful business career in the great West, which he then heard of as a land of wonderful opportunities, and when he was twenty-one years of age he set out for this land of promise. After a tedious journey by stage he arrived at Cincinnati in the winter of 1845 with a letter of introduction to Captain Jacob Strader, then well known among the steamboat men of the West. Through the acquaintance thus formed he obtained the position of fourth engineer on the steamboat "General Pike," trading between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He was aboard this boat two years, gaining and retaining the friendship of all with whom he was brought into contact, and especially of Captain Charles Ross, who christened him "Jersey" Creveling, a name which has stuck to him through life. "During those two years," says a biographer who has written of him, "his thoughts constantly wandered back to his Eastern home and to the girl whom he had learned in his earlier days to love and esteem." This early attachment caused him to return to New Jersey in 1847, and he there married Miss Margaret DeWitt Maginley, who returned with him to his Western home at Cincinnati. Upon reaching that city he learned that his old friend and patron, Captain Jacob Strader, had taken a large interest in the Little Miami Railroad, and as a result Mr. Creveling's attention was diverted from river to land transportation. Entering the employ of the Little Miami Railroad Company he became conductor of a construction train at a compensation of thirty-five dollars per month to begin with. His salary was advanced, however, five dollars every three months, and before the end of his first year's service in this connection he was receiving the maximum salary then paid to railroad conductors. His aptitude for the conduct of transportation business and his happy faculty of dealing with the employes and patrons of the road with whom he was brought into contact won for him the commendation of his employers, and the board of directors of the railway company, at its annual meeting in 1848, voted him a bonus of two hundred dollars as a mark of their appreciation and confidence. Stimulated by this generous recognition of his merits he applied himself diligently to the mastery of all the details of railroad transportation, and so well did he succeed that in 1851 he was made master of trains on the Little Miami Road, then in operation between Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio. He retained that position until 1857, in which year the Ohio & Mississippi Railway was completed to St. Louis. W. H. Clement, under whose general superintendency he had served on the Little Miami Railroad, then assumed the general management of the Ohio & Mississippi line and tendered to him the position of superintendent of the western division, which he accepted. This brought him to St. Louis and he removed his family to this city. The unprecedented high water of 1858 put to the severest test the organizing faculties of Mr. Creveling, who was charged with the responsibility of getting freight and passengers across the river from the terminus of the O. & M. road in East St. Louis. Inside of twenty-four hours he organized a yawl service for the transportation of freight and passengers, which was so admirably managed that little, if any, delay was experienced in the running of trains and the delivery of goods. This occurrence suggested to Mr. Creveling the necessity for a systematic arrangement for the transfer of goods and passengers across the river at St. Louis, and the result was the incorporation in 1859 of the St. Louis Transfer Company, which he organized in company with various railroad men and associates. He took charge of the business of the corporation and within three or four years after its organization it was handling as many as three hundred cars of freight daily between East St. Louis and St. Louis. The conduct of this vast business called for more than ordinary ability and energy, but Mr. Creveling proved himself equal to every demand made upon him, and St. Louis is indebted to him for the inauguration of a system which has been of inestimable value to the commerce of the city. He had charge of the business of the Transfer Company for a period of thirteen years, and during this time he was brought into contact with nearly all the leading capitalists and men of affairs who visited St. Louis, as well as those

resident in the city, and his open-handed liberality, his public spirit and enterprise, and the cordial entertainment which he extended to distinguished guests of the city from time to time made him one of the best-known railroad men in the United States, both in this country and abroad. Sir Morton Peto, James McHenry, James A. Forbes and other English capitalists who visited America in 1865 in the interest of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad testified to the courtesies which he extended to them by presenting to him a valuable gold watch, which he has always cherished as an expression of their good will; and his keen perceptions and conservative opinions on all financial, commercial and transportation subjects gained for him many friends among the leading capitalists of Europe as well as of this country. Broken down by overwork, he made his first trip to Europe in 1868, spending three months in travel through England, France, Austria, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Since then he has been a frequent visitor to the Old World, has lived much of the time abroad, and has made in all forty-four trips across the Atlantic. In 1870 he became superintendent of the Wiggins Ferry Company, and while acting in that capacity established the car transfer between the railways on the east and west sides of the Mississippi River, building the transfer steamer "L. V. Bogy," the steam tug "H. C. Crevelling" and several transfer boats or barges. He retired from business in 1873, having accumulated a competency, and since that time has devoted much of his time to travel, having visited almost every part of the habitable globe. In the course of these travels he has gathered a vast fund of information concerning the habits, customs and history of the different peoples he has visited and has gathered together also a splendid collection of curios and works of art. His wife, who was a native of New Jersey, died January 29, 1898. One daughter born to them died in infancy, and one son at forty-three years of age. Their surviving daughters are Mrs. Ernest Tacquey, who resides in Paris, France, and Mrs. E. V. Walsh, of St. Louis. Two sons also survive, one of whom is a resident of St. Louis County.

Crimes, Notable.—In the early history of St. Louis no criminal records were kept, and the knowledge of such notable crimes as were committed during that period is traditional, rather than historical. The early French settlers were both peaceable and honest, and the records which they have handed down to us are almost entirely unstained by crimes against either person or property. For many years after St. Louis passed under control of the United States government there was little change in conditions, and the community was seldom shocked by the taking of human life, or notable thefts or robberies. True, a number of duels occurred during this time, some of which were of a tragic and fatal character, but dueling was not then, as now, considered a crime. It may be said, therefore, that one of the earliest notable crimes committed in St. Louis was the murder of Deputy Sheriff George Hammond by a negro prisoner named Francis L. McIntosh, in 1835. Hammond and a deputy constable named William Mull had the negro in custody, and were escorting him to jail, when he broke away from them, stabbed Mull and cut Hammond's throat, inflicting upon the last-named a mortal wound. The murderer was captured and lodged in jail, but was taken therefrom by a mob of infuriated citizens, and was burned to death at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets.

In the summer of 1838 St. Louis was much stirred over the murder of Judge Thomas M. Dougherty, of the county court. Judge Dougherty was on his way to the city in company with Linton Sappington. The latter had occasion to stop at a grocery store on the road. Having got through his business at the store, which had detained him but a few minutes, Mr. Sappington rode briskly forward in order to overtake the judge. He had scarcely proceeded a quarter of a mile before he discovered Judge Dougherty a little distance from the roadside, weltering in his blood, but still breathing. He never recovered to explain the mystery A reward of a thousand dollars was offered for the arrest of the murderer, but he was never apprehended.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on a summer morning in 1861 the officer on the beat noticed the office door of the United States Express Company, near St. Charles and Fourth Streets, ajar. He went inside and found Clerk Hord, of the Express Company, lying on the bed unconscious, and beside the bed a bottle of chloroform and a sponge. It was subsequently ascertained that the safe had been opened and robbed of between $70,000 and $80,000. The

case was mysterious; finally, suspicions fell on Charles Noyes, a post-office detective, and a well-known man about town, who had formerly been a detective in Chicago. As the detectives pursued their work it became evident that some one on the inside must have been a party to the affair; and now Hord himself fell under suspicion, despite the fact that he had been chloroformed and was a nephew of one of the largest stockholders of the company. The men were separated. Noyes was sent east in connection with the affair, in which he simulated to take great interest. Then Hord was questioned and finally confessed, admitting that he had chloroformed himself and Noyes was in it. The toils gradually tightened, and Noyes, Hord and a man named Smith were tried. Smith was a friend of Noyes, and, like him, a Chicago ex-detective. Noyes got ten years, Smith got five years, and Hord, who turned State's evidence, was not punished. Noyes escaped from jail, and was never seen in St. Louis again, but is known to have gone to Canada, from whence he made raids into this country. Thus, upon one occasion, he tried to break into a Vermont bank, close to the frontier.

In the early part of 1862 the notorious counterfeiter, Charley Hill, was cleverly captured at St. Louis. He was a gentlemanly looking man of about fifty years, but none the less a desperate character. His arrest was effected largely through the instrumentality of John Frisbee, a St. Louis crook, who was himself arrested as he was carrying a bundle of counterfeit notes, and as he was leaving a house diagonally across from a vacant lot on the northeast corner of Targee and Market Streets, where the detectives lay amid the tall grass watching the suspected house. Charley Hill was himself captured at a house he rented near the City Hospital, which he made his headquarters. He was surprised, and, seeing resistance was useless, surrendered. Over $30,000 of counterfeit money was found on the premises, also an engraver's plate for the State Bank of Louisiana counterfeit, which was found upon the person of Mrs. Wilkey, who had been carrying it strapped against her leg. A $5,000 reward had been offered by the State Bank of Louisiana, but, the war breaking out, it was never paid, Southern money then going down too fast to count. Charley Hill got ten years in the penitentiary and Wilkey five years. John Frisbee, who had given the thing away, went in fear of his life. He said the gang would undoubtedly kill him. Six months after the arrest he was murdered in Nauvoo, Illinois, which was at that time a great rendezvous for criminal characters.

One of the first policemen to lose his life in St. Louis was Officer Skinner, who was made the victim of a drunkard's passion in 1865, at Fourteenth and Randolph Streets. His slayer was a man named Rabenau. Officer Skinner found the man prowling around some freight cars and ordered him to move on. The man was drunk and surly, and, after some words, Rabenau deliberately shot him. At the trial Rabenau claimed that the officer first struck him with a club. There were no witnesses to the tragedy and the man was accordingly given but two years on the first trial and was acquitted on the second.

Officer Eugene Kauffman was killed in the early '70's one night as he was riding out the Bellefontaine road, being shot from ambush. At that time highwaymen were numerous on the National Bridge and the Bellefontaine roads, where they had inaugurated a reign of terror.

In 1875 Officer John Cummings was wantonly assaulted by a crowd of hoodlums at the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Morgan Street. A desperate conflict ensued, in which the officer was laid cold by a blow from a club.

In 1880 Officer Mike Walsh was fired upon and killed on his beat on Chestnut Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, while trying to effect an arrest. Innumerable police officers have been killed since then in the execution of their duties.

In the summer of 1870 St. Louis was greatly stirred over the heavy defalcations charged against the city treasury, then in the care of M. E. Susisky. A committee was appointed to examine and report. The report was published June 4th of that year, and placed the amount of the treasury defalcations at $152,783.24. The committee further found that for several years previously it had been the custom of the treasurer to advance money to officers, employes and contractors upon salaries and contracts, which advances were counted as cash in the treasury. The custom was established before Susisky—who was referred to as "a weak man"—took control for the first time. The committee added an expression of the hope that the great defalcations would lead their fellow-citizens to consider the imperative

necessity of the greatest care in the selection of candidates for office, and that liberal compensation and large bonds would henceforth be part of offices of high responsibility. Elon G. Smith, in a minority report, stated that while having the highest respect and consideration for the personal honesty of the city officials, there was a great need for "men of experience, firmness and political independence to administer the duties of the city offices." The report of Messrs. John H. Fiesse, Joseph N. Brown and Charles D. Green, Jr., constituting the committee of investigation, gave full details of the financial aspect of the defalcations. Susisky died shortly afterward. Arising out of the above grave defalcations Adolph E. Kroeger was indicted October 27, 1870, for forgery in the third degree. Kroeger pleaded not guilty, but was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary. He appealed, but the Supreme Court affirmed the sentence.

In the fall of 1870 Captain Ford, local agent of the United States Express Company, communicated to the police authorities that their company had been robbed of $90,000 on the street in broad daylight. The robbery was effected by means of a decoy express package to be delivered on Fifth Street, near Franklin Avenue, in the rear. Against the rules of the company the wagon was driven into the alley instead of leaving the wagon in charge of the driver on the street, and a messenger going alone in the alley to deliver. The house in the alley stood well back, and was found to be unoccupied. Upon the messenger returning he discovered that the wagon itself had been driven off in his absence. The suspicion of the sleuths at once fell upon Sowder, the messenger. As to the driver, he had been gagged by the three robbers. These men—Pat Sheridan, Jerry Scannon and Tom Grady—were arrested after a desperate resistance, in which Sheridan was shot. Sowder turned State's evidence. Sheridan, Scannon and Grady got ten years each; $88,000 of the booty was recovered; the balance of $2,000 was stolen by one Pat Gibbons, to whom they had intrusted it.

Patrick Duffy was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and June 5, 1871, was sentenced by Judge Primm of the criminal court to be hanged. The crime of which he was found guilty was the murder of his brother-in-law, Frederick Ostermeyer. Duffy visited Ostermeyer at his house, and, with many protestations of friendship, induced him to take several drinks until the man was reduced to a condition of drunken stupor. Duffy then killed him, Ostermeyer's child at the time sleeping peacefully in the room. Duffy charged Ostermeyer with having driven his niece out of the house and having caused her to poison herself by his cruelty. Governor Brown commuted Duffy's sentence to imprisonment for life. Patrick Burns, who was charged with being an accessory in the Ostermeyer murder, was also found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Execution was stayed upon appeal. Governor B. Gratz Brown finally reduced the punishment to ten years imprisonment.

The murder of Ida Buckley is one of the most remarkable stories in the criminal record of St. Louis. The girl was an inmate of Roger Plant's dance house, on Christy, now Lucas Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. About 10 o'clock one night in the year 1872 a man entered the notorious place and asked her out to the pavement, saying he wished to have a private talk with her. As she placed her foot on the pavement a spring cart, with two men, drove up. The girl was thrown in and the cart dashed off. The night was stormy; the girl screamed, but the men paid no attention beyond lashing the horse, which sped west on Washington Avenue. Passers-by did not heed the girl's outcries. The following morning a farmer living near Kirkwood found lying on the road under a tree near the fence the dead body of the girl. Her throat was cut from ear to ear and a bullet had entered her brain. It was shown that the girl, Ida, had been married, but had abandoned her husband. A relative of her husband was arrested and tried, but acquitted. The evidence only went to show that he had tried to induce her to reform, and that she had refused. The murderers of Ida Buckley go to this day unpunished of the law.

Patrick Scanlon was sentenced to hang July 13, 1874, for the murder of his wife on the preceding Christmas eve at their home on Ninth Street, between O'Fallon and Biddle Streets. They had both been imbibing freely, one of three little daughters stating that her mother was drunk. As the woman was dressing a goose for the coming festival her husband, also intoxicated, entered the room and

struck her on the neck. He then went out, but returning again struck his wife several times, leaving her lying on the floor. In the morning he awoke the children and informed them their mother was dead. The chief witness against Scanlon was his daughter Mamie, aged nine, who he claimed had been trained as to what she should say. When the woman was examined it was found that her neck was broken, her skull fractured and her face bruised. The defense was that the injuries were received in a drunken fall against the stove. After a preliminary respite Governor Charles H. Hardin commuted the punishment to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

The case of Charles F. Kring has special interest as illustrating the endless technicalities and uncertainties of the law, which made it one of the most notable trials in the criminal history of St. Louis. Though twice sentenced to death he finally died peacefully at his parents' home. Kring was tried for the murder of Dora Bremer, whom he killed in January, 1875, because she refused to elope with him. He was tried in the following December and sentenced to be hanged. The judgment was reversed upon appeal upon the ground that the defendant had been shackled during his trial. He was brought before the court a second time May 21, 1878, but the case was again put off, owing to the illness of one of the jury. A third trial commenced January 24, 1879, but the jury failed to agree. In November of the same year Kring entered a plea of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to twenty-five years. Against this sentence he protested, claiming that he had entered his plea upon an understanding with the Circuit Attorney that he was not to be sentenced to more than ten years. He thereupon demanded to be allowed to withdraw his plea. This the court refused and the matter went before the Supreme Court upon appeal. The Supreme Court held that the lower court had erred in refusing. Kring, acting under the advice of his attorney, now refused to withdraw his plea of murder in the second degree. Arraigned once more before the court Kring assumed a noncommittal attitude and declined to enter any plea whatever. The court thereupon directed that a plea of not guilty should be entered. A variety of motions before Judge Laughlin followed, and a clause was inserted in the Constitution of 1875 to straighten out the tangle. The case went finally to trial before Judge Burkhart, in May, 1881, and a sentence of murder in the first degree was handed in by the jury. After this Kring had two more narrow escapes from the scaffold. He was indebted for his first rescue to the intervention of Chief Justice Sherwood, of the Supreme Court of Missouri; and for his second rescue, to the intervention of Chief Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court. The case was finally taken up on a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court, sitting in banc. The United States Supreme Court, by a majority of five judges to four, reversed the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court, in an elaborate opinion. The point turned upon the fact that the crime was committed under the State Constitution of 1865, and that the prisoner was entitled to all the rights granted in that instrument as long as the case was pending; that having entered a plea of murder in the second degree, he could not afterward be tried upon a higher count, as the old Constitution so provided. As to subsequent legislative amendments, they were, so far as the prisoner's crime was concerned, of an ex post facto character, and as such could not apply in his case. What further course the State might have taken was never shown. Kring was now a dying man. April 27, 1883, he was bailed out by Judge Van Wagoner, in a bond for three thousand dollars. Kring was removed in a carriage to his father's house, on Seventh Street, near Allen Avenue. Here he died soon afterward.

Nettie Brown was a remarkable criminal, and the story of her crime has a quaint touch of the human in it that can not fail to appeal to the thoughtful. In the month of May, 1877, she stabbed a girl named Lizzie Freeman in a bagnio on Christy Avenue. The indictments also charged George Hobbs, her lover, as an accessory, inasmuch as he had held the arms of the deceased while the defendant thrust the knife into her breast. The State proved that Nettie Brown was intensely jealous of her victim, believing that she was scheming to rob her of her lover; and that, in a cool state of blood, she had deliberately sought the woman and plunged the fatal knife into her bosom, exclaiming at the time: "Take that." The ingenuity of the defendant's attorney set up the defense that the woman Freeman did not die as the result of the wound, but from the constant use of liquor.

opium and other baneful drugs. His arguments were so persistently urged that the jury was mystified and failed to agree. At this point Nettie Brown proved that something of the angel still resided in her otherwise depraved and polluted soul. While earnestly disclaiming being a murderess, she insisted that she deserved some punishment, and after much persuasion induced her attorney, who felt confident of her ultimate acquittal, to permit her to plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. She received a light penitentiary sentence, at the conclusion of which she married her lover. Her after life is said to have been unimpeachable.

In the summer of 1878 the frequenters of the Four Courts were shocked to hear of the end of Joseph Colcord. The man was a brilliant young lawyer, who at one time had a promising future before him. Wine and dissipation had brought him down so that he was reduced to earning a precarious living, practicing in a small way in the criminal courts. Colcord had become infatuated with a girl, who is described as singularly beautiful. He lived with her as his wife. Gradually friends and practice both went. Meeting a newspaper man on Fourth Street, the latter asked if there was anything new. "No," Colcord replied, smiling pleasantly, "not just now, but I'll give you a big item before long." The young lawyer went his way directly to the old Girard House, on Broadway, near Biddle Street, and twenty minutes later Lilly Colcord lay dead upon the floor of a shabby little room, and Joe Colcord, with a bullet in his brain, lay beside her. Relatives of Colcord claimed that the couple had been murdered, but there was no good reason for this belief.

Because Philip Mueller, a saloonkeeper at Grand and Kossuth Avenues, refused him on trust a glass of beer, John Hayes, a cattle driver by occupation, killed him in cold blood, August 16, 1881. The defendant was arraigned October 31st of the same year, and after many continuations the defendant was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Appeal was made, in 1883, to the Supreme Court, where it was hung up some three years. Shortly before the Supreme Court decided on his appeal the prisoner showed symptoms of insanity. He trained mice and cockroaches and sparrows in his cell. After the Supreme Court condemned him his attorney began proceedings which resulted in a sheriff's jury being impaneled to inquire into Hayes' mental condition. He was adjudged insane on February 11, 1887, and four days later was removed to the insane asylum. The death sentence was commuted on condition that should he ever recover his faculties he should be taken out and hanged. During the early years of his incarceration in the asylum he was kept in close confinement; but subsequently he was allowed to walk around the halls. August 27, 1893, about seven in the evening he availed himself of the privilege by calmly walking out of the insane asylum, and made his escape.

On the evening of Friday, October 13, 1882, Colonel Alonzo W. Slayback was killed in the editorial room of the "Post-Dispatch" by John A. Cockerill, then managing editor of the paper, under the proprietorship of Joseph Pulitzer. Colonel Slayback had been attacked in the newspaper, and going to the office attended by a friend, with what was thought to be hostile intent, was fatally shot in the mouth. The jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Prentiss Tiller must be regarded as one of the most famous criminals of St. Louis. He was the real leader of a mail robber gang, whose operations created a sensation in 1891. Prentiss Tiller was assistant cashier in the Pacific Express Company's office on Broadway and St. Charles Street, in April, 1884, when he "skipped" to Canada with $90,000 in greenbacks belonging to the company. His case was the most interesting in the history of St. Louis until the Maxwell murder case, in 1887. Tiller was a trusted employe, who had risen from a humble position after years of service to one of the most responsible positions in the local office affairs of the company. On Sunday afternoon, March 2, 1884, he left the office, and that evening took a train for the North. Two days later his picture and description were on the way to every large city in the United States and Europe. A week later he was arrested at Detroit. An officer from this city hurried off to Detroit and fully identified him. Between $60,000 and $75,000 of the $90,000 were recovered, but the balance had been placed safely away, and Tiller refused to disclose its whereabouts. He was indicted on no less than twelve charges of grand larceny and embezzlement, and in 1885 was allowed to plead guilty to grand larceny. A sentence of three years was imposed, which time he served. A few days after his release he was going about in the best of clothes. The next

that was heard of him was that he was doing time in the East for robbery. He developed rapidly into one of the most daring criminals in the country.

In June, 1885, Lou Johnson, a Chinaman, was barbarously murdered at his lodgings in this city, which he shared with John C. Baptista, a bright Portuguese Chinaman from Macao, who had been early adopted as his body servant by an Englishman, and by him introduced to western civilization. Baptista was on a visit from New York, where he was connected in some way with the sleuths of the law. Johnson was himself a kind of amateur detective in St. Louis, in which character he gave information to the police which resulted in a raid upon a fan-tan game in which several Chinamen were interested. Shortly after the crime Kong Sing, a shiftless Chinaman, was captured near Murphysborough, Illinois. In the valise he carried were found some of Johnson's clothes; also a knife such as the crime was committed with. He turned State's evidence. Ju Gong and Chy Chiak were arrested. The evidence showed that Gong had said in his store that Johnson must be killed. Seven men in all were implicated. A professional Highbinder was engaged in California to do the deed, but as his movements were regarded as too slow, the local men determined to do the work for themselves. Gong and Chiak were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. They appealed; meanwhile Kong Sing disappeared. His testimony was held to be vital. Finally the men were freed upon technicalites.

John David Shea was jailed July 13, 1887, for the killing of officer Pat Doran. Shea was wanted for theft. Doran met him on Seventh Street, between Washington Avenue and St. Charles Street, and tried to effect his arrest. Shea resisted and finally drew his revolver and shot the officer, inflicting a fatal wound. Shea was sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary. He twice escaped from St. Louis jail, but was recaptured.

Annie Weiss came to this city from Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1888. A laborer, while making a short cut through a cluster of weeds adjacent to the roadside near the junction of Union and Page Avenues, found the body of the hapless young girl lying under a small tree. A rigid investigation followed, which disclosed malpractice as the cause of death, and that the guilty ones, in order to cover up their crime, had dealt the girl a blow on the head with a blunt instrument of some kind, and then hauled the body to where it was found. A number of arrests were made at the time, but no evidence of any kind could be found against the arrested ones.

Robert Alexander and Abe Bell, two colored youths, sixteen and eighteen years of age, respectively, were tried before Judge Normile at the criminal court, February 11, 1889, and sentenced to ten years each in the penitentiary. March 17, 1888, an Irishman named Jeremiah F. Sullivan was going home from the parade slightly under the influence of drink, when a gang of colored boys, playing in Orange Alley, teased him about his green ribbons. This excited Sullivan, who threatened to whip his tormenters. A rough and tumble struggle followed, during which Alexander shot Sullivan. Alexander claimed that it was purely an accident. The grand jury, however, brought in an indictment of murder in the first degree. Owing to his youth, Alexander was allowed to plead guilty of murder in the second degree.

Matt Kelly, having served a year at the Joliet penitentiary for robbing a farmer at Edwardsville, was tried at the St. Louis Criminal Court for the murder of private watchman John Furlong, at Fifteenth and Franklin Avenue. He was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and his punishment was fixed at imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of two years. The murder of Furlong occurred March 2, 1889, and was one of the most brutal in the criminal records of this city. Furlong was a fearless watchman and a terror to evildoers. He was set upon by a gang just at twilight. Of this gang Kelly was said to be a member. A blow from Kelly's fist knocked Furlong down, and he was literally pounded to death, in the presence of a large crowd. It was claimed Kelly was shielded from justice through the influence of politicians.

On the night of November 18, 1889, John Whalen was sitting in a saloon at 1320 North Broadway, playing cards. William Gleason walked into the saloon, and taking a large knife out of his pocket plunged it into Whalen's abdomen. Whalen sank to the floor with a scream, and was removed to the City Hospital, where he died shortly afterward. Gleason escaped, but a few days afterward was captured. When the case came to trial the

only eye witness to the tragedy had disappeared, owing, it is said, to the threats and appeals of Gleason's friends. Gleason was indicted for murder in the first degree, but by every possible means secured continuances and delays. Thus was the case of Gleason continued no less than ten times with the consent of the State. Finally the State's attorney consented to a plea of manslaughter in the second degree being entered, and the murderer was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Joseph Simon was tried and found guilty of having murdered his wife on the night of August 8, 1890. The two fought in their room, 25A Ferry Street. The next morning the neighbors found the old man helplessly drunk and his wife cold in death. Simon alleged that his wife had received a fracture of the skull by falling upon a lot of rubbish in the yard while in an epileptic fit. He was finally sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

George A. Cruse, a young negro not eighteen years of age, shot and killed Henry Dozier on Olive Street, near Twenty-second Street, February 15, 1890. Dozier was a porter at one of the adjacent houses. He had seen two robberies from a grocer's wagon and warned the driver. This angered Cruse and his partners, Green and Tandy. These men subsequently picked a quarrel, it is said, by prearrangement, with Dozier, with the result stated. All three were arrested; Tandy and Green as accessories, but they were not indicted. Cruse being brought to trial, consented to plead to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to twenty years. He died in the penitentiary.

A somewhat sensational case was that of Rev. S. P. Anderson, a Baptist minister, who was sentenced to serve five years in the State penitentiary for forgery, in 1890. Anderson drew a check for three hundred dollars on the Boatmen's Bank, to which he attached the church seal and forged the signature of J. M. Stokes. Anderson's defense was that he was entitled to the money, and as to the Stokes signature he had gone to the post office, where Stokes was employed as a letter carrier, and not finding him there, had written his name to the check as a matter of form, believing that he had a right to do so.

After an inquest that dragged along for nearly two weeks the coroner's jury found, December 13, 1890, that "Julius Robert H. Stipel came to his death November 30, 1890, at his residence, No. 1900 Lami Street, from the effects of metallic arsenic, but by whom said arsenic was administered is unknown to this jury." What was known as the "Dr. Stipel Mystery" created a great sensation. On the morning of November 21st Dr. Stipel drove up in his buggy to the Lafayette Park Police Station and informed the sergeant in charge that while driving down Lafayette Avenue, near Jefferson Avenue, he had been fired upon. Two of the leaden missiles were lodged in his right temple. The wounds seemed trifling to the surgeon that dressed them at the City Hospital. Somehow or other, however, the wounds gave more trouble than was anticipated. The doctor could give no description of his assailants. Finally he died. During the inquest it became known that Stipel's life had been very heavily insured; for $79,000 in all, it was said, and more was sought to be effected. Of this $30,000 were upon accident policies. Dr. Stipel's practice does not appear to have been altogether profitable, and it was said he had threatened suicide and made many complaints of the burdens of life and of matrimony. At the autopsy nine grains of arsenic were estimated to be in the body. As to how it was administered the jury declined to state. The question of murder or suicide was left in doubt. This mysterious crime was never unraveled.

Fred C. Mehl was charged upon three counts with embezzling a total of $42,000 from the Mueller Bros. Furniture Company. He was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. It was a case of a woman's guile and a weak man's downfall. Mehl was once a highly respected and influential citizen; a married man with a family. For ten years he had been bookkeeper for Mueller Bros. Prior to that he had been Clerk of the First District Police Court and a prominent politician. His defalcations were first discovered in December, 1890. They had extended over years, and the total footed up into $70,000 to $80,000. Mehl was fifty years of age. He at all times admitted his guilt, and claimed the money had been spent upon the fascinating wife of a noted saloonkeeper and sporting character. The woman was arrested with Mehl in the hope of securing the return of some of the plunder, but for some reason was released without prosecution. This woman appears to have been a regal adventuress. She had been three times

married. When first married she was but fourteen years of age.

Charles Wilson was tried and sentenced April 17, 1891, for the killing of Lars Davoust, the penalty fixed being three years in the penitentiary. About 3 o'clock on the morning of October 29, 1890, Wilson was arrested by officer Riedy as he was running out of Lars Davoust's tailor shop on Eleventh, between Olive and Locust Streets. Upon returning to the shop with Wilson, Riedy found Davoust lying on the floor and covered with blood. He had been stabbed in several places, and his windpipe cut. The old man of sixty was removed to the City Hospital, where he died the next day, having previously identified his assailant. Wilson pleaded self-defense, and the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

Con Ryan, William Murphy and John Ballard entered the saloon of Antonio Marre, 3500 Easton Avenue, at 2 o'clock of the morning of October 8, 1891, and had drinks. Upon payment being demanded they not only refused, but followed the defenseless proprietor into a small card room adjoining the bar and beat him unmercifully. Some time afterward a customer found Marre lying on the floor in a pool of blood with a severe wound on the back of his skull. Marre died shortly afterward. For this brutal crime the three men were indicted for murder in the first degree. The jury brought in a verdict against Ryan of murder in the second degree, and fixed his punishment at ten years in the penitentiary; William Murphy was found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree and given two years in the penitentiary. The third defendant, John Ballard, was also found guilty, but only of manslaughter in the fourth degree, his punishment was fixed at six months in jail.

What is known as the Hedgepath-Slye robbery was one of the most noted that has occurred on Missouri soil. In November, 1891, the Adams Express car attached to the west-bound St. Louis & San Francisco train was shattered to pieces by dynamite by four masked men at Glendale Station, which is near Pacific, Missouri. When the train stopped the men called on the messenger, named Maroney, to open the door. He refused. While two of the robbers guarded the engineer and fireman the other two blew open the express car with dynamite. They then compelled the messenger to open the safe, from which they took $50,000 and the messenger's watch and chain. The men who committed the robbery proved to be Marion Hedgepath, Adelbert Slye, Dink Wilson and James Francis. Hedgepath and Slye were both arrested in California, extradited and brought to St. Louis to stand trial. Wilson was never captured and Francis was killed at Lamar, Missouri, later, when he, with others, was trying to rob the passengers on a Missouri Pacific train. Slye pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twenty years in the pentitentiary. Hedgepath denied guilt. When the trial came off he acted as his own counsel. The jury sentenced him, July 28, 1893, to twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

Lau Bach and Ju Geng, two Christian Chinamen, members of the Y. M. C. A., were shot one Sunday, in April of 1892, in a Chinese restaurant on Eighth Street, near Market. Bowing their heads as if to say grace before their meal, they were jeered at by other men present. A row followed, during which Bach and Geng were assaulted and beaten with chairs. Then Hang Tong opened upon them with a revolver, inflicting serious wounds. The affair, it is supposed, was pre-arranged, and the work of highbinders, though of this there was no clear evidence. Attorney C. Orrick Bishop prosecuted for the State. A verdict was found of assault with intent to kill, and Tong received three years. The public were much wrought up over the case, believing it to be a highbinder outrage.

Josephine Simons, the eighteen-year-old daughter of the chief engineer of Griesedick's brewery, was murdered at her home, where she was alone from 1 until 6 o'clock p. m. of October 12, 1892. Her throat was cut from ear to ear by three frightful gashes, the disordered condition of the room showing that the crime must have been preceded by a desperate struggle. The only thing in the shape of a clue was a black derby hat that had been left behind, which was deemed important in conjunction with the statement of a neighbor named Volz, who said that the same afternoon his house had been entered and an old watch and a slouch hat had been stolen. Gradually suspicion veered toward Alexander Volz himself, and certain remarks by his wife, with whom he lived upon unhappy terms, tended to confirm this view. January 23, 1893, a warrant was issued against him, but a case was not made out against him. The murder of

Josephine Simons remains a mystery. The manner in which a wife could point the finger of suspicion toward her husband was not the least remarkable, and even alarming, incident of the shocking affair.

An appalling crime, the deed of a drink-crazed madman, was enacted at 928 Taylor Avenue on the afternoon of September 6, 1892. William Lewis, a painter, twenty-eight years of age, shot and dangerously wounded his wife, Nellie; tried to murder his five-months-old infant; shot his sister-in-law, Mary McGingan, through the hand, and then put the pistol to his head and blew out his brains. Lewis lived unhappily with his wife, and she had threatened to obtain a divorce from him.

Most cool and deliberate was the action of Theodore G. Prinzell as he dogged his young wife one evening in October, 1892, with the intention of shooting her. The pair had been separated some six months; the husband was at once worthless and jealous. The crime was committed near the alley between Carr and Wash, on the east side of Nineteenth Street. Alice Prinzell was in company with four other young women, all in a happy, talkative frame of mind. At the alley Alice stopped for a moment behind to allow her companions to cross. At this moment a man's form emerged from the shadow of the houses and advanced rapidly. A shot broke the stillness, and Alice Prinzell fell, exclaiming: "O, Theodore!" The other girls turned in time to see the man fire a second shot, then they fled. A sister of the wounded woman ran but a few steps, stopped and returned; as she did so she recognized her sister's husband as he turned and ran down the alley. A doctor and priest were summoned at once, but before either could arrive the woman was dead. Prinzell succeeded in making his escape, and up to the present day has eluded capture.

December 19, 1892, a combination of sensations of a distinctly criminal character centered in the City Hall. An investigation disclosed a shortage in the city treasurer's office. City Treasurer Michael Foerstal was suspended and Charles Parsons placed in charge of the office. An incendiary fire was discovered in the city treasurer's office, the intention being, as was supposed, to destroy incriminating records. Finally Edward Foerstal, first assistant city treasurer, the son and confidential clerk of Treasurer Michael Foerstal, committed suicide. The shortage in the city treasurer's office was $63,020.16. Young Foerstal had invested heavily in real estate, and no doubt his speculations had much to do with the defalcations in the city treasurer's office. Serious frauds in the pay-rolls were discovered, and note transactions and hush money, as usual in such cases, played a part in bringing about the final tangle. For over two years the frauds were in operation. All sorts of charges and countercharges were made and circulated. Michael Foerstal, ex-city treasurer, was charged with embezzlement, but was not convicted. It was universally agreed that the real criminal was the man who, in despair, killed himself.

Edward E. Brown, a prominent Chicago stockman, was murdered and robbed of a gold watch near the corner of Garrison and Franklin Avenues about 10 o'clock on the night of March 2, 1893. The following day Jacob Henze and Henry Kaiser were arrested upon suspicion. Subsequently five other men were gathered in, but let go for lack of evidence. Shortly afterward rewards aggregating $3,000 were offered for information which would lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderers. Henze, Kaiser and Charles McDonnell were produced in the criminal court July 20, 1893, to stand trial for the crime. The jury found Henze and Kaiser guilty, and they were sentenced to be hanged. McDonnell was acquitted. The case led to a lively discussion. The defense claimed that the $3,000 reward had led to a large amount of perjury being introduced for the prosecution. The prisoners publicly announced in a letter that the woman, Annie Bogines, who claimed to have been an eye witness of the crime, was a professional witness, who only a few months before had been instrumental in sending four innocent men to the penitentiary. Governor Stone was repeatedly implored to exercise executive mercy; the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange, which was naturally interested, joining in the prayer. The Governor commuted the sentences to imprisonment for life. Annie Bogines has since been sent to the penitentiary for seven years for perjury.

The startling defalcations of Louis J. Silva brought about the assignment of a large commercial house in October, 1893. Major C. C. Rainwater, the head of the house, had brought him up in business from an office boy, and in return Silva systematically plundered the firm for ten years. He was the trusted secretary

and cashier when the discovery came. "That scoundrel has robbed me of over $100,000. How much more I can't tell. The examination is not completed. It may be $125,000 or $150,000, or it may be $175,000—there is no telling," was Major Rainwater's indignant exclamation, in explaining the assignment of his firm. Silva was said to be a high liver. His wife gave elegant entertainments, and he gambled and speculated upon the races, in real estate and in bucket shops. His personal expenditure was placed at $25,000 a year. Silva took to flight, but surrendered himself, February 14, 1894, and was released upon bonds to await trial. Upon his case coming to trial he was found guilty and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Appeal was taken to the State Supreme Court at Jefferson City, where the sentence was confirmed by Judge Gantt.

The case of Frank Moore is notable inasmuch as he was the first man to receive a sentence of ninety-nine years imprisonment under the Habitual Criminal Act, the constitutionality of which act was once held in much doubt. Moore was arrested the morning of May 26, 1893, under somewhat peculiar circumstances, after he had burglarized a boarding house at 1507 Chouteau Avenue. He gave the name of Bart McGuire, but was identified and held. He was sent before the criminal court to answer two charges; one for burglary and the other for assault with intent to kill. Moore pleaded his own case, and satisfied the courts that only the minor offense had been committed. At this point Chief Desmond, who had looked up the record of the man, informed the court that Moore was an habitual criminal. Such was indeed the case. Moore was known as a criminal in England as well as in America. A man of forty-five years of age, he had developed criminal tendencies at the age of sixteen. An Englishman, he had served three terms of imprisonment for burglary in England. He had also a long record in this country, having served time in nearly every prison from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky Mountains. The constitutionality of the sentence was argued before the Federal Supreme Court. Chief Justice Fuller gave the decision of the highest court in the land, November 25, 1895. It affirmed that the Missouri law did not in any way contravene the provisions of the Federal Constitution. That decision was a great thing for the police, whose labors are greatly increased by the habitual criminals class, whose movements require constant watching.

On January 11, 1894, when the annual election of the directors of the St. Louis National Bank was held, general surprise was caused by the announcement that William E. Burr, Jr., son of the founder and first president of the bank, had, after fourteen years' service as cashier, "resigned." It was said that he was going into another business. In February of the same year Bank Examiner Galbraith swore out a warrant against Burr, alleging the defalcation and embezzlement to his use of the sum of $20,000 during the previous summer, the dates being specified. Most of the shortage was secured upon bonds. Upon the case coming to trial Burr was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Sentence was passed upon him by Judge Adams in the United States District Court, January 27, 1895. President Cleveland was asked to interfere, but refused.

Jacob Studt, a carpenter, shot and killed Charles Wuensch, his former employer, on the morning of March 11, 1894, then shot himself in the stomach, inflicting a wound from which he died the next day. Both men were Germans, and both of good education and conduct. This made the crime inexplicable except upon the grounds of liquor and a temporary dethronement of reason. Studt had been discharged for drunkenness. The crime was committed at 3438 Oregon Avenue, the house being then in progress of erection. The double crime was committed with an old double-barreled shotgun, which Studt had borrowed. Studt's wife visited her dying husband at the City Hospital. She carried herself with admirable fortitude, simply remarking that since he had committed so terrible a crime she hoped he would die. Her pathetic wish was granted, a higher power than human law summoning the offender before it.

Dr. Arthur Duestrow, son of Louis Duestrow, the Granite Mountain millionaire, and the recipient of an income of $20,000 a year, while in a fit of drunken fury, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of February 14, 1894, fatally shot his wife and only child, a boy of three years, at his home, 1724 South Compton Avenue. The married life of the pair had been far from happy. Duestrow had formed a liaison with a notorious woman, and was of drunken and violent habits. His rages were

maniacal and insanity was the defense. Duestrow when in his cell tried to take his life by hanging himself to the window bar with a twisted sheet, but was cut down by a guard. He was duly tried and sentenced to be hanged. Every effort was made by his able attorneys to prevent the execution of a man whom they believed to be insane, but unavailingly. Duestrow was hanged February 16, 1897, at Union, Missouri.

State Senator Peter R. Morrissey was shot while asleep and killed almost instantly, about 3 o'clock in the morning of May 12, 1895, at the house of his mistress, Maud Lewis, 2719 Wash Street. A weak attempt was made to mystify the police over the affair. The husband of the woman Lewis claimed he had committed the crime, and got himself arrested. Subsequently, however, when the whole truth was brought to light, he admitted he had lied and had nothing to do with the tragedy. Maud Lewis was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to fifteen years. When the sentence was announced she scornfully tossed her head, then sat back in her chair with a smile upon her face. She was a woman with a long, bad record. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the sentence was affirmed. The defense urged that a long course of cowardly and brutal maltreatment on the part of Morrissey had preceded his killing, and the deed was that of a cruelly outraged woman. This plea, which apparently had some foundation, had, probably, something to do with the mitigated penalty.

In these days of labor troubles the murder of John H. Lewis, general manager of the Benton Manufacturing Company, and one of the shareholders of the concern, has a special interest. Lewis was shot and killed at his office on the evening of May 28, 1895, by Erasmus Frederich, a former employe. The murderer coolly walked over to the Fourth District Police Station and gave himself up. He was sentenced to two years in the State's prison.

The Home Brewery office, at the southwest corner of Salena and Miami Streets was the scene of a peculiarly audacious robbery, on the afternoon of December 3, 1896. Three desperadoes entered the place, and at the point of revolvers compelled the chief bookkeeper and cashier, Robert Hafferkamp, and his assistant, Andrew Kredell, the only occupants of the office at the time, to throw up their hands. The robbers compelled them to lie side by side on the floor, and securely bound their hands and feet. They then robbed the premises of $1,028 in cash. The only clues to the men were their descriptions. Chief of Detectives Desmond, with Detectives Tom Tracy and Walsh, captured two of them in East S. Louis on the night of January 4, 1897. The men were found with revolvers in their pockets, but were surprised by equally determined men, who landed them in jail after presenting their guns at their heads. The captured men were Joseph Hart, alias Stanley, and Joseph True, alias McLaughlin, alias McDonnell, known desperate criminals. William Wolff, the third man, was captured the next day in his barber shop, at 2633 North Jefferson Avenue. Wolff turned State's evidence, and so escaped punishment. Stanley pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery in the first degree, and received the lightest possible sentence—five years in the penitentiary. McLaughlin pleaded guilty, and also received five years.

Robert Rohlfing stumbled over the body of a dead man on the stairs leading to his lodgings on the third floor of 314 Olive Street on the night of February 16, 1896. To his horror he recognized his own brother, John Rohlfing, twenty years old, a pressman. Robert opened the door of the office only to encounter a fresh tragedy, for on the floor a young woman lay face downward cold in blood. In her hand she grasped a revolver, and blood was still oozing from the right temple. It was Barbara Kastt, aged seventeen, with whom the murdered man had formerly lived. She was a Bohemian, and jealous, and the double tragedy was premeditated.

The premises at 828 Bellefontaine Avenue were entered by burglars and ransacked, December 19, 1897, and when they had got through with their work old man Jacob Weinard, the owner, was found bound, gagged and dead. For this crime William Roberts, alias "Dublin," was arrested. He was suspected on account of having disposed of some clothing taken from the house. Roberts, who was a levee hobo, accused two men, James Murphy and William Nolan—ex-representative of St. Louis—of having filled him up with bad whisky and then leading him to the house to do the deed; but his testimony was not believed by the jury on the trial, and the men were released. In the case of Fred Sny-

der, the fourth man charged with the deed, Circuit Attorney Eggers entered a "nolle prosequi." Efforts were now made by the State to get Roberts to plead guilty of murder in the second degree, murder apparently not being the intention of the burglars. This Roberts, acting under the advice of his attorney, finally consented to do. According to the arrangement entered into, Judge Talty sentenced Roberts to ten years in the penitentiary.

Herbert Mills was convicted, in 1897, of the forgery of a deed of trust affecting certain real estate properties in St. Louis of considerable value. This forged deed was subsequently disposed of for the sum of $3,500. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the court passed sentence of ten years' imprisonment. A motion in arrest was made, and the case went upon appeal to the Supreme Court, where the sentence of the circuit court was affirmed. (See also "Executions of Criminals.")

Crittenden, Elizabeth, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, daughter of Dr. James W. and Mary Moss. Both her parents belonged to old Virginia families, and the Jefferson, Randolph, Pleasants and other noted families of the "Old Dominion," were closely related to them. Elizabeth Moss was reared and educated in Kentucky, and came with her parents to St. Louis when she was approaching womanhood. Later her father, Dr. Moss, removed to Boone County, Missouri, where he conducted an extensive farm and entertained in the old-fashioned Southern way, his home being one of the chief centers of social attraction in that region. At this charming home Miss Moss was wooed and won by Dr. Daniel T. Wilcox. Dr. Wilcox died in early manhood, and at the age of thirty his widow became the wife of General William H. Ashley, at that time a representative in Congress from St. Louis. Immediately after this marriage Mrs. Ashley was ushered into the society of Washington, then adorned by many women of intellect, education and refinement. Her remarkable beauty and grace at once attracted great attention, and very soon her tact and mental accomplishments, the simplicity of her manner, her dignity of deportment and her kind consideration for others made her welcome everywhere. Becoming at once a favorite in the most refined and highly intellectual circles of the National Capital, she continued to be such for thirty years thereafter. General Ashley died in 1838, and Mrs. Ashley returned to her beautiful home in St. Louis, where she spent a portion of her time thereafter, drawing around her a circle of admiring friends in this city, some of whom still recall with pleasure the happy hours spent in her company. In 1853 she married John J. Crittenden, Kentucky's distinguished senator and orator, who was then Attorney-General of the United States under President Fillmore. From that time until Mr. Crittenden's death in 1863 she passed all her winters in Washington, and became one of the most widely known women in the United States. She was familiarly acquainted with all the public men of that era and with the representatives of foreign countries, was universally admired, and her society equally courted. A great reader, she had a thorough knowledge of the English classics, and of the best literature of our own country, and her conversation was always polished, charming and impressive. Her social success was achieved by exquisite tact and through remarkable graces of mind as well as person. It is said that she was never known to forget a face and rarely the name of one to whom she had been introduced, however remote had been the time of meeting. Senator Crittenden was a man of great simplicity of character, and of unbounded hospitality, and his wife adorned his simple home in Frankfort, Kentucky, with all the graces and attractions which had made her so conspicuous in Washington. Her remarkable versatility adapted her equally to all ranks and conditions, and the hospitable fire-side of Mrs. Crittenden was rendered more charming by her wonderful domestic knowledge and home accomplishments. In all the varied departments of house-keeping, Mrs. Crittenden was as proficient as in those qualities which gave her high position in fashionable society. After the death of Senator Crittenden she removed to the City of New York, and resided there eight years. In the early fall of 1872 she returned to St. Louis, and died here on the 8th of February, 1873.

Crone, Christopher, known for many years in St. Louis as a merchant and truly philanthropic citizen, was born in 1816, in Hanover, Germany, and died in St. Louis, March 5, 1877. He received a limited education in the land of his birth, and began the

battle of life on his own account at an early age. When twenty years of age he came to the United States, and in 1849, when St. Louis was suffering from a memorable visitation of cholera, settled in this city. With the small means which he was able to command at the time he established himself in business as a grocer, on Second Street between Olive and Locust Streets. He continued in trade at this location until 1850, gradually adding to his resources and constantly expanding the circle of his patrons through his fair dealing and enterprising methods. In 1850, in partnership with William Herbkesmann, he opened a large grocery store on North Broadway, which proved a great financial success, and was conducted without any interruption of its prosperity until Mr. Herbkesmann's death. After his partner's death, Mr. Crone continued the grocery business at another location on Broadway, and until 1857, was the largest grocery merchant in North St. Louis. In the year last named he retired from the grocery business, and organizing the firm of Crone, Derman & Co. began running a line of omnibuses on Broadway, between Olive and Salisbury Streets. This enterprise he conducted successfully until street cars succeeded the old-time omnibus lines, and while thus engaged was interested also in other business ventures which contributed in various ways to the upbuilding of the city. With Archibald Carr and others he established the John Maguire Market, on North Broadway, in 1857, and he was one of the fathers of the public park system of St. Louis. He had a German's practical ideas of the value of these public breathing spaces to the people of a great city, and he was among the early advocates of park improvements. His interest in this subject led to his being appointed a city park commissioner, and chiefly through his efforts Hyde Park was made one of the handsomest public pleasure grounds in the city. He was one of the founders and incorporators of the Bremen Savings Bank, and later became its second president, Marshall Brotherton having been the first president of that institution. He was a large-hearted, liberal, public-spirited man, always ready to give time and money to any enterprise calculated to benefit St. Louis, and was one of the men to whom North St. Louis is chiefly indebted for its progress and prosperity. From early manhood to old age, he was a devout churchman, and one of the monuments to his memory is a German Evangelical Church built upon grounds which he donated, and to the erection of which he was the principal contributor. He was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and held every position of honor and trust in the lodge to which he belonged. In 1840 he married Marilla Magdalena Hyers, of St. Louis. In 1854, after her death, he married Eliza Mueller, and after his second wife's death, he married Sophie Herbkesmann, in 1876. His children are Sophie—now the widow of Herman Obrock; Eliza—widow of Louis G. Hymers, and Charles C. Crone, now a prominent real estate man of North St Louis.

Cross Country Club.—This club was organized in 1895 as the "Cross Country Cyclers," with twenty charter members and the following officers: Ralph Warner, President; William Louderman, vice-president; Rufus Lackland Taylor, treasurer; Arthur Smucker, secretary. The membership of the club was limited to fifty, and was composed principally of wealthy young men, from old aristocratic families of this city. Well-equipped club quarters were opened at Spring Avenue, near Vandeventer Place, and the members went to work enthusiastically to make the organization the crack cycle club of the West. The membership rapidly rose to the limit, with from fifteen to thirty applications always on file to take any vacancy that might occur. Cycling tours through the State and to distant points in Illinois, as far as Chicago, were planned from time to time, and executed with a proficiency that attracted wide attention, and secured for the cyclists, wherever they appeared in their attractive uniforms of white sweaters striped alternately with orange and black, marked recognition. In 1898 the club was reorganized with the following officers: Clarence White, president; William Louderman, vice-president; Herbert Morris, secretary; Rufus L. Taylor, treasurer. It was also determined to enlarge the membership from fifty to three hundred, change the name to "Cross Country Club," and secure more commodious quarters. A large club house was accordingly leased at Sarah Street and Suburban Tracks, and especially fitted up for the accommodation of the club. Here the club remained until February 1, 1899, when a charter was taken out, new officers elected, with Mr. Arthur Smucker as

president; Clarence White, vice-president; Clarence Brenizer, secretary; Rufus L. Taylor, treasurer; and permanent quarters secured at Grand Avenue and West Pine Boulevard, formerly the quarters of the Marquette Club, and thoroughly fitted up with all the equipments of a modern athletic club.

Crossen, Harry Sturgeon, physician, was born February 2, 1869, in Appanoose County, Iowa, son of James H. and Sarah A. (Sturgeon) Crossen. His grandfather, who emigrated thither from Ohio, was one of the pioneers in Iowa, and helped lay the foundations of the present splendid commonwealth. In that State Dr. Crossen spent the earlier years of his boyhood, but when he was four years of age his mother died, and a year later he was left entirely orphaned by the death of his father. He was taken then into the home of his uncle, Mr. R. S. Morris, at that time a resident of Iowa, but now a well known banker of Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Treated as a son, he grew up in the family of Mr. Morris, receiving the kindliest care and consideration, and enjoying the best educational advantages of the region in which he lived. He first attended a country school in Iowa, was later a public school student at Lincoln, Nebraska, and completed his academic studies at Siloam Springs Academy, of Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Having made choice of the medical profession as his vocation in life, he entered upon a systematic course of study at the St. Louis Medical College in the fall of 1889, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1892. Immediately after receiving his doctor's degree, he entered a competitive examination for appointment as one of the assistant physicians of the City Hospital, of St. Louis, and, as a result, became a member of the hospital corps, beginning his practice in that connection. At the end of a year he was made senior assistant physician, and a few months later, assistant superintendent of the hospital. In this capacity he served until 1895, and evidenced both his attainments as a physician and his capacity as an executive officer, and his faithful work won for him the esteem and high regard of his professional brethren. He prepared for publication reports of various interesting cases treated at the hospital, assisted the superintendent in the preparation of reports on an extensive series of surgical operations, and at the request of the Health Commissioner of St. Louis, investigated and reported on a peculiar disease which made its appearance at the Work House, and also conducted a series of experiments at the Quarantine Station, made for the purpose of noting the effects of a specially prepared antitoxine in small-pox cases. Having given abundant evidence of his peculiar adaptability to hospital practice, and his ability to conduct an institution of this character in accordance with the most approved methods, he was, in 1895, appointed by Mayor Walbridge, superintendent of the St. Louis Female Hospital, a position which he has since retained. Since he assumed control of this institution—of which he is both superintendent and surgeon-in-charge—he has added to it a separate maternity building, and has made many minor improvements essential to the comfort and welfare of the patients. He has also made detailed reports on many interesting cases coming under his observation and treatment which have been valuable contributions to the local history of medicine. In the broadest sense of the term a conscientious practitioner of medicine, the patients treated at the hospital of which he has charge, whose condition in life makes them the wards of the city, not only receive the same kindly consideration as those able to pay liberally for treatment, but their pathological secrets are guarded by him with the same jealous care with which he would guard those of private patients. Still a young man, he has gained an enviable reputation both as a physician and hospital manager. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the City Hospital Medical Society, and of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, participating actively in the work of these associations of medical men. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church, of which he has been a member since boyhood. He married, in 1895, Miss Mary Frances Wright, of Oberlin, Ohio, and they have two children, Theodore Sturgeon and Ruth Victoria Crossen.

Crow, Wayman, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Hartford, Kentucky, March 7, 1808, and died in St. Louis, May 10, 1885. His father was Joshua Crow, who was a native of Virginia, and his mother, born in Maryland, was Miss Mary Wayman before her marriage. In the paternal line he was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, and

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from English ancestors in the maternal line. His parents were married in Ann Arundel County, Maryland, in 1788, and soon thereafter Joshua Crow invested the bulk of what was considered in that day a comfortable fortune in a flouring mill enterprise in the District of Columbia. The venture proved unfortunate and Mr. Crow then concluded to make an effort to repair his shattered fortune in Kentucky. Removing with his family to what was then a wilderness, he settled in Hartford, Ohio County, the existence of a fort at that place, which afforded protection against the Indians, who made frequent incursions into that region, influencing his settlement there. In his new home he studied law and afterward practiced his profession in the Green River counties until his death, which occurred at Hartford in 1830. His wife was a woman of superior attainments, noted especially for her extraordinary energy, and her son, Wayman Crow, inherited from his mother many of the sterling qualities and the exceptional business capacity which he evidenced in later years. When he was six years of age the family removed to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and there he attended a country school until he was twelve years of age. This practically ended his early education, and what he learned afterward was in the school of experience, in which he proved himself an apt and intelligent pupil. When twelve years old he was apprenticed to a country store-keeper for five years, and that apprenticeship gave him the training which, in later years, made him one of the most successful merchants of St. Louis. After serving his apprenticeship he was placed in charge of a branch store, established by the firm with which he had been connected, at Cadiz, Kentucky. He had entire charge of the conduct and management of this store and shared in the profits of the business, enjoying the confidence of his employers to such an extent that, although the store was only twenty miles from their place of residence, they did not visit it in six months. In 1828, some time before he attained his majority, he purchased this store, on credit, giving therefor his notes, which were promptly paid before their maturity, evidencing the fact that his first commercial venture on his own account was a successful one. Further evidence of the extent of his success is found in the fact that in 1835 he sold out his business, realizing therefor the sum of $21,000, which constituted the capital with which he engaged in new and larger enterprises. While at Cadiz he had received the appointment of postmaster when only nineteen years of age, and held the office six years. It was while engaged in business there also, and in the year 1829, that he was married to Miss Isabelle B. Conn, of Union County, Kentucky. In 1835 he visited St. Louis, and being detained here some time by an illness, had an opportunity to study the conditions of trade in the Southwest, and as a result became impressed with the view that this city was to become a great commercial metropolis, and that fortunes awaited those who should become participants in its prosperity. These conclusions caused him to form a business partnership with Joshua Tevis, of Philadelphia, in the fall of 1835, and under the firm name of Crow & Tevis, they established a wholesale dry-goods house in St. Louis. At a later date the firm became Crow, McCreery & Company, still later Crow, Hargadine & Company, and the present Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company is its successor. Thus was founded one of the great mercantile houses of St. Louis, widely known on account of the magnitude of its operations and noted, wherever it has been known, for its correct business methods, and the high character of the men who have been identified with it as owners and managers. From the time of his coming to St. Louis until the date of his death, almost half a century, Mr. Crow was at the head of this house, and during nearly all that time he gave to its affairs his close attention and supervision. He piloted it successfully through periods of financial distress and business depression, maintaining always its high credit, and demonstrating the fact that he was a born merchant and financier. In 1840 he was elected president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and for ten years thereafter he held that office, contributing materially through this agency to the advancement of the commercial interests of the city. In 1840, also, and again in 1850, he was elected to the State Senate of Missouri, on the Whig ticket, and while serving as a member of that body gave special attention to the commercial and transportation problems presented for consideration to the legislators of that period. During his last term of service in the Senate the present railroad policy of Missouri was inaugurated, and he was a potent instrumen-

tality in giving it force and effect. He was personally identified with important railroad enterprises as one of the organizers of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway Company, and also of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. The abundant prosperity which had come to him in St. Louis inclined him to return to the people a share of his wealth in the upbuilding of charitable and eleemosynary institutions and the bestowal of private charities. He obtained for the St. Louis Blind Asylum its charter, and the charter also for the Mercantile Library, and in 1853, without suggestion from anyone, drafted, introduced and secured the passage of a bill chartering Washington University. In 1875 he gave to the University $25,000 to endow a chair of physics, and his gifts to that institution aggregated, in all, more than $200,000. His only son, Wayman Crow, Jr., died in England, in 1878, and soon afterward he erected the building at the corner of Nineteenth and Locust Streets as a memorial art museum. This building was dedicated May 10, 1881, and conveyed by deed to Washington University. His wife, Isabella B. Crow, and also his daughters, Mrs. Caroline L. Carr, Mrs. Emma C. Cushman, Mrs. Mary J. Emmons and Mrs. Isabel Kealhofer, joining in the noble gift of a home for the School of Fine Arts. To other institutions designed to benefit the public he gave liberally, and the bequests of Wayman Crow, the successful merchant and kind-hearted philanthropist, to various St. Louis institutions exceeded in all $300,000.

Crozat, Anthony.—A wealthy French merchant who, in 1712, received from the French crown the grant of a monopoly of trade in the Province of Louisiana. He contracted to send ships from France with goods and emigrants every year, and was entitled to import a cargo of negro slaves annually. He established a trading-post on the site of Montgomery, Alabama, and another at Natchitoches, on the Red River. After five years of large outlay and small returns he surrendered his charter and returned to France. He died in 1738, at the age of eighty-three years.

Crunden, Frederick Morgan, librarian, was born September 1, 1847, in Gravesend, England, and came with his parents to this country in his infancy. He is the son of Benjamin R. and Mary—Morgan—Crunden, the mother of mixed Welsh and French descent, and the father a representative of one of the old Saxon families of the South of England. In his early childhood his mother was left a widow, and he was reared and educated under her guidance. She was and still is a highly intellectual woman and to her careful training Mr. Crunden attributes the larger share of what he has achieved. He was educated in the St. Louis public schools and graduated from the High School in 1865 as valedictorian of his class and winner of a scholarship in Washington University. Entering college, he supported himself by teaching and working during vacations, and in 1868 he received his Bachelor's Degree from Washington University. For six months thereafter he taught in Smith Academy, and was then appointed principal of the Jefferson School. The following year he was appointed principal of the Benton School, which was conducted in a building which had just been completed and occupied the site of the present Board of Education Building. A year later he was made Instructor in Mathematics and Elocution, and afterward Professor of Elocution in Washington University. This position he held until 1876, when an ailment of his throat caused him to resign his professorship and spend some time in Colorado. Returning to St. Louis after his recovery he taught in the High School until January of 1877, when he was made Librarian of the Public School Library. When this library was turned over to the city and made a free public library, in 1894, Mr. Crunden was made librarian of the improved and enlarged institution, and has held that position up to the present time. He was among those who labored most earnestly to bring about the establishment of the free public library, and one of the most valuable services which he has rendered to St. Louis was in this connection. Since he became identified with this branch of educational work he has been a close student of everything pertaining to the conduct of libraries, and has taken a leading position among the librarians of the country. He was president of the American Library Association during the year 1889-90, and in 1897 went as a delegate to the International Library Conference, held in London, England, and was one of the vice-presidents of that conference. When the famous Newberry Library, of Chicago, lost the services of the noted Dr.

Poole, by death, Mr. Crunden was offered the librarianship of that institution but declined it as he has declined other advantageous offers from eastern libraries, preferring to carry forward the work of building up the St. Louis Public Library, to which he has devoted the past twenty-one years. He was one of the early members of the Civil Service Reform Association of St. Louis, and was for many years a member of its executive committee. He was secretary also of the committee which framed the present School Law of St. Louis, is a member of the Single Tax League, and was for several years a vice-president of the board of directors of the "National Single Taxer." In addition to these connections, he is a member of the Missouri Historical Society, of the St. Louis Academy of Science, and the Mercantile Club, and was one of the earliest members of the University Club, the Round Table and the McCullough Dramatic Club. Brought up in a liberal religious faith, Mr. Crunden is a member of the Unitarian Church; and his political and social creed is summed up in the phrase "equal rights to all, special privileges to none." He married, in 1889, Miss Kate Edmondson, daughter of the late Edmund J. Edmondson, a distinguished English tenor singer and musical director, whose name frequently appeared in high class programs in Manchester and the north of England. Their only child is a son, Frederick Edmondson Crunden.

Cruzat, Don Francisco, second Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana under the Spanish domination, was born in Spain, and entered the Spanish Army in early life. At the time of his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship by Governor Bernardo Galvez, he had reached middle life and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the "Stationary Regiment of Louisiana." He entered upon the discharge of his official duties in St. Louis, May 20, 1775, and held the office for three years thereafter, being succeeded at the end of that time by Ferdinand de Leyba. After the death of Leyba he was re-appointed and returned to St. Louis in 1780. Soon after his second coming he erected the stockade designed to protect the village against the attacks of hostile Indians. He also purchased during his second administration the stone house at the southeast corner of Main and Walnut Streets, which was used as a government house during the remainder of the period of Spanish domination. His official career ended November 27, 1787, and the impress which he left on the infant settlement evidences the fact that he was an intelligent and discreet public official.

Crystal City.—A manufacturing town on the Mississippi River, thirty miles below St. Louis. It is the seat of the Crystal Plate Glass Company's works, the largest of the kind in the United States. The establishment cost $1,500,000, employs eight hundred hands, and turns out $1,000,000 worth of plate glass each year.

Cuban Sympathizers.—For many years there has existed in St. Louis a strong feeling of sympathy on the part of many with the different movements of Cubans for independence, and it is said that from here filibustering expeditions have been numerously recruited. As early as 1851, when Colonel William Logan Crittenden, of Kentucky, and one hundred and fifty comrades joined Lopez, and with fifty of his men, were captured and shot to death, this sympathy was manifested in a public meeting at the court house, at which Nathaniel Buckmaster presided, and Dr. Alfred Heacock, Joseph Cochran, William G. Clark and Smith R. Robinson were vice-presidents. Isaac H. Sturgeon, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting in regard to the treatment meted out to the Americans, whose bodies after death were stripped of their clothing by a Spanish mob and unmentionable indignities heaped upon them. Ex-Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, was present and spoke. Among the public demonstrations of like character was a meeting November 22, 1896, in the hall of the House of Delegates, addressed by Lieutenant-Governor O'Meara and others.

Cuivre Club.—A St. Louis club of wealthy amateur sportsmen of ample leisure and means, organized in 1880 by J. B. C. Lucas, Darius Staed, George S. Meyer, Jas. B. Card, J. W. Morton, George Dana, B. W. Lewis, C. B. Burnham, J. C. Van Blarcom, Geo. Edgell, John T. Davis, J. H. McCluney, Wm. L. Huse, Geo. T. McClean and I. H. Holmes. The objects were "to establish a club house for the members, and for the promotion of

field sports, to preserve and protect game and fish under the laws of Missouri, and to obtain hunting and fishing privileges on lands and in waters in St. Charles County, Missouri. It is a strictly exclusive organization, the number of members being limited to twenty, with an initiation fee of five hundred dollars. The annual assessment is not to exceed two hundred dollars for each member. The preserves of the club, three thousand acres, are in St. Charles County, Missouri, not far from Cuivre River where there is a spacious and elegant club house.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church. See "Presbyterianism in St. Louis."

Cummiskey, Terrence, was born in County Monahan, Ireland, November, 1815, son of Patrick and Margaret (McAdams) Cummiskey. He was brought up on his father's farm, and received a fair amount of schooling at Bellybay, and served for a time as apprentice to the boot and shoemaker's trade, until he was eighteen years old, when he came to this country, and first located in Philadelphia. There he completed his term of apprenticeship, and then, in 1836, made his way to St. Louis. It was a happy thought that brought Mr. Cummiskey to this city, as it insured for him an honorable and successful career as merchant and real estate dealer, together with an ample fortune, and it gave to St. Louis a citizen of whom it has good reason to be proud. He worked as a journeyman at his trade until 1839, when he set up for himself in the retail boot and shoe business, with James Kauff as a partner, the style of the firm being Cummiskey & Kauff, located on Fourth Street, near Franklin Avenue. In 1854 he sold out his interest to his partner, and went back to his trade, working at it until 1865, when he engaged in the real estate business with William Dwyer, under the firm name of Dwyer & Cummiskey. Upon the death of his partner a few years later, Mr. Cummiskey purchased his interest and conducted the business alone. Fortune and his own good judgment and upright character favored him; his name carried confidence and his business prospered, and when, in 1895, he retired from active pursuits, it was with a good-sized fortune to show as the result of his labors. He is one of the oldest citizens of St. Louis, one of the very few whose citizenship dates back to 1836. He has seen St. Louis grow from a town of a few thousand inhabitants into a vast metropolis of fifty times that population, and in his retirement he can look back with serene satisfaction upon the honorable part he took in fostering and developing one of its most important interests. Although four score and three years of age, he is hale and sound in body and mind, cheerful in spirits and with his faculties unimpaired. He is a zealous Catholic, and has been very liberal in his support of his church, and its many noble charities in St. Louis. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Margaret Herold, of St. Louis. She died in 1849, leaving three sons, James, since deceased; Charles C., living in St. Paul, Minnesota; and William Henry, since deceased.

Cunningham, John W., clergyman, was born at Leitchfield, Kentucky, June 12, 1824. His parents, William and Susan Cunningham, came to Kentucky from Virginia in the previous century, in their teens, with their parents. He acquired an English education through years of tutorage in the log school house of his native village and several months in the Green River High School at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He was four years in a store at Elizabethtown, where he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and at Bowling Green he became a member of the Kentucky conference in September, 1844. He spent two years as junior preacher on a circuit in Mason and Bracken Counties. In May, 1845, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized, and next to Bishop Andrew he was the first to declare adherence to that organization, which he did in response to the written demand of a board of trustees in the Methodist Church in the town of Augusta, June 1, 1845. He spent twenty-five years in the itinerant ministry in the Kentucky and Louisville Conferences in different sections of the State, but chiefly in counties, towns and cities bordering on the Ohio River. January 1, 1866, he became editor of the Kentucky Department of the "St. Louis Christian Advocate," and served till September, 1869, when he removed to Missouri, and was pastor six years north of the Missouri River. In 1875 he retired by location from the Missouri Conference, has since lived in St. Louis, and has served as occasion required as a local preacher.

He has written much for church papers and some for the secular, and has developed a taste for historic writing. In 1886 he was invited by the editor of the Memorial History of Louisville to write the history of Methodism in Louisville for that book. He had been absent from Kentucky twenty-seven years, yet he wrote the history as requested, and it is part of one of the two large Memorial volumes. He is the author also of the history of Methodism published in the Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis. This labor covered the history of five Methodist Episcopal denominations in the city, including the congregations of American, German, Swedish and African Methodists.

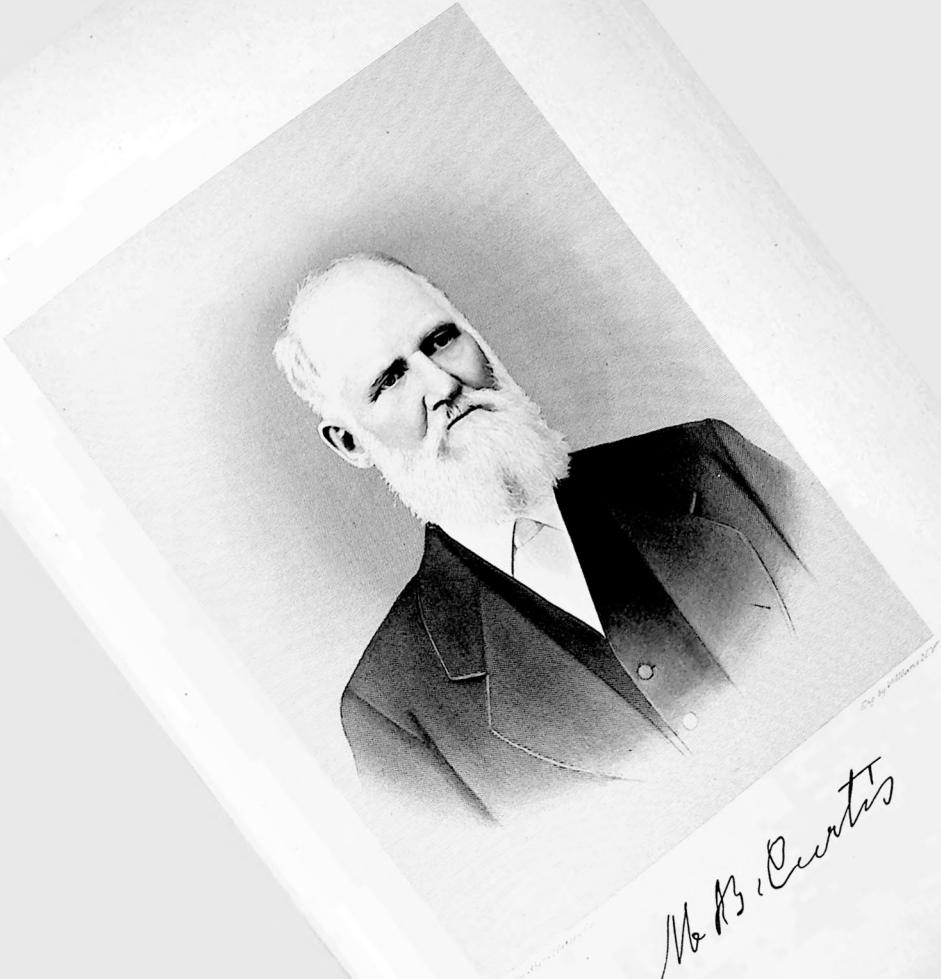
Cupples, Samuel, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1831, son of James and Elizabeth Cupples, natives of the County Down, Ireland, who immigrated to the United States in the year 1814. The elder Cupples was an educator of considerable note, and the son was fitted for a business career in a school which his father established at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. When he was fifteen years old he came west as far as Cincinnati, Ohio, and there entered the employ of Albert O. Tyler, one of the pioneer woodenware merchants of the West. An industrious, painstaking, and withal a capable youth, he quickly mastered the details of the business to which he turned his attention, and in the course of time entrenched himself so strongly in the confidence of his employers that he practically became manager of the Cincinnati business. In 1851 he was sent to St. Louis to establish a branch woodenware house in this city, and this business, as originally organized, was conducted under the name of Samuel Cupples & Company. In 1856 he purchased the interests of his associates in this enterprise and conducted it alone until 1858, when Mr. Thomas Marston became associated with him under the firm name of Cupples & Marston. At the end of a prosperous career a dozen years in length, this firm was dissolved to be succeeded by the firm of Samuel Cupples & Co., Messrs. H. G. and R. S. Brookings and A. A. Wallace being admitted at that time as junior partners. In 1883 this co-partnership was in turn succeeded by the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, of which Mr. Cupples became president, a position which he still retains. The mammoth establishment which to-day conducts its business under this name is the largest of its kind in the United States, the annual volume of its trade being equal to that of all other woodenware houses in the country combined. Around this have clustered many other enterprises which have contributed in no small degree to the growth and prosperity of the city, chief among which have been the St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station & Property Company, the Samuel Cupples Paper Bag Company, and the Samuel Cupples Envelope Company. "Cupples Station," as it is usually termed in the commercial and manufacturing circles of St. Louis, is an institution worth more to the merchants of the city than any other established for their benefit within the memory of the present generation. To avoid the expense and delay incident to the carting of goods to and from various freight depots of the city, Mr. Cupples and his associates purchased several blocks of ground adjacent to a point at which practically all the railroads of the city form a junction, and there erected a system of railroad warehouses, or stores, the basements of which are traversed by a net-work of railroad tracks. Here a vast business center has been created, at which the merchants of St. Louis receive and from which they re-ship goods aggregating in value many millions of dollars every year, with the expense of handling such goods reduced to the minimum. Actively as he has been identified all his life with great business enterprises, he has not been neglectful of his duties as a citizen, but has always been ready to give of his time and means to promote the public welfare through the upbuilding of religious, educational and charitable institutions. He has been especially interested in the development and improvement of the public school system of St. Louis, and for many years rendered valuable services in this connection as a member of the City School Board. To him also the city is indebted more than to any other man for its famous Manual Training School, after which all other manual training schools in the United States have been modeled. Since 1851, when he first became a resident of St. Louis, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and during all that time he has been zealous in the labors of the church, a leader in advancing its interests and a layman of large influence and constantly increasing usefulness.

Mr. Cupples married, in 1860, Miss Kells, of St. Louis, and three children were born of their union, none of whom, however, survive.

Currency of the Indians.—Wampum was the currency which the first white settlers at St. Louis found in use among the Indians. It consisted of cylindrical pieces of the shells of testaceous fishes, a quarter of an inch long and of the diameter of a pipe-stem. Holes drilled through these shells enabled the Indians to string them upon a thread, and as currency these strings of beads were valued according to length. A fathom or belt of wampum consisted of three hundred and sixty beads, and the belts were worn as jewelry as well as used as currency. The beads were of two kinds, one white and the other black or dark purple. Those of a white color were rated at half the value of the dark ones, and in early transactions between the Indians and English traders white beads passed as the equivalent of a farthing. The early settlers at St. Louis, in trading with the Indians for furs and peltries, sometimes used wampum, but it was soon succeeded by a peltry currency, which had a more substantial value.

Currency of the Pioneers.—"Fur was the currency of St. Louis from the days of Laclede very nearly until Missouri became a State and the town an incorporated city. Other things were taken in exchange and barter—beeswax, whisky, potash, maple sugar, salt, wood, feathers, bear's oil, venison, fish, lead—but fur was the currency and the standard of value, the representative of and equivalent to the "livres tournois" of hard metal. The only small coin consisted of Mexican dollars, cut with a chisel into pieces—"bits." A pound of shaved dearskin of good quality represented about twice the value of the livre, and a pound of beaver, otter and ermine represented so many pounds of deerskin. A "pack" of skins had a definite weight, and thus trade and computation were both easy. Checks and notes were drawn against them, deposits were made of furs and packs, and on the whole they constituted a much better and more uniform currency than the staple tobacco, which was at one time the only circulating medium of Virginia and Maryland. "Bons" were a species of order or note for goods, redeemable in peltries, which, when signed with the name of any responsible merchant or trader, had full currency in local and general trade. Practically they were certificates of deposit, but convertible or exchangeable into any other equivalents in the course of trade and barter. Next to the peltry, which had a regular currency and pretty near a uniform value from Mackinaw, Detroit and Prairie du Chien among the French settlements all the way to New Orleans and the Belize, the best medium of certain value, but only of limited circulation, was the "carot" of tobacco. . . . The carots had a definite weight, like the packs of furs, and their usual value was about two livres. . . . Spanish coin never affected the fur currency. The Spanish government paid off its officers and troops in hard dollars, but this was a mere drop in the bucket—less than $12,000 a year for St. Louis. Even after the transfer to the United States peltry continued the controlling currency for a number of years."—(Scharf's "History of St. Louis.")

Curtis, Matthew B., familiarly known for many years to a large proportion of the residents of St. Louis, was born in Ringwood, New Jersey, July 13, 1817, son of David and Hannah (Jeffers) Curtis. Both his parents were natives of Connecticut, and several generations of his ancestors in the paternal line have resided in New England, one of these ancestors having served as aid and military secretary to General Philip Schuyler during the Revolutionary War. In the maternal line he was descended from Welsh ancestors. Many members of the family to which Mr. Curtis belonged have brightened the pages of American history with their achievements, prominent among them having been the late George William Curtis, editor, author and orator, and General Samuel R. Curtis, who achieved distinction as a soldier in the Civil War, both of whom were his cousins. Mr. Curtis passed the early years of his life at Port Byron, New York, where he obtained a fair English education in the public schools. His father died when the son was nine years of age, and his mother later removed to New York City, where he grew to manhood. In 1838 he came west and became engaged in the catching, curing and packing of whitefish and trout near Thunder Bay. He had sought the healthful northern lake region for the benefit of his health, delicate at the time, and the business in which he became engaged was rather an incident than the chief object of a two years'



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M. B. Curtis

residence in that region. The result of this experience, however, was that he gained an insight into a business to which he found it advantageous to devote himself in later years, and which proved exceedingly remunerative. After returning to New York and spending some time in the East he came to St. Louis in 1844, and from that time to the end of his life made this city his home. For a time he was mate on a Mississippi River steamboat plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, but in 1845 he established himself in the produce commission business in St. Louis as junior member of the firm of Kneeves & Curtis. After a short time this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Curtis then established himself at the old market on the levee and Market Street as a wholesale and retail dealer in fish. The business in which he then embarked proved to be a profitable one, and Mr. Curtis continued to be identified with that trade until the beginning of the year 1897, being located successively at the Third Street Market and the Union Market. At these places, visited regularly by so large a proportion of the people of St. Louis, he became known to all the older residents of the city, who esteemed him as a tradesman and became much attached to him personally because of his genial good humor, his kindly consideration for their tastes and wants and his scrupulous honesty in all his dealings. Year after year his business expanded and his annual income increased to such an extent that his wealth might have grown to large proportions had it not been for his great kindliness of heart and his almost boundless generosity. His business career extended over a period of fifty years, and scarcely a day passed in the course of which he was not appealed to to feed the poor and distressed, and it was not in his nature to resist such appeals. Hundreds of the poor and needy were thus relieved through his perennial benevolence, and thus it happened that, although he retired from trade with a comfortable fortune, a large share of his treasure had been cast, like bread upon the waters, in unostentatious charity. At the beginning of the year 1897 his interest in the business which he had built up and at the head of which he had been for so many years was transferred to his sons, Matthew J. and Charles D. Curtis, who have become his successors and who maintain the prestige and prominence of an old-time establishment. Mr. Curtis was a Baptist churchman, firm in his convictions and devotedly attached to his church. His political convictions were no less clearly defined, and during all the years of its existence he was a staunch adherent of the Republican party. During the Civil War he was an uncompromising Unionist and contributed liberally of his means to advance the war measures designed to suppress the secession movement. He married Miss Selina Goyer, daughter of Francis Goyer, a prominent leather merchant of Montreal, Canada. At his death, which occurred September 16, 1897, he left a widow and seven children, named, respectively, Matthew J. Curtis, Charles D. Curtis, Josephine M. Curtis, Frank L. Curtis, Mrs. Clara H. Bolms, Mrs. Emma C. Hartman and Rosalie Curtis. One daughter, Aurelia Curtis, died some years since.

Curtis, William S., dean of the St. Louis Law School, was born June 19, 1850, in Wayne County, Indiana. He obtained his early education at Hennepin, Illinois, and at Troy, Ohio, and later attended McKendree College of Illinois, and Washington University of St. Louis. He was graduated from Washington University with the degree of bachelor of arts in the class of 1873, and from the St. Louis Law School in the class of 1876. During intervals in his college course he taught school at various places, and for several years after his graduation was a teacher in Smith Academy, one of the schools of Washington University, and also taught logic and political economy in the University. In 1884 he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, and began the practice of law in that city, continuing it for ten years thereafter, and until he was made dean of the St. Louis Law School, in 1894. Since that time he has been at the head of one of the leading law schools of the West, and has become recognized as a law educator and lecturer of very superior attainments.

Custom House.—St. Louis was made a port of entry for imported goods in 1831, and John Smith was made the first surveyor of customs, but there was no building owned by the Federal government in the city, and the surveyor of customs held his office in rented buildings until the year 1859, when the first custom house, erected on the corner of Third and Olive Streets, was occupied, and the va-

rious Federal offices in the city were moved into it. The postoffice occupied the first floor, and the larger portion of the basement of this building; the United States Sub-Treasury was in the rear basement room at the corner of Olive Street and the alley; the office of the surveyor of customs was in the front part of the second floor, and the United States courts were held in the rear. Twenty years later it was manifest that the city had outgrown the capacity of this building, and that a much more spacious edifice would have to be built further west. Accordingly, in 1872, the block bounded by Olive and Locust, and Eighth and Ninth Streets, was purchased and the erection of the present building begun, under the supervision of the government supervising architect, A. B. Mullett. In 1888 the edifice was completed and taken possession of, all the Federal offices being moved into it. The building, officially known as the United States Custom House, occupies the entire block, the dimensions being 232 feet on Olive and on Locust Streets, and 177 feet on Eighth and Ninth Streets, with a height of 184 feet to the top of the cupola that surmounts it. The basement is twenty-one and a half feet deep, and is two stories high, constructed of red granite. The body of the edifice above ground is built of Maine granite. Two porticoes, one above the other, adorn the two fronts on Olive Street and Eighth Street, and in the interior there is a noble and spacious staircase ascending to the attic, with elevators in addition. The postoffice occupies the entire first floor, having an underground railway connection with the Union Station, for the easy and prompt conveyance of postal matter to and from railway trains. Along the Olive Street front of the second floor are the customs offices, including the surveyor of customs—who is custodian of the building—special agents, assistant custodian, revenue agents and operator of the secret service. On the Ninth Street corridor are the sub-treasury, and office of inspector of steamboats, and light-house inspector. On the Locust Street corridor are the offices of post-office inspector and pension examiner. On the Eighth Street corridor is the office of the collector of internal revenue. On the third floor, on Olive Street, are the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court; on the Ninth Street front the United States District Court clerk, and witness room; on Locust Street is the office of the United States marshal; on Eighth Street are the United States district attorney and the United States circuit clerk. On the fourth floor, on Ninth Street, are the United States grand jury rooms and offices of the railway mail service; and on the Locust Street front are the rooms of the United States engineers. The dome is occupied by the weather bureau. In the basement, on Ninth Street, are the offices of the appraiser, and surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital. The custom house deals only with foreign goods imported into St. Louis. These goods may be brought to any outside port of entry, as New York, Baltimore, New Orleans or San Francisco, and on their arrival there are transferred to cars, under bond, and brought direct to St. Louis, where they are formally entered for consumption. After being duly appraised and the duties paid they are delivered to the consignee. In the year 1896 foreign goods to the value of $2,712,870 were thus entered at the St. Louis Custom House, and duties to the amount of $1,020,159 paid on them. The leading articles imported were free goods, $432,301; cotton goods, $338,420; tobacco and cigars, $201,248; china and earthenware, $156,147; chemicals, $151,318; window glass, $163,398; woolen goods, $147,664; linen goods, $110,188; steel wire, $114,980; cutlery, $109,730; wines, $98,234; guns and fire-arms, $96,636; hops, $53,357; metal goods, $50,742; fancy goods, $48,970; spirituous liquors, $39,642; cork and cork manufactures, $38,945; fish, $37,493; jewelry, $25,352; silk goods, $24,705; granulated rice, $27,234; seeds, $27,940; paper goods, $20,435; carpets, $13,770; anvils, $10,964; skins, dressed, $12,700; vegetables, $10,733; marble, $11,802; paints and oils, $6,955; iron manufactures, $9,280; rubber goods, $5,294; steel bars, $6,686; sugar, $5,167; leather goods, $3,081; musical instruments, $4,645; miscellaneous merchandise, $15,502.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Customs, Surveyor of.—A United States officer who has charge of the Custom House and collects the duties on imported goods. The Custom House of St. Louis was established in the year 1831—a time when the city had what would now be called an almost insignificant population and a limited business, but when it was already giving indications of the importance that awaited it. The first surveyor of customs having charge of the busi-

ness was John Smith, who held the position from August 27, 1831, to November 1, 1836. The successive surveyors in the order of their appointment down to the year 1897 were: Nathan Ranney, Jacob P. DeForest, Elliott P. Hopkins, Oliver Harris, Isaac A. Hedges, Thomas Gray, W. W. Greene, William A. Linn, A. C. Keenar, Daniel H. Donovan, Richard J. Howard, John Sampson, Samuel M. Breckinridge, Felix Coste, Elias W. Fox, John F. Long, Gustave St. Gem, Charles W. Whitney, Richard D. Lancaster, James O. Churchill, Richard Dalton and Charles H. Smith. At first all imported goods destined for St. Louis were officially received and appraised, and the duties collected on them, at the outer port at which they arrived, and the St. Louis Custom House had but a subordinate part to perform in the business. But after a time the great interior cities of the country demanded that their importing merchants and manufacturers be relieved of the inconveniences and expenses of this arrangement and permitted to deal directly with their own custom houses; and it was in concession to this reasonable demand that Congress passed a law authorizing imported goods arriving at any outer port destined for St. Louis to be shipped in bond directly to the point of destination without delay. Under this arrangement the imported goods are formally received, entered and appraised and the duties adjusted and paid in St. Louis, by which the St. Louis importer is saved no little trouble, delay and inconvenience. In 1861 the import duties collected on foreign goods received in St. Louis amounted to only $14,425; but in 1865 they rose to $586,407, and in 1870 to $1,996,083, which was the largest sum of receipts from this source down to 1897. In 1872 they were $1,697,563; in 1883 they were $1,563,917; in 1892 they were $1,306,212, and in 1896 they were $1,020,159. The receipts of duties are not always gauged by the value of imported goods received; they depend in part on the rate of duty levied, and this is subject to changes at every revision of the tariff. The value of imported goods received at St. Louis in the year 1896 was $2,712,870. For twenty years after St. Louis was made a port of entry the business of the surveyor of the port was conducted in a rented house on the levee and Main Street; but in 1852 the government building, on the southeast corner of Third and Olive Streets, now used as the United States assay office, and standing on the site of the old St. Louis Theater, was erected, and into it the custom house, the postoffice, the United States courts, the sub-treasury and other Federal offices were removed. They remained there for twenty-two years, when they were all removed to the government building on the square bounded by Olive and Locust and Eighth and Ninth Streets. This building, usually called the postoffice, is not under the postmaster, but under the surveyor of customs.

Cyclones.—See "Tornadoes."

D

Daenzer, Carl, editor, was born in 1820 in Odenheim, in the Province of Baden, Germany. He studied law in Heidelberg and took an active part in the German Revolution of 1848-9. When the Revolution collapsed he succeeded in escaping to Switzerland and remained there some years. He then came to this country and to St. Louis, where he found employment as associate editor of the Anzeiger des Westens. This position he resigned in 1857 and established the Westliche Post, a daily Republican paper. Ill health caused him to dispose of this paper in 1860, and a year later he left St. Louis and returned to Germany, he having, like others, received amnesty from the Grand Duke of Baden. The Anzeiger had until the breaking out of the Civil War been a tower of strength to the Republican party, but later it lost its prestige and influence and in March of 1863 its publication was suspended. After a time Mr. Daenzer was induced to take charge of the paper by some of the leading citizens of St. Louis, and under his management it became nominally a Democratic paper, but not a party organ. For several years Mr. Daenzer conducted it as an independent paper, but later it became the representative of the German Democrats, although its editor seldom acknowledged submission to party mandate. A man of strong convictions, he always dictated the policy of his paper personally, and his views were forcibly expressed at all times. After the consolidation of the Anzeiger and the Westliche Post, which took place in 1898, he withdrew from editorial work and returned to his native land, where he has since lived.

Daggett, John D., one of the mayors of St. Louis, born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, October 4, 1793. At the age of twenty-two years he started West, stopping first at Philadelphia and next at Pittsburg, and reaching St. Louis in 1817. He engaged in the auction commission business and afterward in retail merchandising. In 1827 he was chosen alderman, and in 1841 was chosen mayor of the city. He was engaged for a time in the river trade, being part owner in 1830 of the first steamboat called the St. Louis. His business was between St. Louis and New Orleans, and during his river career he commanded several fast and favorite boats. He was associated with the sectional docks, a very important and effective accessory of the steamboat interest in its day, and was one of the organizers of the Floating Dock Insurance Company and one of the directors of the Citizens Insurance Company—both of them influential and successful companies for a time. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Gas Light Company and was made president of it for several years. He was a zealous Free Mason, a member of Missouri Lodge No. 12, in 1818, and one of the members of the convention in 1821 that formed the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He died in 1874 at the age of eighty-one years, universally esteemed as an upright and useful citizen.

Dakota Park.—An ornamental square at the intersection of Dakota Street and Michigan Avenue, in South St. Louis, containing 3.17 acres. It was originally a part of the "commons," and passed to the village and later to the city of St. Louis under the legislation of 1812. Up to 1897 a trifle more than $3,000 had been expended for its improvement and maintenance.

Dalton, Mary Louise, was born at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary B. Walker, in St. Charles County, Missouri, near the town of Wentzville, and is the only daughter of Dr. William R. and Harriet U. Dalton. Her mother's parents, Warren and Mary Baker Walker, came to Missouri from Rockingham County, North Carolina, early in the "thirties" and made a home on a tract of land near the present town of Wentzville. It was at the family home, Cedar Grove, that Harriet Ursula Walker was born, and where her daughter, the subject of this sketch, was also born. Miss Dalton's father, Dr. William R. Dalton, is a son of Dr. Robert Hunter Dalton, formerly of Aberdeen, Mississippi, but who lived in St. Louis for a number of years. Her grandfather, aged ninety-three years, is now living at Tacoma, Washington. Her great-great-grandfather, Colonel James Hunter, of

Beaver Island Plantation, North Carolina, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and her mother's great-grandfather, Charles May, of North Carolina, also fought for American freedom. Her paternal grandmother was a daughter of Alexander Henderson, of Mount Pleasant, North Carolina, who was a son of Thomas Henderson, a Revolutionary soldier. Alexander Henderson was a nephew of Leonard Henderson, so long the chief justice of North Carolina. Alexander Henderson was the grand nephew of Richard Henderson, of Virginia. In a sketch of the Henderson family which Dr. Robert Hunter Dalton has prepared for his children and grandchildren the doctor says:

"Richard Henderson's fame was still brilliant throughout the country when I was a youth." (Robert Hunter Dalton was born in 1806). "He had the reputation of being not only an eminent lawyer and judge, but a man of bold and daring enterprise. He was the partner of Daniel Boone in the purchase of the whole Territory of Kentucky from the Indians; was the originator of the scheme, established the company and conducted its affairs. Henderson County, in Kentucky, is named for him. The State of Virginia did not recognize the title. He was admitted to the bar of the House of Deputies, where he measured strength with Patrick Henry and other distinguished lawyers and statesmen of the Old Dominion. He came off with a compromise for 200,000 acres of land, comprising the western district of Tennessee and a part of Kentucky. Of this property 2,000 acres was held by my grandfather, Colonel James Hunter, when he died. In 1846 I received the small sum of $300 as my share of it."

Dr. Robert Hunter Dalton was a surgeon in the Confederate Army. He had four sons in the Confederate service, among them William, father of Mary Louise Dalton. Miss Dalton's maternal great-grandfather, Captain Charles Powhatan May, fought with Andrew Jackson in the Seminole war. B. F. Walker, the older brother of Miss Dalton's mother, was with Price in the Confederate service. These facts bear evidence to the chivalrous character of the family to which Miss Dalton belongs, and by virtue of the services of several ancestors she holds membership in the St. Louis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

She was educated at the Rockingham public school near her grandmother's home in St. Charles County, at the Pritchett school of Paynesville, Missouri, and at Lindenwood College, of St. Charles, where she graduated with first honors. She continued her studies in New York City, leaving there in 1890. While in New York she took a course at a business college.

The first of January, 1896, she became literary editor of "The St. Louis Republic." A year and a half later she was made assistant Sunday editor. She has written editorials, book reviews, stories and articles of a general nature for the Republic, besides attending to her duties as assistant to the Sunday editor.

Dameron, Logan Douglas.—For many years a prominent business man of St. Louis and well known throughout the West, was born October 31, 1827, in Caswell County, North Carolina. His father, George Ball Dameron, of Northumberland County, Virginia, was a wealthy planter, and gave his son as good advantages as the country afforded, and his mother, Mary Warsham Dameron, of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, gave him a training such as few young men of that time enjoyed. The family came West in 1833, accompanied by a train of one hundred and fifty persons, forty of whom were of the immediate family and connection and the remainder dependents and slaves. While still a youth he served an apprenticeship as clerk in a general store, and later on his energy and industry enabled him to embark in business on his own account in Glasgow, Missouri. Later still he became identified with the steamboating interests on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, owning and operating several boats. In the fall of 1859 he settled in St. Louis and established the commission house of Nanson, Dameron & Co., and was so successful that he was able in 1864 to retire with a handsome competency and give his attention to his personal affairs. Twenty years of his life were devoted to the best interests of his church, the Methodist Episcopal, and his paper, the "St. Louis Christian Advocate," was a potent instrumentality in advancing its cause. He was a fine type of a Christian gentleman, as well as a kindly and courteous man of affairs. The city of St. Louis is greatly indebted to Mr. Dameron for his efforts in establishing Forest Park, toward which he gave liberally in time, money and ability. In 1855 Mr. Dameron married

Mary Chappell, of Howard County, who left a son, Edward Caswell Dameron. He was again married in 1865 to Elizabeth H. McCombs, a niece of Peter Lindell. She left a daughter, who afterward married Count Reventlow-Criminil, of Germany. His third wife was Cornelia Jackson Turner, of Howard County, of which marriage there was no issue. Mr. Dameron's personality was charming, and he possessed every attribute of the well-bred gentleman. He died April 21, 1891.

Damme, Henry, manufacturer, was born April 7, 1829, in Dissen, Germany, and died in St. Louis July 30, 1896. His parents were Johann William and Kathrina Damme, both of whom passed their entire lives in Germany. After acquiring what in this country would be termed a common school education Mr. Damme served an apprenticeship to the wagonmaker's trade, which occupation had been followed by his father, and to which he had therefore a natural inclination. After completing his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman wagonmaker in Germany until 1853, when he came to the United States. Immediately after his arrival in this country he came to St. Louis and worked here at his trade until 1856, when he became head of the firm of Damme & Weber, who engaged in the manufacture of wagons on their own account. Their business prospered, and in 1858 Mr. Damme was well enough off to allow himself the pleasure of revisiting his native land, accompanied by his wife. Upon his return, and in 1859, he formed a partnership with M. J. Hunnemann and continued the same line of manufacturing in which he had previously been engaged under the firm name of Damme & Hunnemann, their place of business being on North Broadway, between Palm and Wright Streets. This partnership was dissolved in 1864, and in 1865 he became a member of the firm of Weber & Damme, which established its business at 1613 North Broadway. For twenty-nine years thereafter he conducted a successful manufacturing business at this location, disposing of it finally and retiring from active operations in this line in 1894. Mr. Damme was a member of the order of Odd Fellows and of various German societies; a Republican in politics and a Lutheran churchman. February 24, 1855, he married Miss Louisa Graff, born in Germany, but at that time a resident of St. Louis. Their children are Mrs. Charles Mitchell, Henry Damme, Mrs. Julius Kurz, Mrs. Henry Flottmann and George Damme.

Dante Club.—The famous Art Society and Philosophical Society of former days, of which Dr. William T. Harris was the leader, have been followed by numerous circles, varying in duration from one season to many years, each led by a prominent member of the parent societies. The spirit of what was known far and near as the "St. Louis movement" now survives in the Dante Club, which includes in its membership of one hundred many who pursued kindred studies in the old societies. The Dante Club was organized in March, 1898, with the following officers: Mrs. Edwin Harrison, president; Mrs. Charles L. Harris, secretary; Mrs. Theodore G. Meier, treasurer. The meetings of the club are held in St. George Guild rooms on Thursday afternoons, beginning in November and continuing through April, and all are invited to membership who desire to participate in its studies and discussions. The Dante Club is an association formed for the philosophic study of poetry, and its studies are led by the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Holland, S. T. D., who was prominently associated with Dr. Harris in the earlier societies, and whose scholarship and brilliancy have drawn into the Dante Club many of the most intellectual people of St. Louis. The programme began with a study of "Music and Poetry," followed by "Epic and Lyric Poetry" and "The Drama," and the remainder of the first year was devoted to the Idyls of the King, which were concluded early in the following season, when the works of Browning were taken up. The analysis of the underlying philosophy expressed through the perfect art forms of our greatest poets has aroused the deep and sustained interest of the members of the club.

Darby, John F., was born in Person County, North Carolina, December 10, 1803. His father, John Darby, came with his family to Missouri in 1818, settling on a farm in St. Louis County, the subject of this sketch working on a farm till he was eighteen years of age, and devoting himself assiduously to the study of Latin without a teacher. In 1825 he went to Frankfort, Kentucky, and studied law in the office of John J. Crittenden, doing copying work to support himself and studying late at

night to hasten the progress. In 1826 he returned to St. Louis, and the following year embarked in the practice of his profession. He was a young man of affable manners and popular address and an effective leader, and was successful from the beginning. In 1834 he was chosen alderman, and the next year mayor of the city, serving till 1837; and in 1840 he was again elected mayor. He was one of the first citizens of Missouri to foresee the future importance of railroads, and it was at his suggestion that the first railroad convention in the State was held at St. Louis in April, 1836. This convention proposed two roads, which afterward were incorporated in the railroad system of Missouri—one to the Iron Mountain and the other on the north side of the Missouri River west to the border. It was during his administration and through his active efforts that the work of building the dykes on the Illinois side of the river to protect and secure the harbor of St. Louis was commenced, and the first steps taken toward the purchase of Washington Square, on which the City Hall is located. In 1850 he was elected to Congress, and after the close of his term engaged in banking in St. Louis, his banking house being Darby & Poulterer, and afterward Darby, Barksdale & Co. He was active in many enterprises undertaken to advance the interests of St. Louis, and for fifty years was one of its most conspicuous and influential citizens. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Law Library, and his name is held in the highest esteem in the profession. In 1880 he published "Personal Recollections," a book whose charm of style and bits of personal biography give it great local interest and value. Mr. Darby was married in 1836 to the daughter of Captain Wilkinson, of the United States Army, a granddaughter of Francis Valle, commandant at Ste. Genevieve, the Valles being one of the early French families of Missouri.

Daughters of the American Revolution.—This society is composed of women not less than eighteen years of age, each of whom has proved her lineal descent from an ancestor who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of American independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor or as a civil officer. The society was organized to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries. Through this means it is the object of the society to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was incorporated June 8, 1891, with headquarters fixed at the city of Washington. The St. Louis chapter of the society was organized January 31, 1895, with the following charter members: Mrs. James J. O'Fallon, Mrs. Western Bascome, Mrs. Amos M. Thayer, Mrs. H. N. Spencer, Mary Polk Winn, Sarah Branch, Mrs. Randolph R. Hutchinson, Mrs. William A. Hardaway, Mrs. Isabella R. K. Clendenin, Mrs. Benjamin O'Fallon, Anna Branch, Mrs. George H. Shields; honorary member, Mrs. Daniel S. Tuttle. Mrs. Cockrell, wife of Senator Francis M. Cockrell, was the first State regent appointed to organize the Missouri chapters of the society. She was removed by death and Mrs. James J. O'Fallon succeeded her in the regency. The Kansas City Chapter outgrowing in numbers that of St. Louis, Ethel Allen, of the former city, became the third State regent. Mrs. Rufus Lackland was the first chapter regent of St. Louis, and upon her death was succeeded by Mrs. Randolph Hutchinson. Mrs. George H. Shields, on her return from a six years' residence in Washington, was the third chapter regent. Mrs. Shields was one of the earliest members of the national society, her number being "34" in a membership of over 19,000, and she was the first recording secretary general. Under her able regency the St. Louis chapter rapidly grew and soon regained the State regency, to which position Mrs. Shields was elected in February, 1896, Mrs. Western Bascome succeeding her as chapter regent. The St. Louis chapter in June, 1897, numbered 126, and three new chapters were formed during that month, Mrs. Shields appointing the following regents: Mrs. Samuel M. Nave, St. Joseph;

Mrs. C. T. McCluney, Sedalia, and Mrs. David MacAdam, Kirkwood. There had previously been only two chapters in the State outside of St. Louis, one at Kansas City, Mrs. Hamilton Gamble, regent, and one at Jefferson City, Mrs. Thomas Towles, regent. In 1898 Mrs. Shields appointed two regents of new chapters in St. Louis—Miss Christine Tuttle, of the Dolly Madison Chapter, and Mrs. Margaret DeWolf, and also appointed regents of new chapters at Cape Girardeau and other points in the State. A number of ladies of Alton, Illinois, are enrolled in the St. Louis Chapter, and Miss H. N. Haskell, principal of Monticello College, is an honorary member. The meetings of the St. Louis Chapter are held at the homes of members on the last Saturday afternoon of each month from October to May. The committees on literature and music arrange programmes on historic and patriotic themes. The subject is often some event, the anniversary of which is near the date of the meeting and in which the ancestors of some of the members participated. Traditions of descendants are revived and recorded, as, in the words of Mrs. Shields, "Fireside traditions live altogether in the hearts of the women." Political and sectarian topics are excluded, and the association of women descended from Northern with those from Southern ancestors does much to bridge the chasm between North and South. The seal of the society, with the figure of a dame of the time of the Revolution sitting at her spinning-wheel, with the thirteen stars above her, typifies the close union of lofty patriotism with the homely domestic virtues. The original of this figure is Miss Meklin, granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. As the society in Missouri is in its infancy, its work lies chiefly in creating an interest in its aims and extending its membership. It is gathering an appropriate library, has presented a portrait of Washington to the Crow Public School, and has assumed custody of the bronze statue of Washington at Lafayette Park, which is one of the three replicas of Houdon's priceless original. It was through the influence of this society that on June 14, 1897, "Flag Day" was for the first time observed in St. Louis. Every vessel leaving the port commemorated the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the nation's emblem by flying the flag, which also floated from all the public buildings. The national society is taking steps toward the erection at Washington of a suitable memorial building in which to store its collected treasures, and in this work the Missouri chapters are assisting.

On April 16, 1898, the Daughters of the American Revolution passed resolutions offering their services "in case of war." These carried unanimously throughout the State, antedating all other patriotic resolutions of this society in the country or of any other organization in the State. After war was declared the various chapters worked in every way, raising $1,000 in cash, providing garments, food, delicacies and other supplies for Missouri soldiers. They sent eighteen trained women nurses to the camps, paying their expenses in many cases. They also joined with the Daughters of the Confederacy, Council of Jewish Women and others in the same line of work. They have also contributed to the purchase of a bronze equestrian statue of Lafayette, to be presented to France in 1900 as the gift of the women of America.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Daughters of the Confederacy.—In quick response to an appeal from the ex-Confederate Association to the women of Missouri for aid in providing a home for disabled Confederate veterans, an organization was formed under the name of the Daughters of the Confederacy, being, so far as known, the first in the United States bearing that name. The idea of interesting women in the work originated with Captain F. P. Bronaugh, who conferred with Mrs. A. C. Cassidy, and she, with the aid of the Southern women of St. Louis, whose response was ready and enthusiastic, organized the society. The meeting for organization was held in the parlors of the Southern Hotel January 1, 1891, ninety-seven women responding to the call. After the objects were explained the following officers were elected: Mrs. M. A. E. McLure, president; Mesdames A. C. Cassidy, Randolph R. Hutchinson, T. H. West, Leroy B. Valliant, Thomas J. Portis and James Bannerman, vice-presidents; Mrs. John D. Winn, treasurer; Miss Harwood, recording secretary, and Mrs. A. C. Robinson, corresponding secretary. Upon the resignation of Miss Harwood at the second meeting Mrs. E. R. Gamble was elected recording secretary, to which position she has since been constantly re-elected. Mrs. McLure, then eighty years of age, was the

unanimous choice for president, which position she holds for life. The ex-Confederate Association had purchased a farm at Higginsville, Missouri, and the first work of the Daughters of the Confederacy was to furnish four of the just completed cottages, and for this they were given the privilege of naming the cottages, which they did in memory of Generals John S. Bowen, W. Y. Slack, M. M. Parsons and Henry Little. A fifth cottage was also furnished through contributions of auxiliary societies in the State, and named after General Martin E. Greene. The society was enabled to accomplish its work by means of receipts from a very successful strawberry festival, from fees and dues, and from donations in furnishings received from prominent business houses, irrespective of politics. During the summer the newly formed St. Louis County Auxiliary, through Mrs. N. R. McKnight, president, and Mrs. E. H. Daves, presented a check for $1,025, the proceeds of a picnic at Creve Coeur Lake. A voting contest at the St. Louis Exposition in November netted a considerable sum, and additional funds were raised by the sale of tickets costing ten cents, each representing a "brick" in the Confederate Home. The receipts from the first grand ball, given on Thanksgiving eve, 1891, were nearly $8,000, over one-half of this sum being clear profit. The ball was a brilliant social event, and was opened by the venerable president leading the first dance. The spring festival and autumnal ball are annually recurring events, and the ball in November, 1896, was honored with the presence of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Miss Winnie Davis. During the first year the net amount raised from all sources was over $11,000. The maintenance of cottages for the veterans and their families proving too expensive, the St. Louis society, in conjunction with the State auxiliaries, erected and furnished a main building at a cost of $28,000, which was handed over to the ex-Confederate Association June 9, 1893. Not having sufficient funds on hand to complete the furnishing, the ex-Confederate Association advanced the regular amount to be repaid in the future, which debt was assumed by the St. Louis society and State auxiliaries. During the winter of 1895-6 the St. Louis society erected a hospital, which, with furniture and equipment, cost $4,700, with over $1,000 additional for its support. The ex-Confederate Association, feeling unable to longer maintain the home properly, turned it over to the State in March, 1897, "The Confederate Home of Missouri" having, by an act of the Legislature, been made one of the eleemosynary institutions of the State of Missouri, with an appropriation of $24,000 for maintenance for two years, and $24,000 for improvements and repairs. The property was deeded to the State, the State contracting to maintain the institution as a home for disabled Confederate soldiers for twenty years from the date of said act. Through this transfer an entire change of work devolved upon the Daughters of the Confederacy. A meeting of the societies of the State was called and new articles of association adopted, under which the association was incorporated September 1, 1897, with the name of Daughters of the Confederacy of Missouri, its chief office to be in St. Louis. The officers elected for the first year were Mrs. Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau, president; Mrs. J. S. Bowen, of St. Louis, secretary; Mrs. William G. Moore, of St. Louis, treasurer; Mrs. Leroy Valliant, first vice-president of the Twelfth Congressional District. The St. Louis Chapter, numbering two hundred members, has six vice-presidents in the State association. Its meetings are held at the Jefferson Club in the afternoon on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The objects of the State Daughters of the Confederacy are monumental, historical and benevolent. Their first work will be to complete the monument in the Confederate Cemetery near Springfield, Missouri, at a cost of not less than $5,000. This monument was begun some time ago through the efforts of the women of Springfield. They have also assumed the proper care and maintenance of the Confederate Cemetery at Higginsville. They hope to be able in the future to erect in St. Louis a handsome State monument to the Missouri Confederate dead, but are not at present ready to enter upon so great an undertaking. They have also commenced the work of historical research, and Mrs. Paul Brown and Mrs. T. Davis Porcher are the present committee on Southern literature, and will collect records and traditions of Missouri campaigns and deeds of Missouri soldiers. The benevolent efforts will be devoted to the relief of needy Confederate soldiers, who, for lack of room, can not be accommodated at the home. Mrs. Leroy B. Valliant is chairman of this committee.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Daughters of the Confederacy, United.—The United Daughters of the Confederacy, as an organization, was the result of growth, and not of any preconcerted movement. The various State associations of the Daughters of the Confederacy were formed at intervals in the different States, in many instances in ignorance of the existence of such bodies elsewhere. The aim and object was the same in every instance, viz., the care and comfort of disabled Confederate veterans.

The fact seems to be settled beyond question that the first organization bearing the name was formed in St. Louis in January of 1891, by the personal efforts of Mrs. A. C. Cassidy, ably assisted by many Southern women.

Mrs. Lucien Hamilton Raines, of Savannah, Georgia, first conceived the idea of uniting the various then existing chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy in a national organization. To this end they labored unceasingly until it was an accomplished fact.

The first meeting was held at Nashville, Tennessee, September 10, 1894, and Mrs. Raines was proposed as president, but she declined. Subsequently at Atlanta, on November 9, 1895, she was again nominated, but again declined. Mrs. M. C. Goodlet was nominated by Mrs. Raines and elected the first president, and Mrs. John C. Brown was elected to that office at the Atlanta meeting. During both of these terms Mrs. Raines modestly filled the office of first vice-president.

In May of 1896 Mrs. Brown resigned and Mrs. Raines was forced to take the position she had twice declined. Until the following November she devoted all her time to the advancement of the cause so dear to every Southern woman's heart. Mrs. General Fitzhugh Lee was elected in 1897, and the Convention of 1898, on Mrs. Lee's positive refusal to serve another year, elected Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie, of Texas, to the presidency.

After a lapse of four years the founder of the association now has the happiness of seeing large and rapidly growing divisions in every one of the Southern States. The primary object of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is the care of disabled veterans, the preservation of souvenirs and relics of the war, the writing of histories prepared under the supervision of able Confederates, who will see that justice is done the South in books put in the hands of Southern youth. Besides this the building of monuments to the noble Southern dead, especially a fit and suitable one to President Jefferson Davis; the United Daughters of the Confederacy also proposes to mark the graves of Confederates who died in Northern prisons, and to embellish the rooms of the Confederate Museum at Richmond. These are assigned to the different Confederate States, and it is hoped that in each room will be deposited the army and navy rosters of the soldiers and sailors of the respective States.

These and similar works, which may from time to time present themselves, consitute the objects of the association. The national body deals only with matters common to all, while the State divisions are perfectly free to map out and undertake any work of local interest.

The first chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Missouri was formed in St. Louis in July, 1897, on the application of seven ladies, and by the national by-laws theirs became the charter chapter of the State. The following officers were elected: Mrs. P. G. Robert, president; Mrs. A. C. Cassidy, first vice-president; Mrs. Frank Gaiennie, second vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Buford, recording secretary: Mrs. Bryan Snyder, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. P. Howard, treasurer.

A call was issued by the president of the charter chapter for a meeting at Fayette, Missouri, on January 12, 1898, to form a State division, other charters having been granted to chapters in Fayette, Lexington, Higginsville, Kansas City and Liberty. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. P. G. Robert, president of the M. A. E. McLure Charter Chapter of St. Louis, and the division was organized by the election of the following officers: Mrs. R. E. Wilson, Kansas City, president; Mrs. Annie Washington Rapley, St. Louis, first vice-president; Mrs. O. H. Corprew, Fayette, second vice-president; Miss Ethel Cunningham, Fayette, recording secretary; Mrs. W. C. Howard, St. Louis, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James Gibson, Kansas City, treasurer.

These ladies have taken up the work in a quiet, painstaking way, that argues well for the future. They fully realize that they are working for the rising generation, and that their work should be well and thoroughly done to merit the permanence they hope to assure it. The best and brightest women of the South have the work in hand, and they stand

shoulder to shoulder with their brothers, the United Confederate Veterans, to whom they are auxiliary. MRS. P. G. ROBERT.

Daughters of the Republic.—A women's political society, organized in Chicago in January of 1896 by W. J. Harvey, and designed to be an auxiliary of the Order of Patriots of America. Its purposes are to cooperate with the order last named in bringing about in this country the adoption of the Swiss system of voting, and in introducing other innovations intended to place the government more directly under control of the people. The institution has been represented in St. Louis since 1897.

Davis, Alexander, lawyer and judge, and one of the heroic characters who helped to lay the foundations of civilization in the great Northwest, was born in Carter County, Kentucky, February 28, 1832, and died in St. Louis, February 14, 1896. He was youngest of the eleven children of Captain George Naylor Davis, who was sheriff of Carter County for twenty-eight years, and removed later to Greenup County, Kentucky, where he died in 1855. The elder Davis commanded a company in the War of 1812, and was a participant in the battles of Malden, the Thames and Lundy's Lane, memorable engagements in the second war with Great Britain. His wife, the mother of Judge Alexander Davis, was born Harriet Bragg, daughter of James and Lucy (Blakemore) Bragg, and, like her husband, came of fine family and transmitted a good strain of blood to her offspring. The grandfathers of Judge Davis on both sides were in the War of the Revolution, Nicholas Davis having served in the Maryland and James Bragg in the Virginia line. There is traditionary evidence to the effect that the branch of the Davis family to which Judge Davis belonged was founded in this country in the year 1680, when six brothers, natives of Wales, came together to the American colonies. They became widely separated in later years, and were progenitors of branches of the family in Massachusetts Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. The brother who settled in the Maryland colony married into a French-Huguenot family, and Judge Davis descended from this ancestry. After receiving a common school education in the old-time schools of Carter County he was sent to Jefferson College of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania — which later became Washington and Jefferson College—and completed his academic studies at that institution. At his father's death he came to Missouri with absolutely nothing to his credit but a wealth of mental and physical vigor, buoyant spirits and a self-reliance born of the consciousness that he had the ability to take care of himself. He went to St. Joseph when he was something under twenty years of age, and there began the study of law under the preceptorship of Henry M. Vories, afterward a judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. In due time he was admitted to the bar, and soon established himself in the successful practice of his profession at St. Joseph. He served at different times as county and city attorney, and at a later date served two terms in the General Assembly of Missouri as the representative of Buchanan County. At the beginning of the Civil War he joined the Confederate Army under General Sterling Price, was commissioned colonel and assigned to duty in General Early Steen's brigade. He was the ranking colonel of this brigade, and commanded his regiment in all the battles fought in the Trans-Mississippi Department, participating in the engagements at Springfield, Lexington, Elkhorn—called Pea Ridge in United States military records—and Pine Bluff. After the battle of Pine Bluff he was assigned to the recruiting service in Missouri by General Price, and while on this duty was captured by Federal troops near Osage City, on the Missouri River. He was brought to St. Louis and held as a prisoner of war at McDowell Medical College—which had been transformed into "Gratiot Street Military Prison"—until granted a parole by Governor Willard P. Hall, which prohibited him from again becoming a participant in the war. As he could no longer take an active part in the armed conflict, then being waged to settle issues as old as the government of our country, he decided to remove as far as possible from the scene of strife, and in pursuance of this determination he went to Montana, then a part of the United States, which was without even a territorial form of government. Gold had been discovered at Virginia City, in what is now Madison County, Montana, in 1861. Thither he went, casting his lot, for the time being, with the denizens of a mining camp of the roughest and wildest character. He was thrown into a community which was without

any form of government, and in which every man was practically "a law unto himself." The camp was terrorized by desperadoes, and there was no security for either life or property. In this emergency those who wanted their own rights respected and were willing to respect the rights of others, came together to devise a remedy for the existing evils, and following well-established precedents, a vigilance committee had been organized, and Judge Davis was requested to join it on his arrival in Montana. He incurred the displeasure of many of these well-meaning, but rough, frontiersmen by refusing to become a member of the committee, their feeling against him becoming so bitter that they threatened to hang him, a threat which failed to swerve him from his purpose. He was, however, a born leader of men, and speedily convinced them that the way to convert the camp into a decent and orderly community was to establish a code of laws for its government, and then to administer these laws without fear or favor. When this plan met with favor it was natural enough that Judge Davis should have been called upon to carry it into execution. He was accordingly elected judge of what was termed the people's court, and thus came into existence the first judicial tribunal within the limits of the present State of Montana. A unique institution was this court on the confines of civilization, authorized by no organic law; a court, at the same time, of first and last resort, and which was responsible for its acts to God and the miners of Virginia City only. Its jurisdiction was unrestricted, and its powers were uncurbed by statutory limitations; but a man, wise, discreet, eminently just and absolutely fearless, held the scales, and even-handed justice was meted out in all cases. Judge Davis brought order out of chaos, conformed to well-established forms of law, enforced his decisions with vigor, but at the same time with fairness, and converted the turbulent mining camp into an orderly community. Toward the close of 1864 Montana was erected into a Territory by act of Congress, and some time later courts and other governmental institutions were established under Federal authority. The wisdom and justice of the course pursued by Judge Davis are evidenced by the fact that when the Federal courts were established in the Territory his decisions were in every instance ratified and his acts upheld without exception, an experience without a parallel in the history of the Federal government. Many of his experiences while in the Northwest, and on his journeys to and from that region, were of a thrilling character, but he met every danger bravely and proved himself equal to every emergency. Tall and commanding in appearance, he exercised a peculiar power over men of all kinds and classes. There was that in his face and manner which awed the evildoer and impressed men with the feeling that he was a stranger to fear, but withal he was one of the most kindly and generous of men. His friendship was something to be prized, because of its unfaltering faithfulness, and men loved him because he was, in the broadest and fullest sense, a manly man.

After practicing law in Montana until 1869 he returned to Missouri and became a member of the St. Louis bar. Here he was in active practice until 1880, and appeared as counsel in many notable cases originating in St. Louis and elsewhere, one of which was the famous Corby will case of St. Joseph, Missouri, almost as long drawn out as Dickens' case of "Jarndyce v. Jarndyce." His legal advice was much sought after, and as a counselor he was especially prominent among his contemporaries of the Missouri bar. During the years of his residence in St. Louis he took an active interest in politics, and was known as an unswerving Democrat of the old school. He would not consent, however, at any time during this period to become a candidate for office, although frequently urged to stand for a circuit judgeship, a position for which he was eminently fitted. Ill health caused him to give up the practice of law in 1880, and thereafter he devoted himself to mining enterprises and the care of his private affairs. During the later years of his life he was a Methodist churchman, holding membership in Mount Auburn Church. While serving his second term in the General Assembly of Missouri he married Miss Mary C. Edwards—daughter of Dr. John H. Edwards, of Jefferson City—who died in 1863. Of this marriage one child still lives, James C. Davis, now a well-known lawyer of St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1867 Judge Davis returned to Missouri from Montana and married Miss Alice Edwards, a sister of his first wife. Three children are living of this marriage, the eldest of whom is Sidney E. Davis, of this city. The others are Walter N. Davis, at this date—1898—a student at Van-

derbilt University, and Harriet Davis, still a schoolgirl.

Deaf Mute Education.—The first institution for the education of deaf mutes established in America was founded at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1817, by Thomas H. Gallaudet, a distinguished educator, born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Gallaudet greatly simplified the system of methodical signs which had been given to the world by the French philanthropist and educator, Abbe Roch Ambroise Cucurron Sicard. The success of the experiment inaugurated at Hartford led up, in time, to the establishment of State institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb in all the States, and many such institutions are also conducted under church and other auspices. A State institution for the education of this class of unfortunates was opened at Fulton, Missouri, in 1851, and the building erected for that purpose was completed in 1854. In 1878 Delos A. Simpson, a graduate of the National Deaf Mute College, of Washington, D. C., came to St. Louis, and interested various prominent citizens in a movement to incorporate deaf mute education into the public school system of the city. As a result Jacob S. Merrell, Samuel Brandt, Rev. P. G. Robert and others petitioned the school board to make provision for such education. The petition was considered favorably, and a school for deaf mutes was opened in what was then known as the Franklin Branch School, at 1413 Lucas Avenue. Later it was removed to the Jefferson School Building at Ninth and Wash Streets. Mr. Simpson remained in charge of the school eleven years and was succeeded by R. P. McGregor, who had charge one year. James H. Cloud then took charge of the school, and has since been at its head, with three assistants, one of whom is a teacher of articulation. In this school, which is officially designated as the "Public Day School for the Deaf," pupils are taught by means of speech, speech reading, writing, manual spelling, and the sign language. The course of instruction is remarkably thorough, and pupils are fitted for admission to the only college for the deaf in the world, the National Deaf Mute College, of Washington, D. C. Deaf mutes are also educated and given religious instruction, in St. Louis, under auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, at Maria Concilia Deaf Mute Institute, located at 1842 Wash Street.

Deaf Mutes' Club.—A social organization of deaf mutes, organized in St. Louis, about the year 1889, by Delos A. Simpson and others. Rooms were opened at 919 Olive Street, at which members and their families came together for social intercourse. The club was a prosperous institution for several years, but finally passed out of existence in 1897.

Death, First in St. Louis.—The first interment in the Cathedral Cemetery, of which any record can be found, was that of John B. Oliver, buried January 7, 1771. Although this burial took place nearly seven years after the landing of Laclede, there is nothing on record to show that death had invaded the little colony at St. Louis previous to the demise of Oliver.

De Bar, Benedict.—Famous throughout the United States as an actor, was born November 5, 1812, in London, England, and died in St. Louis, August 14, 1877. Trained for the stage in his youth, he made his debut at the Theater Royal, of Margate, England, in 1832. In 1834 he came to the United States, and the following year appeared at the St. Charles Theater, of New Orleans, as Sir Benton Backbite, in "The School for Scandal." He opened the old National Theater in New York City in 1837, and in 1838 made his first appearance in St. Louis, playing at the old St. Louis Theater. During the two years following he played in all the principal cities of the West, and in 1840 played successively in New York and London. Returning to New York, he played at the Bowery Theater, and in 1842 he became stage manager for Hamblin at the Bowery. In 1849 he purchased the Chatham Theater, of New York, which he managed for three years, going, at the end of that time on a starring tour, in the course of which he played in principal cities of the United States. He became proprietor of the St. Charles Theater, of New Orleans, in 1853, and in 1855, of the St. Louis Theater, of this city. This theater he leased in 1873, and then bought a large interest in the Grand Opera House, of St. Louis. After the death of Hackett the dramatic stage of this country lacked a great "Falstaff" until Mr. De Bar undertook its representation, making a specialty of this character, which others had adopted, and soon relinquished. His ap-

pearance in Brooklyn in this character after his success in the West and the South, St. Louis being one of the principal cities in which he appeared, was a dramatic event of note. He was successful both as an actor and as a manager, and acquired a large fortune.

Decorative Art Society of St. Louis.—This society was incorporated in April, 1889. Its object is to establish schools and classes for instruction in needle-work, decoration of china and pottery and generally in the liberal arts; to provide rooms for the exhibition and sale of works of art manufactured by women; to promote and diffuse a knowledge of decorative art in all its branches, and to train women in artistic industries. Through the efforts of the society, beautiful work has been secured from contributors at home and abroad; and skilled workwomen fill the orders entrusted to the society. The exhibition and salesrooms are always filled with articles combining use with beauty, all of which have passed the criticism of the managers, all work not of standard excellence being rejected; and in the work-rooms pupils are daily instructed in the various branches of ornamental art. Women dependent on their own efforts, whose tastes are refined and artistic, are here enabled to acquire knowledge of the work for which they are best adapted, and are also afforded the opportunity of bringing the most perfect and beautiful specimens of their work to the notice of appreciative purchasers. The society is supported by voluntary donations, subscriptions, commissions on sales of contributed articles, sales of the work done by the women regularly employed in the work-rooms, and tuition fees for instruction in the various classes. When necessary the funds are augmented by the proceeds of entertainments. Each subscriber paying $5 per annum is entitled to send a pupil for free instruction. The meetings of the society are held monthly. The incorporating officers were: Mrs. A. B. Gregory, president; Miss Mansur, vice-president; Mrs. DeCamp, secretary; Mrs. E. S. Warner, treasurer; Mrs. Francis P. Blair, widow of the distinguished statesman, was, in 1895, elected honorary president for life. Mrs. Gregory was succeeded in the presidency by Mrs. Geo. Allen, Mrs. F. P. Blair, Mrs. J. C. Richardson and Miss Mary Lionberger. The present (1898) officers are Miss Lionberger, president; Mrs. W. H. Thornburgh, vice-president; Mrs. W. A. Shoemaker, secretary; Mrs. W. A. Stickney, treasurer. These officers with the following ladies form the board of managers: Mesdames J. C. Richardson, W. A. Stickney, Jas. L. Blair, E. Davenport, John D. Davis, Thos. Niedringhaus, Goodman King, A. B. Gregory, N. G. Pierce, L. M. Rumsey, Robert Kern, D. M. Houser, O. H. Peckham, Northrup McMillan.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Deed, First Put on Record.—When the United States government took possession of Upper Louisiana, over three thousand documents, pertaining to land transactions, leases, marriages, inventories, etc., and known as the French and Spanish archives, were turned over to the authorities. In 1816 was begun the copying from these records of the most important documents, and these record books, when finally completed, became known as the "archives." The first of the old deeds put on record in these volumes was entered November 18, 1816, and was filed by Marie P. Leduc, first recorder of St. Louis.

De Franca, Manuel J., who was probably the ablest and most successful painter of ladies' portraits who has ever lived and painted in St. Louis, was a native of Portugal, and member of an aristocratic family of that country. Political disturbances caused him to leave his native land, and he lived for a time thereafter in Paris. Then he came to America and located first in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he lived for a number of years, finally coming to St. Louis about 1845. He was not encouraged here at first, but afterward, through the generous patronage of Mr. James E. Yeatman, he entered upon an active and prosperous career, which continued until the time of the Civil War, during which he died. De Franca was an artist of a high order of ability. His portraits, painted with vigor and strength, were characterized by grace and refinement, and by a live appreciation of beauty of expression in his pictures of women and children. He seemed able to impart to his canvas some of his own genial and vivacious nature. His portraits were widely distributed among the people of St. Louis, and are justly prized by their present possessors. He was married while living in Philadelphia, and his widow survived him a number of years.

Delassus, Charles Dehault.—Last of the Lieutenant-Governors under Spanish domination at St. Louis, was born in Bouchaine, in what was then the Province of Hainault, in 1764. His ancestors were of the French nobility, and he was favored by fortune in early life. In 1782 he entered the Spanish military service as a cadet in the Royal Regiment of Guards, of which the King of Spain was colonel. He gained promotion by his gallantry, and for distinguished services as a captain of Grenadiers in the assault on Fort Elmo in the Pyrenees he was made lieutenant-colonel of his regiment in 1793. In 1794 he became commander of a battalion of the King's body guard at Madrid, but by reason of the fact that his father had been driven from France, and had found refuge in Louisiana, he appealed to the King to be transferred to New Orleans. He was accordingly sent thither with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the "Stationary Regiment of Louisiana," and in 1796 was appointed to the command of the post at New Madrid by Governor Carondelet. In 1799, by order of the Spanish government at Madrid, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana, and entered at once upon the discharge of his official duties. His administration of affairs gave general satisfaction, and he was in all respects one of the ablest and most popular of the provincial Governors. It devolved upon him to surrender the territory to the commissioner designated by the French government to receive it, preparatory to turning it over to the government of the United States, and he discharged this duty with fidelity to his own government, and with a grace and courtesy very pleasing to those to whom he surrendered his authority. After surrendering his office he remained in St. Louis until the autumn of 1804. He then returned to New Orleans and was ordered from there to Pensacola, Florida, headquarters of his regiment. Later he went to Baton Rouge and remained there until 1810, when he resigned his commission and went to New Orleans. In 1816 he returned to St. Louis, and lived near the village for ten years thereafter. He returned to New Orleans at the end of that time, but revisited this city in 1836. He died in New Orleans, May 1, 1842.

Delassus' Address to the Indians. March 12, 1804, at the request of Captain Stoddard, Colonel Delassus, who had just retired from the office of Lieutenant-Governor, delivered an address to the Indian tribes then in and about St. Louis, which was designed to reconcile them to the newly established government of the Americans. The address was as follows:

"Delawares, Abenakis, Saquis, and others: Your old fathers, the Spaniards and the Frenchmen, grasp by the hand your new father, the head chief of the United States, and by an act of their good will, and in virtue of their last treaty, I have delivered up to them all these lands. They will keep and defend them and protect all the white and red skins who live thereon. You will live as happily as if the Spaniard was still here. I have informed your new father, who here takes my place, that since I have been here the Delawares, Shawnees and Saquis have always conducted themselves well, that I have always received them kindly; that their chiefs have always restrained their young men as much as possible. I have recommended thee, Takinonsa, as chief of the natives, that thou hast always labored much and well to maintain a sincere friendship with the whites, and that in consequence of thy good services, I recently presented thee with a medal with the portrait of thy great father, the Spaniard, and letters patent reciting thy good and loyal services. For several days past we have fired off cannon shots to announce to all the nations that your father the Spaniard, is going, his heart happy to know that you will be protected and sustained by your new father, and that the smoke of the powder may ascend to the master of life, praying Him to shower on you all a happy destiny and prosperity in always living in good union with the whites."

Delta Kappa Epsilon.—The Mississippi Valley Alumni Association of this Greek Letter Society was organized in St. Louis, June 18, 1892. It is composed of men who were members of this fraternity during their college days, who have fond recollections of their associations in that connection and desire to keep in touch with the organization. In 1898 there were sixty-five members of the alumni association, many of whom were elderly men prominent in business and professional life. Annual meetings of the association are held.

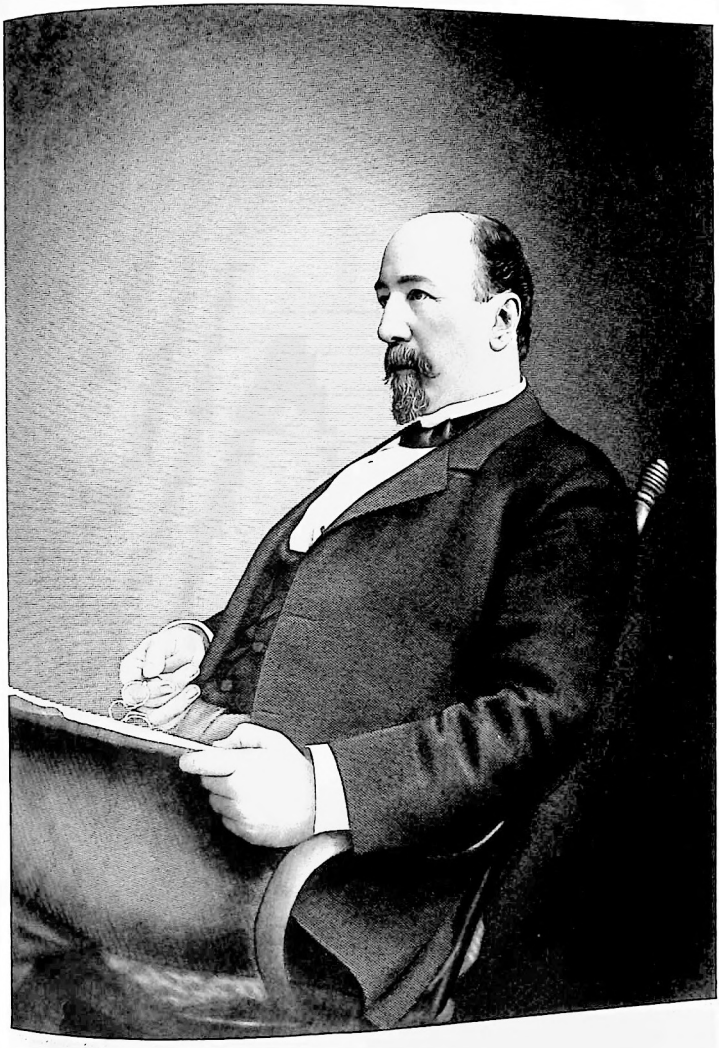
De Menil, Alexander Nicolas, editor and publisher, was born in St. Louis, March 23, 1849. His father, Nicolas N. De Menil, physician, was a native of Foug, France, and emigrated to St. Louis in 1834, where he died in 1882. His mother was Emilie Sophie Chouteau, granddaughter of Pierre Chouteau, who, with Laclede, founded St. Louis. His great-grandfather was Nicolas Nicolas, Baron de Menil, who, like many of the French nobility, renounced his title and espoused the cause of the Republic. The family is related by marriage to the Lafayettes, La Paillottes, Creamiers, and other historic families of France; it furnished several officers to the cause of the colonists in the American struggle for independence, among others Baron Vio-Menil, Rochambeau's lieutenant. Alexander N. De Menil was educated chiefly at the Academy of the Christian Brothers, and at Washington University, St. Louis. From these colleges and from Central University, Indiana, he received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Science, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Literature, and Doctor of Philosophy. Almost his whole life, spent entirely in St. Louis, has been devoted to study. From 1871 to 1882 he practiced law, and during this period and later had some aspirations in the way of politics. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1877, the only Democrat ever attaining that distinction in the Eleventh Ward. In 1879 he was elected to the municipal council by the city at large, in which body he made an honorable record, being the author of some of the most useful ordinances. In 1893 he was, however, defeated for the Democratic nomination for mayor, but, with four candidates he received the second highest vote. Although essentially a student, with strong literary tastes and aptitudes, for a quarter of a century he has in various ways worked for the success of the Democratic party. Politics and literature, together with the fact of having to manage a large property, had the effect of pushing the pursuit of the law to the rear, and in 1882 he abandoned it. Almost since boyhood he has been a contributor to Sunday newspapers, literary papers, magazines and reviews. For many years he has himself conducted St. Louis magazines, and is now editor of "The Hesperian," a publication of high standing, particularly as a literary review. Dr. De Menil has for several terms served as orator and grand orator, Ancient Order of United Workmen; colonel and lieutenant-colonel of Select Knights; president and vice-president of the French National Fete Association and Society of the Fourteenth of July; president of the Americus, the Irving, and other literary and philosophical societies, the Western Authors' Club—representing several Western States, the French Benevolent Society, the French Club of St. Louis, and many others. He has also been a director in several insurance and building companies.

Here is, indeed, a bright record to be achieved in a short life-time, and one seldom written of a man of wealth. To be "one of the ablest literary critics of the West," as the Boston "Courier" has said of him, echoed in similar terms by the "Twentieth Century Review," is praise not often gained by men who are not obliged to delve for a livelihood. Dr. De Menil has not only reached fame in the literary field, but as a lawyer he was sagacious, as a legislator useful, and in business has shown extraordinary shrewdness. He is a prominent member of the Missouri Historical Society and of the "Louisiana Centennial" committee of two hundred.

Dr. De Menil has been twice married, his second wife being a daughter of Colonel George A. Bacon, of Carlyle, Illinois. He has two children: Henry Nicolas, born in 1879, graduated at the Wentworth Military Academy in 1898; and George Shelley, born in 1890.

De Menil, Nicolas N., physician, was born October 7, 1812, in Foug, Department of the Meurthe, France. At a very early age he proceeded to the city of Paris, and went into the chemical establishment of Dubois, the celebrated French chemist. Later he attended what is called in France L'Ecole Imperiale de Medecine—the government school of medicine. He graduated with distinction and entered the army medical staff with the rank of lieutenant, and was stationed for some time with the army at Metz.

He left Europe for the United States on February 25, 1834, and landed at New Orleans, where he remained some months, and came to St. Louis, June 28, 1834. After arriving in St. Louis he practiced medicine for some years, but gave up active practice for the purpose of starting a large drug store, and in the prepa-



Alexander N. De Menil.

ration of chemicals he made the money which was the foundation of a considerable fortune. Two of the clerks in the business were Con. and James Maguire, of Maguire Brothers.

Just before the Civil War the subject of this sketch gave up business and devoted his time to looking after his large property interests. He married, on October 18, 1836, Miss Emelie Sophie Chouteau, daughter of Colonel A. P. Chouteau. Mrs. De Menil died in 1874. They had but one child, the Honorable A. N. De Menil. (See De Menil, Alexander N.)

Dr. De Menil was never in public life. He desired no notoriety, but went about his business in a quiet, unassuming manner, was very successful, and was perfectly contented to remain at home and enjoy the comforts of a happy domestic life. When he came to this country he had no means, and by his own industry and economical way of living at first amassed the considerable amount of property which the public records show that he was the possessor of. He was a man who never had any debts, but paid everything as he went along. Judge Jno. M. Krum, standing by his coffin, remarked: "He was one of the most honest, upright and conscientious men I ever knew; there are few like him." A sentiment that represented the belief of every one who knew Dr. De Menil. He was not a member of any order, but years ago was a member of the French Benevolent Aid Society, and was its first president. He was reelected several times, and made an honorary president for life on account of his many noble gifts to the society. He did not take an active part in the society, but paid in his liberal subscriptions with the utmost regularity. He did not attend the meetings, because he seldom went out to public gatherings. He loved his home, and had a great many friends among the older residents of the city. He read much, and was highly educated, especially in science and philosophy. Dr. De Menil traced his family back to Auguste Nikolaus, created Baron de Menil, under Clotaire II, in 623. During the French Revolution the family lost all its possessions in Lorraine.

Democratic Clubs, National Association of.—For the purpose of bringing about concerted and harmonious action of the various clubs organized in the interest of the Democratic party, the National Association of Democratic Clubs was organized about the year 1890 by Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, who became first president of the organization. Democratic campaign clubs organized in all parts of the United States have become a part of the national association, in which they have representation through regularly appointed delegates. In 1898 there were 250 of these clubs in Missouri, and at one time there were 156 clubs in St. Louis. The National Convention of Democratic Clubs was held in St. Louis in 1896.

De Moss, John Treadway, manufacturer, was born in 1822, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and died, June 8, 1890, in St. Louis. His parents were John and Hannah (Meads) De Moss, and his paternal great-grandfather came from France to the United States by way of England. This ancestor settled in Hartford County, Maryland, and his son, the grandfather of John T. De Moss, was for many years the owner and operator of a distillery at that place. Mr. De Moss' grandfather had three sons—Thomas, Aquilla and John. John De Moss left Maryland in 1817, and crossing the Alleghany Mountains, settled in Coshocton County, Ohio. Before his marriage he had served as a sergeant in the War of 1812, and had participated in the engagement at Baltimore. After settling in Ohio he served as captain of a company of militia, and was known throughout the county in which he lived as Captain De Moss. He was both a farmer and school teacher by occupation, teaching school in winter and cultivating his farm in summer. His wife, the mother of John T. De Moss, was the daughter of a local merchant of prominence and influence in Hartford County, Maryland, and Meadstown, in that county, was named after him. John T. De Moss grew up in what was then a new country and received a plain, practical education in the schools of Ohio and under the tutelage of his father. He learned the miller's trade, under the guidance of his elder brother, Louis De Moss, and came West in 1848, with no other capital than the trade which he had mastered. Settling in St. Louis, he worked at his trade in this city until he had acquired some little means, and then became part owner of a small flouring mill at Collinsville, Illinois. During the Civil War he was engaged for a time in milling operations at Winona, Minnesota, but returned to St. Louis later, and in 1865 became connected with the

Southern White Lead Company. He was one of the organizers of this corporation, was superintendent of its works until within a few years of his death, and a large measure of its success was due to his sagacious conduct of its affairs. Another important enterprise with which he was identified from the time of its organization was the Ludlow-Saylor Wire Company, of which he was president for some time prior to selling out his interests, about the year 1882. Although a thorough-going, active and energetic business man, he was modest and retiring in disposition, of gentle manner and refined tastes. His strict integrity was a distinguishing characteristic, and he was also noted for his charitable acts and kindly deeds. For several years prior to his death he was not in active business and lived in quiet retirement at his home on Maryland Avenue. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and he died in the faith of the Catholic Church, to which he had been a generous contributor, as well as a warm friend of the various institutions maintained under the auspices of the church. January 24, 1860, Mr. De Moss married Mary S. J. Goyer, who was born near Montreal, Canada, of French parentage. Mrs. De Moss came with her parents to St. Louis when she was two years old, and she grew up and was educated in this city. She spoke both French and the English language, and was a lady of cultivated tastes, as well as kindly and charitable disposition. The children of Mr. and Mrs. De Moss, who were living in 1899, were Matthew A. De Moss, Joseph S. De Moss and Emeline De Moss—now the wife of Lieutenant H. P. McCain, of the United States Army. John T. De Moss, Jr., another son, died in 1898, and five of the nine children born of their union died in childhood.

De Moss, John Treadway, Jr., manufacturer, was born in St. Louis, March 1, 1869, and died in this city, August 29, 1898. His parents were John T. and Mary S. J. De Moss, the elder De Moss being the noted manufacturer of whom mention has been made in the preceding sketch. After attending the public schools and Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, Mr. De Moss completed his education at Manhattan College of New York City. He then took charge of the affairs of his father's estate, at Duncan, Missouri, and some time later became secretary of the Brockner & Evans Bale Tie Company, in which he was interested as a stockholder. In 1897 he became vice-president as well as secretary of this corporation, and in March of 1898 he bought out the other stockholders of the company. He was endowed by nature with rare mechanical ability, and many valuable improvements in the manufactures of the Bale Tie Company were the results of his inventive genius. He had also superior executive and business ability, and although he was a very young man at the time of his death, he occupied a position of prominence in business circles, and was admired by all who knew him for his capacity, as well as his integrity and high character. His generous instincts and gracious manners made him a popular favorite in social as well as business circles, and his untimely death was generally lamented. A member of the Catholic Church, he sang in St. Xavier's Church choir, and was conspicuous in musical circles. June 15, 1892, he married Miss Katherine B. Ruppenthal, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Ruppenthal, of St. Louis. Their only child, Elizabeth Elise De Moss, was born February 8, 1895.

De Mun, Jules, was born in the Island of Santo Domingo, April 25, 1872, and died in St. Louis, August 15, 1843. He came of a noble family in France, eminent in the service of the State and in law and letters. His father was owner of a large plantation in Santo Domingo, and he and his wife were accustomed to make occasional visits to the island to look after their interests; and it was during one of these visits that the subject of this sketch was born. The story of his life reads like a romance. After the death of his father, and during the troubled period that preceded the outbreak of the French Revolution, his mother, accompanied by a daughter and the elder son, Amade, made a trip to Santo Domingo, leaving her sons, Louis, Auguste and Jules, in a private school. When, on her return, she reached London, she was warned not to enter France, and she sent for the three children left there. They had been taken from the school by relatives as a precaution, but in some manner had been lost in the turbulence and excitement that prevailed in Paris. A trusted old family servant, however, undertook to hunt them up, and after a search succeeded in finding them in a cellar, where they had concealed themselves. Dressing them in peasants'

John T. Demoss

clothing, they started for the coast to take passage to England. On their way through Paris they passed by the guillotine in the midst of the execution of Robespierre, who had caused many a noble head to roll in the dust and then had to yield his own. After the restoration of the Bourbons, the king, Louis XVIII, sent letters to Jules De Mun, awarding him the decoration of the Fleur de Lis, and inviting him to return to France. The two brothers, Auguste and Jules, came to this country shortly after the cession of the Louisiana Territory to the United States, and settled at Ste. Genevieve, where, in 1811, Auguste was killed by McArthur, a brother-in-law of Lewis F. Linn, afterward United States Senator from Missouri. In 1818 Jules De Mun, in company with Auguste P. Chouteau, went on a trading expedition to Santa Fe and Chihuahua. John McKnight and a man named Beard being of the party, but Mexico was in the midst of a revolution, and they were all arrested and thrown into prison. They were kept in prison for two years, when they were released through the efforts of Henry Clay. Jules De Mun, on returning to St. Louis, engaged in business with John Mullanphy, but after a few years went with his family to Cuba, where he was occupied in planting until 1830, when they all returned to St. Louis. He was an accomplished scholar, and was appointed secretary and translator to the board of commissioners organized under the act of Congress of 1833 for adjusting land titles in Missouri. He was afterward appointed register of the United States land office in St. Louis, and on the expiration of his term was chosen clerk of the St. Louis County Court, holding this office until his death, in 1843. Mr. De Mun possessed the graces and breeding of the old regime, inherited from ancestors trained in court manners and accomplishments. One who knew him said of him: "He was a most accomplished scholar, of fine manners, and a finished gentleman in every sense of the word, by nature, habit and education." His wife was a Gratiot—Isabelle, daughter of Charles Gratiot, Sr., whose wife was Victoire, sister of Colonel Auguste Chouteau. The Gratiot family is no less distinguished in this country than the De Muns were in France, and the fact that the name is found in many parts of the West and Northwest to this day is a proof of the high esteem in which it is held in the places where the bearers of it have lived and served. Isabelle (Gratiot) De Mun was born in St. Louis, October 15, 1796, and was a child eight years old when, on the 9th of March, 1804, the formal transfer of the post of St. Louis from France to the United States was made, accompanied by the hauling down of the French flag and the raising of the "Stars and Stripes." The ceremony took place on the spacious porch of her father's hospitable mansion, on the northwest corner of Main and Chestnut Streets, and the little girl was an attentive and wondering eye witness of, and participant in, the august proceeding. Seven years later, in 1811, she was married to Jules De Mun. Of this marriage were born Isabelle, who became the wife of Edward Walsh, a successful and influential merchant; Julie, who became the wife of Antoine Leon Chenie, member of one of the early French families of St. Louis; Louise, who became the wife of Robert A. Barnes, a prosperous and estimable merchant, who was for many years president of the Bank of the State of Missouri; and Emilie, who became the wife of Charles Bland Smith, son of John Brady Smith, who was the first president of that bank; Claire, who died at the age of eighteen, and Victoire, who died in infancy. Mrs. De Mun survived her husband thirty-five years, dying on the 13th of July, 1878, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Bland Smith, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was a noble and estimable lady, worthy of the distinguished lineage from which she was descended, and of the honorable names she bore. It has been said of her in her youth that "she was recognized in her day as the most beautiful woman of St. Louis"; and in her riper years, that she possessed "in an uncommon degree beauty of person, mental graces, accomplished manners, and all those refined and refining virtues characteristic of the true Christian lady."

Denison, George, lawyer, was born [illegible] Hartland, Vermont, November [illegible], 1851, [illegible] died in St. Louis, December 3, 1891. [illegible] father, Daniel Denison, belonged to the fifth generation of the lineal descendants of George Denison, who came to this country in 1631 from England, but afterward returned to his native land and served with distinction in Cromwell's army. After the Commonwealth was at an end, he emigrated to America and was one of the noted Indian fighters in his day. Besides

[illegible]

Denison, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the American Revolutionary War. Mr. Denison's mother was born Pamelia Lathrop Head, and she was a sister of Governor Nathaniel Head, of New Hampshire. Reared in Vermont, Mr. Denison was fitted for college, in part at Royalton Academy, and in part at Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, New Hampshire. He then matriculated at the University of Vermont, and was a student at that institution until he had passed through the junior year of the college course, when he went to Amherst. He was graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1855, and afterward studied law at Albany, New York, and New Bedford, Massachusetts. Having completed his law studies, he came to St. Louis in 1858, and practiced his profession uninterruptedly and successfully until his death, except while serving in the Union Army, during the Civil War, as a member of the Seventh Missouri Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. For thirty consecutive years he was treasurer of the St. Louis Law Library Association, and was active in various ways in building up an institution of inestimable value to the bar of the city and State. From 1877 to 1885 he served as police judge of St. Louis, by appointment, and previous to this had served a term in the same office by election. He was a churchman of the Congregational faith, and for many years was a deacon of the First Congregational Church of St. Louis, and afterward, up to the time of his death, of the Compton Hill Congregational Church. He was also a member of the Compton Hill Council of the Legion of Honor and a member of the society of the Sons of the Revolution. February 3, 1864, he married Miss Emma Abbott Webster, of St. Louis, whose father, Benjamin Webster, came to this city from New Hampshire, and who was a relative of Daniel Webster, the renowned statesman. The surviving members of Mr. Denison's family are his widow and five children, Henry W., Robert C., George B., Helen A., and Benjamin W. Denison.

Denison, Henry H., lawyer, was born in Lockport, New York, October 28, 1837. His father, the Rev. George Denison, of the Diocese of Iowa, belonged to the fifth generation of the lineal descendants of Colonel George Denison, who came to this country in 1613. Afterward Colonel Denison returned to England and served with distinction in the Cromwellian wars. Returning to this country, Colonel Denison was one of the most noted Indian fighters of colonial times. Dr. Joseph A. Denison, of Vermont, was the grandfather of Mr. Denison, while his grandmother was Rachel Chase, sister of Bishop Chase, the founder of Kenyon College, and aunt of Chief Justice Chase. Mr. Denison's mother was Janett B. Ralston, of New Hampshire, who was also a first cousin of the chief justice. So, though a New Yorker by birth, Mr. Denison also has a New England ancestry. Mr. Denison graduated at Kenyon College, and was professor of ancient languages at St. Paul's College, Missouri, 1858-9. The war having put an end to the college, Mr. Denison went to Vermont and studied law in the office of his uncle, Honorable Dudley C. Denison. In the war he served with a Vermont regiment, always on detached service, and at the close of the war resumed the practice of law. In 1867-8 he served with distinction as a member of the Vermont Legislature. At the time of the Fenian raid into Canada, in the summer of 1868, Mr. Denison, as assistant United States attorney for the District of Vermont, with his own hand drew the indictments of the captured Fenians, true bills having been found against them by the United States grand jury for the district. The leader of the invasion was General Sweeney, who, in 1861, was with Captain Lyon at the capture of Camp Jackson. The indictments, though vigorously attacked, were all held by the court to be sufficient, without exception, but none of the cases ever came to trial, as all were afterward dismissed under an amicable arrangement between the British government and the United States. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Denison removed to St. Louis, where he has since, for twenty-nine years, practiced law. His favorite specialties are equity, real estate and mining, and from such cases his greatest achievements have been wrung. If the winning of one great battle can cover a commander with glory, then Mr. Denison's defeat of the celebrated Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, in the only suit she ever lost in the United States Supreme Court, must entitle him to great distinction as a lawyer. Mr. Denison has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Lucia Skinner, of Vermont, who left two children, Dudley C. Denison, of Chicago, and Grace M., who resides with her father. His present wife was

Miss Adeline Walcott, of Vermont, who has one son, Walcott Denison. Mr. Denison is a Grand Army man, being past commander of Logan Post. He is an ardent Episcopal churchman, being a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Missouri, and having served in conventions, both diocesan and general. His office is at present in the Security Building.

Dent, Frederick, was born in Maryland, and came to St. Louis in 1821, and bought the farm near the Gravois Road, ten miles south of St. Louis, which he named White Haven, and on which he lived for many years. His daughter, Julia Dent, became the wife of U. S. Grant, afterward President of the United States. Colonel Frederick Dent, who was an estimable citizen, took an active part in the organization of the county schools, and was at one time county treasurer. He died at Washington City, in 1865, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Dentistry, that branch of the healing art which treats diseases and lesions of the human teeth and their replacement by substitution when lost. It is very ancient, for traces of it have been discovered in Egyptian tombs. In some of these tombs artificial teeth have been found, ivory and wood mounted on gold plates, and a few of the mummies have teeth plugged with gold and white cement. Similar traces of dentistry have been taken also from Etruscan tombs, showing that it was practiced in that civilization in Italy, which preceded the Roman. Among civilized peoples beautiful teeth are held in high esteem, and one part of the dentist's art is to make them even and regular and white and preserve them from decay. Savages, on the other hand, set little value on their teeth and subject them to destructive treatment. The Abyssinians and other African tribes file their teeth into saw points, to increase their fierceness of appearance, and the Malays are addicted to the same practice. In China and Japan young women stain their teeth black to add to their beauty. The modern art of dentistry dates from the eighteenth century, when the treatment of the teeth began to receive unusual attention. It was not until the latter part of that century that it showed any progress in the United States, but from that time on Americans devoted to it a patient study, zeal and interest which have placed them at the head of the profession in the world. The first dentist in the United States of whom there is any account was La Maire, who came over with the French troops sent to assist our forefathers in the Revolutionary War. Next after him was an Englishman—Whitlock. The first native American dentist was John Greenwood, who practiced in New York City, and who, in 1790, constructed entire dentures for George Washington. They were carved from ivory and held in place by spiral springs. As late as 1820 there were only one hundred dentists in the United States, but in 1892 the number had grown to eighteen thousand. The art has made great advances in the last fifty years in its healing and saving, as well as its mechanical features, and has reached a point in which the practice is subdivided into specialties, the extraction of teeth, the manufacture of plates, the treatment of pulps and the filling of cavities, and crown and bridge work being generally performed, each by a different person in the same establishment. Great ingenuity has been exhibited in the methods and appliances for performing the mechanical work in dentistry. Down to about the year 1870 hand instruments alone were used, but these have been largely superseded by burrs and drills operated by dental engines. The first dentist in St. Louis was Dr. Paul, who came and opened an office in 1809. The next was Dr. D. T. Evans, in 1830. In 1837 there were ten dentists in the city, one of whom was Dr. Isaiah Forbes, but in 1838 all were gone but three, Dr. Forbes, Dr. Edward Hale and Dr. B. B. Brown, who all became eminent in the profession and successful. Dr. Hale remained until the year 1864, when he went to New Jersey, and there died. Dr. Brown went to California in 1849 and never returned. Dr. Forbes remained in St. Louis all his life, taking an active interest in the cause of popular education, and being chosen for several terms a school director. In 1840 A. M. Leslie, a trained gold-beater, established a dental depot in the city, which was afterward enlarged into a dental manufactory. In 1877 Alexander Hepburn established a dental depot, and not long afterward the two establishments were consolidated into one of the largest in the West. Between 1840 and 1845 Drs. Aaron Blake, Isaac Comstock and J. R. Clark and Edgerly opened offices in the city, followed a little later by Drs. Potts, S. B. Fithian, H. J.

McKellops, E. W. Spalding, H. E. Peebles, Dunham, Homer Judd, Barron and Morrison—all of whom became successful practitioners, and several of them distinguished for achievements in the profession. Dr. Clark was one of the first dentists in the country to use rolled cylinders of gold foil, and he gained an enviable reputation also for his treatment of dead pulps to avoid inflammation. Forbes, at an early day in his practice, invented a chair which came into general use. Spalding was an early advocate of the use of cylinders in filling teeth. He was professor in the Ohio Dental College of Cincinnati. In 1850 the St. Louis Dental Association was organized, and three years later the "Dental Review" was published, continuing as local organ of the profession until 1863. In 1865 the Missouri State Dental Association was formed, and the following year the Missouri Dental College was opened, with Dr. Isaiah Forbes for the first president; Dr. Homer Judd, dean, and Dr. Frank White, secretary. In 1869 the "Dental Journal" was first published, with Dr. Judd as chief editor. The entire history of the profession in St. Louis has been marked by the presence of practitioners of unusual ability and skill and devotion to the calling. A cordial feeling has prevailed, a high professional spirit maintained, and whatever gave a promise of elevating the art to a higher plane of influence and usefulness has always received the vigorous co-operation of the dentists in the city.

D. M. GRISSOM.

De Smet, Peter John, renowned as a missionary among the Western Indians, was born in Termonde, Belgium, in 1801, and died in St. Louis in 1872. "He studied in the Episcopal Seminary of Mechlin, and while there he felt called to devote himself to the conversion of the Indians. When Bishop Nerinx visited Belgium in search of missionaries De Smet, with five other students, volunteered to accompany him. The government gave orders to stop them, but they escaped from the officers and sailed from Amsterdam in 1821. After a short stay in Philadelphia De Smet entered the Jesuit Novitiate at Whitemarsh, Maryland. Here he took the Jesuit habit, but after two years the house was dissolved, and he was about to return to Belgium when he was invited by Bishop Dubourg to Florissant, where he completed his education and took his vows. In 1828 he went to St. Louis and took part in establishing the University of St. Louis, in which he was afterward professor. In 1838 he was sent to establish a mission among the Pottawattamies, on Sugar Creek. He built a chapel, and beside it the log huts of himself, Father Varreydt, and a lay brother. He erected a school, which was soon crowded with pupils, and in a short time converted most of the tribe. In 1840 he begged the bishop of St. Louis to permit him to labor among the Flatheads of the Rocky Mountains. When it was represented to him that there was no money for such an expedition he said that sufficient means would assuredly come from Europe, and set out on April 30, 1840, from Westport with the annual caravan of the American Fur Company, whose destination was Green River. He arrived on July 14th in the camp of Peter Valley, where about 1,600 Indians had assembled to meet him. They had retained traditions of the French missionaries of two centuries before, and De Smet found it easy to convert them. With the aid of an interpreter he translated the Lord's prayer, the creed and the commandments into their language, and in a fortnight all the Flatheads knew these prayers and commandments, which were afterward explained to them. During his journey back to St. Louis he was on several occasions surrounded by war parties of the Blackfeet, but as soon as they recognized his black gown and crucifix they showed the greatest veneration for him. He thus laid the foundation of the extraordinary influence that he afterward exercised over the Indians. In the spring of 1841 he set out again, with two other missionaries and three lay brothers, all expert mechanics, and after passing through several tribes crossed the Platte and met at Fort Hall a body of Flatheads, who had come eight hundred miles to escort the missionaries. On September 24th the party reached Bitter Root River, where it was decided to form a permanent settlement. A plan for a mission village was drawn up, a cross planted, and the mission of St. Mary's begun. The lay brothers built a church and residence, while De Smet went to Colville to obtain provisions. On his return the Blackfeet warriors went on the winter chase, and he remained in the village familiarizing himself with the language, into which he translated the catechism. He then resolved to visit Fort Vancouver, hoping to

find there the supplies necessary to make St. Mary's a fixed mission. On his way he visited several tribes and taught them the ordinary prayers and rudiments of religion. After a narrow escape from drowning in Columbia River he reached Fort Vancouver, but was deceived in his hope of finding supplies, and on his return to St. Mary's he resolved to cross the wilderness again to St. Louis. There he laid the condition of his mission before his superiors, who directed him to go to Europe and appeal for aid to the people of Belgium and France. He excited great enthusiasm for his work in those countries, several priests of his order asked permission to join him, and the sisters of the Congregation of our Lady volunteered to undertake the instruction of the Flathead children. He sailed from Antwerp in December, 1843, with five Jesuits and six sisters, and reached Fort Vancouver in August, 1844. He was offered land on the Wilhamette River for a central mission, and at once began to clear ground and erect buildings. The work advanced so rapidly that in October the sisters, who had already begun their school in the open air, were able to enter their convent. In 1845 he began a series of missions among the Zingomenes, Sinpoils, Okenaganes, Flatbows and Koetenays, which extended to the watershed of the Saskatchewan and Columbia, the camps of the wandering Assiniboins and Creeks, and the stations of Fort St. Anne and Bourassa. He visited Europe several times in search of aid for his missions. Indeed, he calculated that his journeys up to 1853, by land and water, must have been more than five times the circumference of the earth. The ability and influence of Father De Smet were cordially acknowledged by the government of the United States, and his aid was often sought in preventing Indian wars. Thus he put an end to the Sioux war, and in Oregon he induced the Yahamas and other tribes under Kamiakim to cease hostilities. He was chaplain in the expedition to Utah, and opened new missions among the tribes in that territory. During his last visit to Europe he met with a severe accident, in which several of his ribs were broken, and on his return to St. Louis he wasted slowly away. Father De Smet was made a knight of the order of Leopold by the king of the Belgians. His best-known works, which have been translated into English, are 'The Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains,' 'Indian Letters and Sketches,' 'Western Missions and Missionaries' and 'New Indian Sketches.'" —(Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography).

De Soto, Hernando, discoverer of the lower Mississippi River, was born in Jerez de los Caballeros, Estremadura, Spain, about the year 1496, and died on the banks of the Mississippi June 20, 1542. In 1519 he accompanied Davila, who had been made governor of Darien, on his second expedition to America, and served on the expedition to Nicaragua under Hernandez in 1527. In 1528 he explored the coasts of Guatemala and Yucatan in search of a strait which was supposed to connect the two oceans. At a later date he joined Pizarro on his expedition to Peru, and in 1533 explored the islands of that country and discovered the great national road which led to the Peruvian capital. He was prominent in the engagements that completed the conquest of Peru, and subsequently returned to Spain with a fortune of $500,000, which enabled him to marry the daughter of his old patron, Davila. Ambitious to excel Cortez and Pizarro in glory and wealth, he obtained permission from Charles V to conquer Florida at his own expense. Sailing with a force of six hundred men, twenty-four ecclesiastics and twenty officers, he landed his fleet at Havana in 1539, and on the 25th of May following anchored in Tampa Bay. Landing his soldiers De Soto sent his ships back to Cuba, and at the head of his followers began the long search for gold and other treasures which it was supposed would be found in that region. The route was through a country already made hostile by the violence of the Spanish invader, Narvaez, and the Indians, with intent to rid themselves of the Spaniards, lured them onward by stories of wealth in remote regions. They marched northward at first and then passed into the country of the Appalachians, where they spent the winter. An exploring party discovered Ochus, the harbor of Pensacola, and a message was sent to Cuba desiring that in the following year supplies might be sent to that place. Becoming discontented De Soto's followers appealed to him to return, but he refused, and in March, 1540, resumed his march, proceeding in a northeasterly direction. On the 18th of October they reached the village of Marilla—site of the city of Mobile, Alabama—where in an engage-

ment with the natives the Spaniards lost eighty men and forty-two horses. He then went to the northwest and passed his second winter in the country of the Chickasaws. In the spring of 1541 he made a demand on the chief of these Indians for two hundred men to carry the burdens of the company. The Indians refused to comply with this demand and in the night fired the village in which the Spaniards were encamped. Forty of De Soto's followers perished in the flames and all their baggage was destroyed. After a delay of some weeks De Soto resumed his march in a northwestwardly direction, and after journeying seven days through a wilderness of forests and marshes he reached the Mississippi River. After spending a month constructing barges large enough to hold three horsemen each his army passed over to the western side and marched successively southwest and northwest until the highlands of White River, the western limit of the expedition, was reached. He then turned southward and discovered the Hot Springs of Arkansâs, which his companions at first supposed to be the fabled fountain of youth. After spending his third winter on Washita River he determined to descend that river to its junction with the Mississippi. Reaching the Mississippi he was stricken with a malignant fever and died soon after, naming Luis de Moscoso as his successor. The news of his death was carefully concealed from the Indians, by whom he was regarded as possessing supernatural powers, and the body of the great discoverer was lowered at midnight into the mighty river, of the real character of which he had been the first European to gain any definite knowledge.

Deutsche Gesellschaft.—See "German Emigrant Aid Society."

Deutsche Schule Verein.—This association, whose whole name translated into English is "German School Association and Free Community of North St. Louis," is composed of free thinkers and devoted to educational, moral and ethical culture, taught in the German language only. It was founded in 1850 by Messrs. Hoffman, Marx, Kurzborn, Evers and other prominent German-American citizens of St. Louis. The society owns a large building on Twentieth and Dodier Streets, having two spacious halls above and six large school rooms in the lower story. These school rooms were at one time devoted to the teaching of German exclusively, but the schools were not well supported and the rooms were rented to the public school board. On Saturday the six rooms are occupied by the Verein, with six teachers and an attendance of about 275 pupils. There is a Sunday school also, at which science, literature and other things are taught. The Verein has a congregation of 230 males, who meet on Thursdays, twice a month, in the hall, where they are entertained with lectures on science, literature, religion and general subjects. On Sunday afternoon they have discussions, led by Professor Max Hemple, the principal of the school. There is a Ladies' Free Community, with eighty members. The Verein has a National Association, founded in 1896 by Professor Hemple, with its executive board in St. Louis, taken from the North St. Louis Free Congregation and that of South St. Louis, with its headquarters at Turners' Hall, on Tenth and Carroll Streets.

Diaz' Visit to St. Louis.—General Porfirio Diaz, who had then served one term as President of the Republic of Mexico, visited the United States in 1883, and was received everywhere with distinguished consideration. His reception and entertainment in St. Louis was one of the notable events in the history of the city. Accompanied by his wife and a party of friends, General Diaz arrived here March 16, 1883. The train bearing the eminent Mexican soldier and statesman eastward was met by a committee composed of prominent citizens of St. Louis some distance from the city, and upon the arrival of the train at the Union Depot he was formally introduced to the reception committee in waiting. From the depot General Diaz and his party were escorted with much ceremony to the Southern Hotel, which was beautifully decorated with American and Mexican flags in honor of the occasion. An address of welcome was then delivered by President Ewald, of the Merchants' Exchange, to which General Diaz responded, speaking in the Spanish language. Following this the Mexican guests of the city visited the Merchants' Exchange, public parks and other places of interest, and in the evening attended a formal reception given in their honor. The day following the gentlemen of the party visited the great manufactories of St. Louis, manifesting a deep interest in these

typical American industries. The next day, being Sunday, they rested quietly at the hotel, and the day after they left here for Chicago.

Dickens' Visit to St. Louis.—Charles Dickens, the celebrated English novelist, visited the United States in 1842, and in the summer of that year came to St. Louis, making the trip by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Pittsburg. While in St. Louis he was a guest of the Planters' Hotel, which he described in his "American Notes," published subsequently, as being built "like an English hospital," but "having most bountiful notions of providing for creature comforts." In the work above referred to he devoted some pages also to a pen sketch of St. Louis and its inhabitants and a chapter to a trip which he made from here to see the "Looking-glass Prairie" of Illinois. He was accompanied on this trip by thirteen gentlemen, whose acquaintance he had formed in St. Louis, and described the conveyances in which they left the Planters' Hotel after an early breakfast as "one light carriage with a very stout axle-tree; one 'something' on wheels, like an amateur carrier's cart; one double phaeton of great antiquity and unearthly construction; one gig with a great hole in its back and a broken head; and one rider on horseback, who was to go on before." Two large baskets and "two stone jars in wicker cases, technically known as demijohns" contained a supply of provisions not unlike those usually provided for a modern fishing party, and Dickens and his St. Louis escort passed over the river and started on their drive across the country under favorable auspices. A sudden and heavy down-pour of rain, however, changed the whole aspect of the situation, and the remainder of the drive was made through mud, which Dickens declared "had no variety but in depth." He, however, reached and viewed the prairie at sunset and returned to St. Louis the following day. This trip and Dickens' visit to St. Louis, as a whole, were events long remembered by those who were brought into contact with the gifted Englishman at that time.

Dickey, David J., was born in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1819, and came to St. Louis in December of 1844. He engaged in the saddlery and leather business here for a time and afterward was in the employ of the iron manufacturing firm of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle. He was the originator of Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, and was one of the best known and most popular of the old time volunteer firemen.

Dickson, Charles K., merchant and financier, was born September 17, 1816, in the hamlet of Haddonfield, New Jersey, not far from the city of Philadelphia, and died in St. Louis, January 26, 1871. His parents were Richard L. and Hannah (West) Dickson, and in both the paternal and maternal lines his ancestors were early colonists and participants in the American Revolution. Charles K. Dickson left the city of Philadelphia when he was about twenty years of age to come West, and in 1837 he settled in St. Louis. Soon after his coming to this city, he formed a partnership with John J. Murdock, and established the auction and commission house of Murdock & Dickson. Prospering in this business and becoming a man of means, his enterprise extended in many other directions, and he became known as a leader in movements designed to promote Western development and the upbuilding of St. Louis, and as a financier of very superior capacity. He was identified with almost every new and prominent enterprise of a public character during the earlier years of his residence in St. Louis, and when enterprises of this character multiplied in later years, he continued to be conspicuous in many of those which contributed most to the prosperity of the city. He was a leading stockholder in one of the great wrecking companies which operated on the Mississippi River, contributed to the success of almost every railroad enterprise which laid its tracks out of St. Louis during his lifetime, was vice-president of the old Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and officially connected also with the North Missouri Railroad Company from 1867 until his death. He was interested in all the branch roads which the North Missouri Railroad Company absorbed and was a director of that corporation when it ran its first train to Kansas City and to the Western terminus of the Iowa line. He was a member of the syndicate that purchased the old State Bank of Missouri, and converted it into the National Bank of the State of Missouri under the national banking laws. From the time of its organization until his death, he

was vice-president of that bank, and was one of the directors of the old Southern Bank, and later of its successor, the Third National Bank, of St. Louis. He was a director in several prominent life insurance companies of the State, and helped to organize several fire insurance companies. He was a co-laborer with Captain James B. Eads in promoting the construction of the Eads Bridge, at St. Louis, and also helped to build the bridge across the Missouri River at St. Charles. His connection with the Eads Bridge was that of a financier and executive officer, and he was first president of the corporation which spanned the Mississippi with this splendid structure, sacrificing much time and money to bring about its consummation. Later he operated extensively in real estate in St. Louis and was one of the men of his day who gave a great impetus to suburban development. He was a director in the Brunswick, Chillicothe & Council Bluffs Railroad Company, in the Tower Grove Railway Company, and the People's Railway Company, and president of the Granby Lead Mining Company, the last named a corporation which operated extensively in Southwest Missouri. Within the two years preceding his death, he aided in the construction of nearly two hundred miles of railroad in Missouri, and the Lindell and Suburban Railway systems felt the vivifying effects of his substantial encouragement in the infantile stages of their existence. He had indomitable energy, large public spirit, and sound judgment, and this combination of endowments made him one of the most useful men of his generation, and one who left a very strongly marked impress on the history of the city and the State. His death was looked upon by many of his contemporaries as a public calamity, and the expressions of the press and the public at that time bore testimony of the strongest character to his moral worth and good citizenship. In the affairs of every-day life, he was, in the fullest and broadest sense of the term, one of nature's noblemen, always scrupulously exact in his dealings, but at the same time broad-minded, courteous, liberal, and generous. In the year 1847 Mr. Dickson married Miss Mary Thomas, daughter of Captain Thomas, of the United States Army, who built the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, was later United States Agent for Mineral Lands in the West, and was identified in various ways with the early history of Missouri. One of Mrs. Dickson's sisters was the wife of Dr. Henry Van Studdiford, eminent in his day as a St. Louis physician. The members of Mr. Dickson's family who survived him were Mrs. Dickson; his daughter, Josephine Dickson—now the wife of Julius S. Walsh; Mary Estelle Dickson, who now resides in Paris, and is an artist of note, several of her paintings having had honorable mention in the Paris Salon, notable among them being the oil painting known as "The Mistletoe"; John M. Dickson, of the St. Louis bar; Charles K. Dickson, Jr., eminent as a railroad builder; Richard L. Dickson, also in the railway service; James E. Dickson, of Denver, Colorado; and Martin T. Dickson, of St. Louis.

Diekmann, Louis C., prominent as a business man of St. Louis, and who has achieved distinction also as an officer of the city government, was born September 1, 1857, in St. Louis, son of Frederick W. and Elise Diekmann. Both of his parents came to this country from Germany and established their home in St. Louis, where his father, who was a cooper by trade, was long known as a worthy and industrious citizen. The son was reared in this city and educated in the public schools, quitting school to begin making his own living after passing through one year of the High School course. When he was thirteen years old he became an office-boy in the employ of Garrett, McDowell & Co., noted manufacturers of and dealers in pig iron. In this connection he obtained a thorough business training, remaining with Garrett, McDowell & Co. something more than thirteen years, quitting their employ to establish himself in the coal business. This business he first carried on under his own name, and later, when it had expanded to large proportions, formed the Diekmann Coal Company, a corporation which is still in existence and of which he is president. His business career has been a remarkably successful one, and, although still a young man, he is numbered among the prominent representatives of the commercial and industrial interests of St. Louis. A Republican of pronounced views, and having a natural capacity for leadership, he has taken a somewhat active interest in politics for several years and has given special attention to municipal affairs. He was first elected to membership in the House of Dele-

gates in November of 1890 to fill out an unexpired term. In the spring of 1891 he was re-elected for a full term, and re-elected again in 1893 and in 1895, serving continuously until 1897. During his last term as a member of the House of Delegates he served as speaker of the House and was at different times acting mayor of the city in the absence of Mayor Walbridge. As a local legislator he was conspicuous for his business-like methods of conducting public affairs, his sound judgment in dealing with problems of municipal government, and the integrity of all his official actions. In fraternal circles he is known as an influential factor in promoting the order of the Knights of Pythias in this city. He served for two terms as chancellor commander of Golden Crown Lodge, and afterward organized Wabash Lodge No. 248, of which he was first chancellor commander, and which he has represented as a delegate to the Grand Lodge every year since 1892. He is a member also of the Royal Arcanum, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Masonic order. He married in 1881 Miss Sophie M. Bredemeyer, and has a family of five children, one son and four daughters.

Dikes.—Holland, the home of some of our ancestors, has been from time immemorial the land of canals and dikes, the former for transportation over the flat lands of the country, the latter to defend the said lands against the overflow and encroachments of the sea. In our country, especially on the Mississippi, dikes have had a different function to perform. Instead of protecting the land from an overflow, so far as the harbor of St. Louis is concerned, their office has been to divert the channel so as to scour or protect the opposite shore and to remove obstructions, such as sandbars and incipient islands that impeded or threatened to impede navigation. These dikes have usually been constructed of stone and brush dropped in deep water between two parallel rows of wooden piles so as to hold them in place. At an early day a large sandbar formed in the harbor, and in 1833, at a low stage of water, John Goodfellow was employed to plough it up with an ox team, the belief of the projectors of this scheme being that, thus broken up, the bar would be washed away when the water reached a high stage. Three thousand dollars was spent in this way without accomplishing what was desired. The construction of dikes was then inaugurated to remove this and similar obstructions in the river and facilitate navigation. In what follows mention will be made of all the principal public works of this character in the vicinity of St. Louis. In 1837 Robert E. Lee, then a lieutenant in the engineering corps of the United States Army, reported to the government that a dike projecting from Bloody Island should be built to throw the current of the river toward the Missouri shore and prevent the destruction of St. Louis harbor. Acting on this recommendation Congress made an appropriation for the purpose, and the first dike was extended from the foot of Bloody Island a distance of about six hundred yards on a line parallel with the western shore of the river. The purpose of this dike was to direct the course of the stream against the head of Duncan's Island, which had encroached upon the navigable channel of the river, and as a result a section of the island about seven hundred feet in length was washed away. The second dike constructed projected from Bloody Island to the Illinois shore. Somewhat extended mention is made of this work in the historical sketch of Bloody Island—which see—and it is sufficient to say of it in this connection that it was begun under government auspices in 1839, but after a time work on it was abandoned. The completion of this dike was undertaken by the city of St. Louis in 1846, and, after many legal and other obstacles had been surmounted, it was well under way in 1851, when a rush of waters swept it away. In 1855-6, during the administration of Mayor Washington King, the dike extending from Bloody Island to the Illinois shore was completed, and that work, along with the revetment of the shore of Bloody Island, may be regarded as the most important of the public works designed to secure a permanent harbor and channel in front of the business portion of St. Louis. The entire expense of this work was borne by the city of St. Louis, and the effect of the building of the dike was to divert the current from the east to the west shore of the river, thus deepening the channel in front of the city. The matter of constructing a dike at the Chain of Rocks first received the attention of public officials in 1837, when General Gratiot called the attention of the general government to the necessity of such a work being undertaken. It was subsequently the subject of reports by various engineers, but no further

action was taken by the government. Finally the work was undertaken by the city, and a low-water dike was built, extending obliquely into the river for a distance of two thousand feet, which was designed to deflect the main current of the river into the slough at the east side of Gabaret Island. While the theory in accordance with which this dike was constructed was entirely correct, it failed to accomplish its purpose of restoring the main body of the river to its old bed along the northern front of the city. What is known as the Grand Chain dike, extending into the river from the Illinois shore opposite Bissell's Point, was constructed in 1868, and the construction of spur dikes at Montgomery, Wright and Harrison Streets was begun in 1871. In the southern harbor dikes have been constructed at Miller Street, Lesperance Street and Bryan Street, which are called, respectively, by these street names.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Dillon, Daniel, lawyer and jurist, was born September 26, 1841, in St. Louis, son of Philip and Margaret (Kelly) Dillon, both of whom were born in Ireland. In the early boyhood of Judge Dillon his parents removed from St. Louis to a farm in Jefferson County, Missouri, and the son grew up on this farm, remaining at home until he was nineteen years of age, when he entered the Union Army to serve through the Civil War. He was educated in the common schools of Jefferson County and at the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, and had taught school six months before the course of his life was changed by the events of the war. In August of 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier in Company A of the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and continued in the Federal military service until May of 1866. He was a participant in many of the most notable battles of the war fought in the Mississippi Valley, and was mustered out of the service with the rank of captain, attained by successive promotions and as the reward of meritorious services. Upon leaving the army he came to St. Louis and began the study of law under the preceptorship of Messrs. Coonley & Madill, then practicing in partnership, and in 1867 also became a member of the first class of the St. Louis Law School, opened in that year. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, but continued his course at the Law School, and was graduated with his class in 1869. Meantime, after his admission to the bar, he had begun practicing in the courts, and a year after his graduation he entered the office of George A. Madill—afterward judge of the circuit court—then one of the recognized leaders of the St. Louis bar. In this connection he quickly demonstrated the fact that he was a lawyer of broad capabilities, and when Mr. Madill was elected to the circuit bench he succeeded to a large share of that distinguished lawyer's practice. He was in active general practice thereafter until 1884, when he himself was invited to go before the people as a candidate for the circuit judgeship on the Democratic ticket, he having always affiliated with that party, of which he is still an honored and influential member. At the ensuing election the public belief in his eminent fitness for the exercise of judicial functions was attested by the gratifying endorsement of a large popular majority. He was re-elected to the judgeship in 1890, and served in all twelve years on the bench, winning the commendation of the bar and the general public by his conscientious and faithful discharge of the duties incident to his office. Renominated for a third term in 1896, he suffered defeat as the result of a large popular majority given in the circuit against his party on national political issues, but retired from the bench with the record of having been for twelve years one of the ablest members of the State judiciary. At the beginning of 1897 he returned to the practice of his profession, broadened by his experience as an administrator and expounder of the law, and has since occupied a commanding position at the bar both as counselor and trial lawyer. Outside of professional life he represents the best type of citizenship, contributing by his influence and his public and private acts to the advancement of all that makes for the betterment of mankind. He married in 1873 Miss Mary J. Fox, who previous to that time had been a teacher in the public schools of St. Louis. Their children are John, Paul, William, Helen, Daniel and Marie Dillon.

Dimmock, Thomas, journalist and critic, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1830. With his parents he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1836, and to Alton, Illinois, in 1838, where he was educated in the schools of the latter place, and for about two years was a student at Shurtliff College. After leav-

ing school he was engaged in mercantile business until 1861-2, when he drifted into journalism and edited the Alton "Democrat" during the Civil War and afterward. In March, 1869, he was invited to become attached to the editorial department of the "Missouri Republican"—now the "St. Louis Republic"—and took the city editorship. In the autumn of the same year he was made one of the editorial writers on that paper, which place he retained until his resignation in 1882. Since then he has not been regularly connected with any paper, but has done very considerable journalistic and literary work. Mr. Dimmock possesses a fluent and elegant rhetorical style and is known as one of the most captivating writers in the country. Some of his contributions to the literature of the day are preserved as in the highest order of "belles lettres." Among these are reviews of the sensational "disclosures" by Harriet Beecher Stowe of the domestic life of Lord Byron; the romantic career of Aaron Burr and his daughter, Theodosia, and the life and genius of Edgar Allen Poe. The stirring incidents connected with the course of Lovejoy, the anti-slavery agitator, and his tragic end made a lasting impression upon Mr. Dimmock, who at length was instrumental in the erection of the Lovejoy monument at Alton, and who was the speaker of the day at the impressive ceremonies when that testimonial was dedicated, November 8, 1897. On numerous occasions he has been called upon to deliver lectures before refined and select audiences on literary and historical subjects. He has been president of the Unitarian Club and of the New England Society of St. Louis, and is now—1898—president of the board of directors of the Free Public Library.

Dings, Frederick, merchant, was born December 7, 1809, in Solingen, Prussia, son of Carl W. and Catharina (Idel) Dings. His father was a wealthy landowner of Solingen, who in 1833 immigrated to the United States, settling in St. Louis, where he died July 3, 1834. After receiving a common school education in his native town Frederick Dings served a five years' apprenticeship to a scissors manufacturer, and soon after completing this term of service came with his parents to this country. He landed in Pittsburg in 1833 and remained there one year, in the course of which he mastered the mechanical art of manufacturing brushes. In May of 1834 he came to St. Louis and for a time thereafter lived with his father's family on a farm six miles above this city on the Illinois side of the river. In the autumn of that year he came to St. Louis and with a capital of twenty dollars began the manufacture of brushes. His first place of business was on Second Street, but in 1835 he removed to 28 Olive Street, and in 1843 to the La Beaume building, located on Second Street, between Pine and Olive. There he continued to do business until 1846, when he erected a brush factory on Second, between Market and Chestnut Streets, on a piece of ground leased from Daniel D. Page. In connection with the manufacture and wholesaling of brushes he engaged in the wholesale and retail fancy goods trade at this location under the firm name of F. Dings & Co., and within a few years thereafter built up a large establishment. In 1849 his buildings, together with a large stock of goods, were destroyed in the great fire of that year and he suffered a severe loss in consequence. Soon afterward, however, he purchased a block of ground on Main Street, between Plum and Cedar Streets, built another brush factory thereon, and resumed his manufacturing operations. He also started a new store in a building at the corner of Third Street and Washington Avenue, which he occupied until 1850, when he again established his commercial business on Main Street, between Pine and Chestnut Streets, where he engaged extensively in the importing trade and the sale of fancy goods at wholesale. In 1864 he began the exportation of leaf tobacco in connection with his other business, and in 1865 went to Hamburg, Germany, where he spent four years following building up his trade in this commodity. In the meantime he disposed of his mercantile and manufacturing interests in St. Louis, and some time later practically retired from all business pursuits other than that of caring for the fortune which he had accumulated. In later years he has traveled extensively, spending much of his time in Europe. He has extensive real estate investments in California, which cause him to spend a considerable portion of his time in San Diego, and he has also been a frequent visitor to Mexico and Cuba. For ten years he was a director of the Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, and he was one of the organizers of the Citizens Building and Loan Association, the first

institution of its kind established in St. Louis. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Irwin Lodge No. 121, of St. Louis. June 17, 1835, he married Miss Ida Stein, of this city. Mrs. Dings died September 4, 1886, leaving four surviving children. They are Charles Dings, of Ottumwa, Iowa; William Dings, of St. Louis; Lena, wife of Eugene Jaccard, of Kansas City, and Emily, wife of H. L. Sawyell, of Los Angeles, California.

Dinkelmann, Francis Henry, was born March 3, 1812, in Hanover, Germany, son of Rudolph and Anna M. Dinkelmann. After acquiring a practical education in the parish schools of his native town he served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and builder, which he thoroughly mastered. In 1839 he immigrated to the United States, and for a time after his arrival in this country made his home in New Orleans. He then came to St. Louis, and after working at his trade here for some years he established an omnibus line, which ran on Franklin Avenue to Twenty-fifth Street. Later he engaged in the retail grocery business with his brother Herman, the name of the firm being Dinkelmann & Bro., and their place of business first at the corner of Twelfth and Wash Streets and later at 1000 Franklin Avenue. This firm was dissolved in 1863 and Francis H. Dinkelmann retired from active commercial pursuits. Thereafter until his death, which occurred March 20, 1875, he devoted his time to looking after his real estate and other interests. His business career was a successful one, and at his death he left a handsome fortune to his family. He was interested in various ways in educational matters, and his natural kindness of heart made him the friend and helper of many young men, who were indebted to him for their start in life. He was the eldest of seven children, and after establishing himself in business in this country he brought to St. Louis his mother, for whom he cared tenderly until the end of her life. In politics he was identified with the Republican party, and he was a Lutheran churchman. December 18, 1856, he married Miss Johanna D. Lehmann, born in Germany, who died in this city March 31, 1893. Their surviving children are John H. Dinkelmann and Mrs. Henry Kothoff, both of St. Louis.

Dinkelmann, Henry Hermann, was born September 27, 1817, at Bramsche, in the province of Hanover, Germany, and died in St. Louis January 4, 1864. His parents were Rudolph H. and Anna M. Dinkelmann, worthy German people, who were in comfortable circumstances in life and gave their son a good education in the German Lutheran parochial schools of his native town. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship to the cabinet-maker's trade, and after mastering the trade worked as a journeyman in different cities of Germany until 1844, when he immigrated to the United States. He settled in St Louis, and after working here for a time at his trade embarked in the retail grocery business with his brother, Francis Dinkelmann, under the firm name of Dinkelmann & Bro. Their first place of business was at the corner of Twelfth and Wash Streets, but later they removed to 1000 Franklin Avenue, where Mr. Dinkelmann continued in the grocery trade until 1863. He then retired from commercial pursuits and devoted his time to looking after his real estate and financial interests until his death. He affiliated with the Republican party politically and was a Lutheran churchman. March 4, 1858, he married Miss Margaret Mary Hackmann, who was also a native of Germany. The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Dinkelmann and one daughter, Alvina Louise Margaret Dinkelmann.

Directories, St. Louis.—The directory, which has become an indispensable book in every large city, grows out of the need of promptly finding persons and places in these seats of dense population. There is constant inter-communication between the inhabitants of modern cities—as much commerce going on between different localities in St. Louis as between St. Louis and outside places. The citizens of a modern city have a great deal to do with one another, and it is this incessant intercourse between themselves, not less than the convenience of visitors and strangers, that has produced the device of a registry of names, streets and places for easy reference. How important this registry has become in our municipal economy may be understood by imagining our bewilderment and helplessness if we were suddenly and completely deprived of it. It is consulted every hour in the day in hundreds of houses, for in a great city like St. Louis the masses of the population know so

little about localities away from their accustomed routes that they would not be able to answer one another's questions—and it is here that the directory comes in as a prompt, unerring authority to furnish the information desired.

The modern city directory had its origin in London in the year 1677, when a little book was published called "A Collection of Names of Merchants, etc." It was intended as a convenience for business and was very imperfect, but it was followed up by repeated experiments until they resulted in the complete directory of this day. The first New York City directory was published in 1786, and it was a small book of eighty-two pages containing 900 names.

The first directory of St. Louis was Paxton's, published in 1821 by John A. Paxton. He was from Philadelphia, where he had had something to do with preparing a directory for that city, and while on a visit to St. Louis conceived the idea that a town of 4,000 population, the headquarters of army and Indian business in the West and the center of a prosperous fur and lead trade, might support a directory, and he went to work and issued one. A few copies of this old book, published seventy-seven years ago, have been preserved, and they show that the author was a painstaking, careful man who did his work well. It bears the title of "The St. Louis Directory and Register, Containing the Names, Professions and Residences of All the Heads of Families and Persons in Business, Together With Descriptive Notes on St. Louis and State of Missouri, With Other Useful Information. By John A. Paxton, for Several Years Editor of the Philadelphia Directory and Register. St. Louis: Printed for the Publisher. Price, $1. 1821." It contained 749 names, the first being "Abel, Sarah, seamstress, North Fourth, above C," and the last "Young, Benjamin, baker and grocer, 81 South Main." It is a book of 102 pages, twelve pages being taken up with a historical and descriptive article headed "Notes on St. Louis," four pages with the names of streets and interesting places, twenty-eight pages with the names, twenty-five pages with the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Missouri, and three pages with the charter of the Bank of Missouri. There are three advertisements—"The Green Tree Inn," kept by Leonard Jacobs and George Blanchard, situated at 85 South Second Street; the Wagon-making and Blacksmithing Shop of James D. Earl and Andrew Light, at 181 North Main Street, and J. Christman's "St. Louis Hat Manufactory," at 10 North Main Street. In the preliminary sketch which precedes the list of names it is quaintly stated that "St. Louis, Missouri, is a flourishing incorporated post town, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Mississippi River, and was first settled by Mr. Peter De Laclede Liguest." The population was about 2,900. There were eight streets running parallel to the river, intersected by twenty-three others at right angles. By actual enumeration there were 651 houses in the town, 232 of brick and stone and 419 of wood. The taxable property was assessed at $946,926, and the revenue from it "about $3,763." The book gives a vivid picture of the St. Louis of that day. It was only fifty-seven years after the day when Auguste Chouteau, with his party of thirty men from New Orleans, landed at the spot which is now where Walnut Street, extended, would touch the river, and began the settlement of St. Louis. Auguste Chouteau himself was still living at the age of seventy-one years, and his brother, Pierre Chouteau, was alive also. Their mother, Madame Chouteau, had been dead only seven years. Pierre Chouteau was chairman of the board of trustees; Bernard Pratte, afterward mayor of the city, was one of the trustees, and Marie P. Leduc was assessor. John Simonds, Jr., was one of the deputy constables of St. Louis township, and Sullivan Blood, afterward second president of the Boatmen's Bank, was the other. There was one bank, and only one, in the town, the Bank of Missouri, incorporated in 1816, in "a very neat brick building," No. 6 North Main Street. Thomas F. Riddick was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and Archibald Gamble, afterward postmaster, was treasurer; Edward Bates, afterward Attorney-General in President Lincoln's cabinet, was master of Missouri Lodge No. 12, and John D. Daggett, afterward mayor, was warden. There were twenty-two lawyers, among them David Barton, Thomas H. Benton, Henry M. Brackenridge, the author, Henry S. Geyer, afterward United States Senator, and Rufus Easton. There were eleven physicians. There were two volunteer fire companies—the North Fire Company and the South Fire Company—and it was esteemed an honor to belong to them, for among the

members are the names of John O'Fallon, James Clemens, Jr., H. Papin, John B. Sarpy, Paul M. Gratiot, Gregoire Sarpy, Bernard Pratte, Bernard G. Farrar, Henry von Phul, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., William Rector, Gabriel Paul, John J. Provenchere, Jesse Lindell, George H. Kennerly, Wilson McGunnegle, Edward Tracy, C. S. Hempstead, William Hempstead, W. G. Pettus, William H. Ashley, William Carr Lane, Joseph Liggett and William Renshaw. There were ten common schools. The Catholic Cathedral, built of brick, begun in 1818, was approaching completion, Mr. Gabriel Paul being the architect. The edifice was 40 feet front by 135 feet deep and 40 feet in height. When completed it was to have a wing on each side, giving it a front of 85 feet. It was to have a steeple also, "which will be provided with several large bells expected from France." The pictures and embroideries of the Cathedral are spoken of, and it is remarked that "it is a truly delightful sight to an American of taste to find in one of the remotest towns of the Union a church decorated with the original paintings of Reubens, Raphael, Guido and Paul Veronese." "The ancient and precious gold embroideries which the St. Louis Cathedral possesses," it is added, "would certainly decorate any museum in the world"—all due to the "liberality of the Catholics of Europe, who presented these rich articles to Bishop Du Bourg on his last tour through France, Italy, Sicily and the Netherlands." There was a brick Baptist Church, 40 feet by 60, built on the southwest corner of Market and Third; an Episcopal Church, of wood, on Second Street, below Walnut. "The Methodists hold their meetings in the old court-house, and the Presbyterians in the circuit court room." The St. Louis College, situated on Second street, between Market and Walnut, is spoken of as "a two-story brick building, and has about sixty-five students." There were forty-six mercantile establishments, "which carry on an extensive trade with the most distant parts of the Republic in merchandise, produce, furs and peltry." There were "three auctioneers, who do considerable business." Three weekly newspapers, the "St. Louis Enquirer," the "Missouri Gazette" and the "St. Louis Register," supplied the demand for news. The only book store was at 60 North Main Street, kept by Essex & Hough—Thomas Essex and Daniel Hough—whose descendants are still living in St. Louis and Kirkwood. There were two hotels, Bennett's and the Missouri, and "three large inns, together with a number of smaller taverns and boarding-houses;" six livery stables, fifty-seven grocers and bottlers, one portrait painter—Chester Harding—"who would do credit to any country;" one brewery, "where is manufactured beer, ale and porter of a quality equal to any in the Western country." The "Steamboat Warehouse," built by Mr. Josiah Bright, is proudly referred to as "a large brick building, and would do credit to any of the Eastern cities." The streets running from the river were numbered North A, North B, and so on to North K; and South A, South B, according to their position north or south of Market Street. There is a charming innocence in the way the location of the streets is described in the street directory. For example, "North A runs between Market and North B, and North B runs between North A and North C Streets." One of the few advertisements in the directory is the famous Green Tree Inn, on Second Street, near Elm, where "Notes of the State Bank of Kentucky and its branches and the State Bank of Tennessee and branches will be received at par." There were five Chouteaus living in the town in 1821—Colonel Auguste Chouteau, one of the founders, at 12 South Main Street, between Market and Walnut; Auguste P. Chouteau, at 94 North Main; Paul L. Chouteau, Indian agent, at the southwest corner of Second and Olive; Peter Chouteau, Jr., fur merchant, at 111 North Main, and Peter Chouteau, Sr., known as Major Chouteau, brother of Colonel Auguste, living at 124 North Main Street, near Vine. Antoine Chenie lived on the northwest corner of Main and Market; Joseph Charless, on the southeast corner of Market and Broadway; Edward Bates, on the northwest corner of Sixth and Market; David Barton, on Fourth, between Market and Walnut; Joshua Barton, on the corner of Sixth and Market; Thomas H. Benton, on Vine, near Second; Bartholomew Berthold, fur merchant, at 11 North Main; Major Thomas Biddle, of the United States Army, at the corner of Main and Spruce; General William H. Ashley, on Pine, between Main and Second; General Henry Atkinson, on the corner of Main and Locust; Governor William Clark, on the corner of Main and Vine; William Christy, register of the land office, near the corner of Third and Vine; John D. Daggett, at 75 North Main;

Pierre Didier, State treasurer, on the corner of Second and Plum; Bishop Du Bourg, at the St. Louis College; Rufus Easton, at the southwest corner of Third and Pine; Dr. B. G. Farrar, on Second Street, near Market; John Finney, on Washington Avenue, near Broadway; Thomas Forsyth, Indian agent, on Main Street, near Morgan; Archibald Gamble, on Market, just west of Broadway; Joseph V. Garnier, on the corner of Seventh and Chestnut; Henry S. Geyer, on the southwest corner of Third and Market; Rev. Salmon Giddings, on Market, west of Fourth; Thornton Grimsley, at 86 South Main; Colonel Samuel Hammond, on Third Street, just south of Walnut; Chester Harding, at 42 North Main; Jacob Hawken, 214 North Main; Stephen Hempstead, on the southeast corner of Main and Chestnut; David B. Hill, on the northwest corner of Third and Vine; Daniel Hough, on the southwest corner of Third and Pine; William Carr Lane, at 127 South Main; Captain Benjamin F. Larned, paymaster in the United States Army, at 65 North Main; Joseph C. Laveille, on the southwest corner of Second and Clark Avenue; Peter Lindell, on the corner of Main and Chestnut; James McGunnegle, of the United States Army, at 202 North Main; Governor Alexander McNair, on Third Street, near Mound; Colonel John O'Fallon, on Vine, between Third and Fourth; Gaius Paddock, on the northwest corner of Main and Chestnut; Daniel D. Page, at 31 South Main; Laforce Papin, on Main, near Locust; Gabriel Paul, on Main, just north of Olive; Rene Paul, on the northeast corner of Main and Locust; Bernard Pratte, on Main Street, just north of Market; Joseph Phillibert, at 135 North Main; Risdon H. Price, on the northwest corner of Second and Pine; Colonel Elias Rector, postmaster, on Third Street, above Vine; General William Rector, United States surveyor, on Vine, between Third and Fourth; Thomas F. Riddick, president of the Missouri Bank, on Fourth, south of Poplar; William K. Rule, at 68 North Second; John B. Sarpy, on Main, near Chestnut; Josiah Spalding, on the southeast corner of Second and Walnut; Henry L. Sutton, on Second, between Pine and Olive; Michel Tesson, at 48 South Main; Edward Tracy, at 43 North Main; Henry von Phul, on the levee, between Market and Chestnut; Rev. Dr. Ward, rector of the Episcopal Church, on Fourth, below Valentine; Robert Wash, near the corner of Fourth and St. Charles, and Samuel Wiggins, at 164 North Main Street.

The postmaster, Elias Rector, announces the arrival of the mails—the Western, Tuesdays and Fridays; the Shawneetown, every Tuesday; the Eastern, every Friday; the Southern, every Saturday, and the Edwardsville, every Wednesday.

Even at that early day St. Louis could boast of a past, and there were some of its citizens who loved to tell of "the time when they met together to kill the buffalo at the place where Mr. Philipson's ox saw and flour mill is now erected, and on Mill Creek, near to where Mr. Chouteau's mill now stands." Think of killing buffalo in the neighborhood of Main and Franklin Avenue, or just below the Cupples Block! When this directory was published the town was almost wholly between Third Street and the river; but there were daring dreams of the future when it would climb "the hill" and spread beyond. "The hill," says the directory, "is much the most pleasant and salubrious, and will, no doubt, become the most improved." "The fortifications erected in early times for the defense of the place stand principally on 'the hill,' and consist of several circular stone towers, about fifteen feet high and twenty in diameter, a wooden blockhouse and a large stone bastian, the interior of which is used as a garden by Captain A. Wetmore, of the United States Army." The "Indian Council Chamber" was a museum of Indian curiosities, at 101 North Main Street, owned by Governor William Clark, where he was accustomed to receive the chiefs of tribes frequently visiting St. Louis. The market house—there was but one—was "on the south side of Market Street, near the river." "Jones' Row" was a stylish row of small, two-story brick houses, on the north side of Market, between Third and Fourth, aristocratically retired from the business district. Mr. Samuel Wiggins was the proprietor of "two elegant and substantial steam ferry boats," and the directory ventures the gentle assertion that "the great public utility of this mode of conveying persons and property across the Mississippi needs no comment." Just above the town, in 1821, were "several Indian mounds and remains of antiquity, which afford an extensive and most charming view of the towns and beautiful surrounding country situated in the two States of Missouri and Illinois. Adjacent to the

large mound nearest town is the Mound Garden, belonging to Colonel Elias Rector, and kept by Mr. James Gray as a place of entertainment and recreation." It is mentioned that a considerable sand-bar had formed just below the town, which was then covered with driftwood—a matter "of great consequence to the inhabitants of St. Louis," as they could get a supply of wood for the hauling. "St. Louis has grown very rapidly," says the directory, a "population at this time of about 5,500; it has a bank with a capital of $250,000; the Missouri Fur Company, organized two years ago, has actual capital invested of about $70,000, and have in their employ, exclusive of their partners on the river, twenty-five clerks and interpreters and seventy laboring men: and it is estimated that the annual value of the Indian trade of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers is $600,000." "The annual amount of imports to this town is stated at upward of $2,000,000." Four years before this directory was published the first steamboat had landed at St. Louis, but the steamboat era had not yet fairly set in, for the book says: "The commerce by water is carried on by a great number of steamboats, barges and keelboats. These center here after performing the greatest inland voyages known to the world. The principal articles of trade are fur, peltry and lead." It is stated, as one of the tokens of the importance of St. Louis, that "two stages run from this town, one to Edwardsville, the other to Franklin," and further, that "it is expected that the Great National Turnpike, leading from Washington, will strike this place, as the commissioners for the United States have reported in favor of it." There was "a theater of wood" in the town, "but the foundation has been laid for a brick one, 40 by 80 feet, which, owing to the present stagnation in business, will not be completed very soon." The Indian agents and traders, army officers and surveyors, "make their outfits at St. Louis, which puts a great deal of cash in circulation." It would appear that even in that day of humble ideas there were persons not without glimmerings of what the future would bring forth for the little trading town, for at the close of the "Notes on St. Louis" Mr. Paxton puts these words on record: "It is contemplated at some future day to open a direct intercourse with India by the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. In the course of a few years the Illinois River will be most probably connected with Lake Michigan (there was no Chicago at that time), which will afford incalculable advantages to this place, as it will open up a direct water communication when the New York and Pennsylvania canals are completed to Montreal, New York and Philadelphia." It is strange to us at this day that in all the visions of greatness awaiting St. Louis and the country in 1821 railroads were never taken into account. There is not a hint of them in Mr. Paxton's pioneer directory, from beginning to end. The directory did not pay the publisher for his trouble and expense, and no subsequent edition of it was issued. Fifteen years afterward, in 1836, Charles Keemle, an enterprising printer, published a directory of St. Louis, and in 1838 issued a second edition, and there the matter rested for four years, when, in 1842, Chambers & Knapp, publishers of the "Missouri Republican," issued one. Five years later, in 1847, "Green's Directory" of St. Louis was published by Green, Cathcart & Prescott. In 1848 J. H. Sloss published one, and in 1851 Green's directory was issued, and in 1852 Morrison's directory was published by Chambers & Knapp. In 1854 Chambers & Knapp published a directory, compiled and arranged by T. H. Knox, in the preface of which the publishers say: "A full and accurate city directory has long been needed and called for by the citizens of St. Louis, and we have spared no labor nor expense to make this work such an one as shall meet the demands of the public." It contained about 25,000 names. The next directory was published in 1857 by Robert V. Kennedy. In the preface the book was called "the first annual directory of the largest city in the valley of the Mississippi—the Crescent City only excepted." Following the preface was an article on "The City of St. Louis," by John Hogan, afterward member of Congress from the St. Louis district. This book contained 29,000 names. In 1859 a second edition of the Kennedy directory was published, containing "about 48,000 names." In 1860 the Kennedy directory, in the introduction, congratulated "our citizens that the directory of this year has ninety-four pages more of names than the one of last year—equal to an increase in population of 10,000." Next year was the beginning of the Civil War, and no directory was published until 1864, when Richard Edwards appeared on the scene with the first edition of his book. It contained the

first map of St. Louis, by Colonel Auguste Chouteau, and pictures of two old houses still standing; a picture of the shackling old house that had been the dwelling of Governor McNair, first Governor of the State of Missouri; the Lindell and Southern Hotels, and of the city as seen from the Illinois shore. In 1865 the Edwards book contained 52,562 names, and in 1866 it was a book of over one thousand pages, and contained over 65,000 names. It was "confidently put before the public as the finest and most complete directory ever published in the United States." It continued to be issued every year until 1872, the number of names in 1870 being "in the neighborhood of 75,000," and in 1871 having "an addition of many thousand names" over the preceding year. In 1872 David B. Gould began the publication of an annual directory of St. Louis, continuing the same without interruption up to the present time—1898—the Gould Directory Company having issued the twenty-seventh volume in March of this year.

The growth of the St. Louis Directory from the beginning affords a fair illustration of the growth of the city itself. In Paxton's little book there were twenty-eight pages of names—749 names in all, the population being 2,900. In 1836, when Keemle's first directory was published, the population was 4,700, and in 1838, when the second edition was issued, it had increased to 5,500. When the first Chambers & Knapp directory was published, in 1842, it was 18,000. In 1854 the Chambers & Knapp directory contained about 25,000 names, and the population was 100,000. In 1857 the Kennedy directory contained 29,000 names, the population being estimated at 125,000; and two years later the Kennedy directory contained 48,000 names, with a population of 185,000. In 1865 the Edwards directory contained 52,562 names, and in 1866 over 60,000, the population in the latter year being 204,000. The first Gould Directory in 1872 contained 10,000 more names than any previous directory, and in 1895 it contained 155,400 names. In 1898 it contained about 215,000 names, and gave the city an estimated population of 651,821. The Gould directory of 1898 contains 2,263 pages of names and other matter concerning the city, not including the advertisements. The St. Louis of 1898 had a population two hundred and thirty-five fold greater than the St. Louis of 1821, when the first directory was published; and yet, there are living citizens of St. Louis in 1898 who were living citizens of St. Louis in 1821, and have seen this enormous development of a "post town" into the imperial and opulent metropolis whose commerce extends to all parts of the world. The size, appearance and mechanical execution of a directory indicate the size and character of the city for which it is named, and there is about the same proportion between the town of St. Louis of 1821 and the present city of St. Louis as between the humble little book of Paxton's and the large and imposing Gould directory of 1898. It may seem strange that when there were so many different persons publishing directories of the city in the twenty-eight years prior to 1870, the Gould directory has encountered no opposition in the twenty-eight years since, and has had the field all to itself.

Discovery.—Under this caption it is proposed to give a condensed history of the Spanish and French explorations prior and subsequent to the discovery of the Mississippi River, as leading up to the founding of St. Louis. This is made the task of the faithful chronicler who would point out the conditions attending the early settlement of the place and show the objects of the adventurous spirits by whose hazards and hardships the pathway of empire was opened. Nearly at the same period, namely, about the year 1540, Ferdinand de Soto and Francisco Vasquez de Coronado began their explorations into the interior, De Soto from the coast of Florida and Vasquez from the Gulf of California. De Soto and Juan Ponce de Leon, the discoverer of Florida, were sea-rovers of the Spanish main. De Soto was an associate of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. De Leon went in search of the fabled fountain of perpetual youth. De Soto was in pursuit of further additions to the store of treasure he acquired in South America. Gold, too, was the yellow thread in the thoughts of Vasquez, who, passing by the hidden hoards of the California ranges, marched through Sonora and New Mexico up the Colorado Canons, crossed the Arkansas, and halted half way between where Leavenworth and Omaha now stand, a journey that occupied two years. De Soto, taking a northeast course, reached the Mississippi River at the point of the lowest Chickasaw Bluff, 35th parallel of latitude, in 1540, whence, after constructing barges, he crossed to the west side

and pushed northwest as far as where New Madrid stands, thence diverging west to White River and south to near the mouth of Red River, where he died of fever. Luis de Moscoso succeeded De Soto in command of the expedition and soon after explored the region of the Red River to the Pecos, a distance of seven hundred miles. Finding nothing in the country of the Comanches to satisfy his cupidity, Moscoso, with his following of three hundred and twenty-two men, returned to the Mississippi, and transforming everything available into nails and other hardware, constructed barges and embarked, July 2, 1543, for the Gulf of Mexico, which was reached eighteen days later. Great privations were endured all this time, and the hostility of the Indians rendered the situation one of continual peril.

Not until May, 1673, did the French, with Joliet and Marquette, start on their explorations from Quebec. They proceeded through the Northern Lakes, reached the Mississippi at the 42d degree of north latitude, June 17th, and began the descent of that stream, passing on down to within two or three days' journey of the Gulf, where, remaining one day (July 16th), they turned back, ascending the river to the mouth of the Illinois, thence by Lake Michigan to Green Bay, at the close of September. Joliet was an agent of the French government, and Marquette a Catholic missionary. The expedition consisted of seven men in all, in two canoes built of birch-bark. Traces of the Illinois tribe of Indians were found on June 25th, and of the Chickasaws at a point below the mouth of the Ohio River. Joliet and Marquette are said to have believed that the Mississippi flowed into the Pacific Ocean, and that it would thus furnish an outlet whereby China could be reached from Quebec, thus foreshadowing the poetic thought of Benton: "Yonder is the East; there is India."

Seven years later, 1680, Robert Cavalier de LaSalle, with Father Louis Hennepin, made an expedition to the headwaters of the Mississippi, or as far as what is known as St. Anthony's Falls. Two years after, LaSalle explored the valley of the Mississippi as far down as Natchez, and subsequently to the three mouths of the river. LaSalle had received from Louis XV, King of France, two grants of Canadian lands, with instructions to explore the country bordering the Mississippi. He returned to France in 1683, coming back the next year with a fleet of four vessels and one hundred and eighty-four persons, but through ignorance of the coast, landed three hundred and sixty miles west of the Mississippi, one of the vessels being shipwrecked. The idea of establishing a colony was now abandoned and the colonists scattered. La Salle, on his way back to Canada, was assassinated by one of his company, which numbered seventeen persons.

There is evidence that long before DeSoto traversed the country from the west Florida coast through Alabama and Mississippi to the lowest Chickasaw Bluff, where he discovered the Mississippi River, the mouth of that stream was known to the Spanish sailors navigating the Gulf of Mexico. But France, by reason of the discoveries of La Salle and Marquette and the explorations of Hennepin, claimed the right to navigate the Mississippi and its confluents, together with the right of settlement and occupation of the adjacent country. Great Britain laid claim to the whole continent by right of discovery.

France, becoming involved with the British-American colonies and Canadian Indians, gave little attention to matters in Lower Louisiana. But in June, 1698, Pierre Le Moyne D'Iberville was detailed to perfect the settlement of that region, sailing in the following October and reaching Pensacola January 26, 1699, where, however, he met such resistance from the Spanish that he proceeded to Mobile Bay and landed his colony on Ship Island. He afterward ascended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Red River, returning by way of Lake Ponchartrain. Mobile then became the principal French post. Explorations of the Southern rivers were made, and in 1705 the Missouri was ascended as far as where Kansas City now stands. D'Iberville was accompanied by his two brothers and fifty-three other people. On taking possession of Louisiana, one of the brothers, Sauvolle, was appointed Governor-General by the King, which office he filled for two years, or until his death. Captain D'Iberville made several voyages to France, returning with ship loads of colonists. He died in 1706, a victim of fever. This was the beginning of a series of ill fortunes. During the first thirteen years about 2,500 colonists came over from France, yet in 1717 the colony, says Stoddard, "contained only four

hundred whites, twenty negro slaves and three hundred cattle." The government, which had expended 689,000 livres in their support, wearied of the drain, especially in view of its expenditures in the war with England. In 1712 the commerce of the entire province was leased to Anthony Crozat, merchant, for a term of fifteen years, during the first nine of which he was to have 50,000 livres for public expenses, after which he was to bear them all himself. Five years, however, was a sufficient time in which to demonstrate the failure of the plan, when Crozat surrendered his charter. This was followed by a far wilder scheme by which a visionary speculator, John Law, at the head of the "Western Company," agreed to colonize Louisiana with six thousand whites and half as many negro slaves, in return for the monopoly of the commerce. Space does not admit of a full narrative of what is known in history as the "Mississippi Bubble." Two hundred whites of Law's colonists, including assayers, accompanied five hundred slaves to the lead mines near Ste. Genevieve, under the direction of Francis Renault; and it was in this way that slavery became a Missouri institution.

In 1703 war was proclaimed by Great Britain against France and Spain, a proceeding, as well may be believed, having an important bearing upon affairs in the Mississippi Valley. The French had established themselves at various points in the South and especially on the eastern shore in the Illinois country. Louisiana, under the French title, embraced the wide region between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains, north to the Great Lakes.

Passing over a period of nearly sixty years, we find that November 3, 1762, France ceded to Spain all of Louisiana by a secret treaty, which in the following year (February 10th) was succeeded by the final peace treaty between France and Spain and Great Britain, whereby France ceded to Great Britain all territory east of the Mississippi, and to Spain her claims to Florida. This event caused consternation to the French and Canadian settlers, by whom the British were cordially detested, and by none more than the people of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Prairie Du Rocher, St. Philippe and Fort Chartres. The transfer of allegiance to a kingdom which the French had learned to despise was something that rankled like a barb in their breasts.

Antedating the secret treaty, Kelerec, who had been Governor of Louisiana for ten years, had granted a license to the mercantile firm of Maxent, Laclede & Co., of New Orleans, to establish trade with the Indians on the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and this firm had purchased goods in Cuba for that purpose. Laclede was sent forward to determine upon the location of a trading-post, and leaving New Orleans on the 3d of August, 1763, arrived in exactly three months at Fort Chartres, proceeding in December with a small party by land as far as the mouth of the Missouri, choosing a suitable site and returning to the fort for the winter. Meantime the news was received of the cession to Great Britain, and taking advantage of the indignant feeling thereby aroused, Laclede induced many to join him in a colony on the western shore on the spot he had selected. This was the origin of "Laclede's village," now the city of St. Louis. (See Crozat, De Soto, D'Iberville, Hennepin, Joliet, Laclede, Marquette, Moscoso, Vasquez.)

Discovery Celebration.—October 21, 1892, the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus was celebrated in St. Louis in a highly spectacular and attractive way. A parade was given with ten thousand persons in line and all nations represented.

Dispensaries.—The medical dispensary, with which all are familiar at the present time, is an institution—comparatively new in American cities—designed to provide medical treatment for and supply medicines to the poor. St. Louis now has numerous institutions of this character, most of which are connected with the medical colleges of the city.

The first dispensary for the gratuitous treatment of the poor was established in 1842. This praise-worthy enterprise was started at the suggestion of Mrs. Vital M. Garesche, a lady noted for her charities, and was sustained by contributions from the churches and by private subscriptions from a number of charitable citizens, notably the Mullanphy family. The Rev. Dr. Eliot proffered the basement of the Unitarian Church, then at the northwest corner of Fourth and Pine streets, for the use of the dispensary, and the institution remained there for seven years, and was discontinued when the city established a dis-

pensary of its own. Dr. S. Gratz Moses was active in the establishment of this dispensary and became its president, continuing as such throughout its existence.

The St. Louis Dispensary was established in 1877, under Charles W. Francis, first health commissioner of the city. It is located in the City Hall, on Market Street near Eleventh. The dispensary is a charitable institution where drugs are dispensed and treatment given to the poor gratuitously; also where emergency accident cases are treated. The dispensary was opened with one physician in charge, and one ambulance for the purpose of carrying patients to the City Alms House and Hospital. Year after year this department has gradually increased, until at the present time there are six physicians and sixteen ambulance wagons engaged in the service. The ambulance service is now thoroughly organized and equipped, and is one of the best in the country. In 1896-7 two branch dispensaries were established—one in North St. Louis and the other on the South Side. The city started an ambulance car for the purpose of carrying patients to the three city institutions, but on account of having to transfer the patients from the wagons it was not thought practicable to continue it, and on May 12, 1895, it was discontinued. It costs the city $40,000 a year in round numbers to maintain the dispensary department.

The O'Fallon Dispensary in the St. Louis Medical College was established in 1882, forty-six years after the founding of the college, and is located at the corner of Eighteenth and Locust Streets. A building was erected especially for dispensary purposes. It is free and convenient, with an amphitheater for clinical lectures. Several thousand poor patients are treated here yearly.

The Grand Avenue Free Dispensary was established October 1, 1890. It is connected with the Marion-Sims Medical College, located on Grand Avenue and Caroline Street. The dispensary is entirely free, its purposes being to further the interests of the college and furnish material for clinical lectures. To those who are able to pay for medicines a nominal charge is made.

The St. Louis Homeopathic Dispensary was established in March, 1895. The dispensary is in the building of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, and is located at the southeast corner of Jefferson Avenue and Howard Street. At this free dispensary a large number of patients are treated daily. During the college term clinics are held daily, and the patients are examined and treated before the classes.

The Good Samaritan Homeopathic Dispensary was established in 1896, by the board of trustees of the Good Samaritan Hospital and Dr. William F. Grundman, the latter of whom has charge of it. The dispensary is located on Jefferson Avenue, at the head of O'Fallon Street. It is strictly for charitable purposes.

The dispensary of the Beaumont Medical College was established, with the college, at Sixteenth and Walnut Streets, in 1885, and removed to its present quarters, at the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Pine Street, in 1890. The dispensary is for the benefit of the indigent, and furnishes material for the clinics of the college. A number of city patients are treated yearly, and from three to four thousand patients are treated annually in all.

The free dispensary connected with the St Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons was founded at the same time as the college itself, which was in 1879. It is located on the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Gamble Street. The dispensary is conveniently fitted up, and material is thus secured for illustration by clinical lectures. Several thousand patients are treated yearly.

The St. Louis Polyclinic Dispensary, located at the corner of Jefferson and Lucas Avenues and operated under the management of the Missouri Medical College, was established in 1885, by the college, and is kept up for the benefit of the clinics. Treatment is given free, a nominal charge being made for medicines when patients can afford to pay.

The Clinical Dispensary of St. John's Hospital—Sisters of Mercy—at Twenty-third and Locust Streets, was established in 1895 after the completion of the new addition to the hospital, for clinical purposes. The dispensary is entirely free. All out-door patients are treated by the physicians and surgeons of the Missouri Medical College.

The Children's Free Hospital Dispensary was established in June, 1885, by the Children's Free Hospital managers, and is in charge of the resident physician, Dr. John H. McCaughan. It is located at the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Adams Street. Medicines are dispensed free to the patients; they

may, however, give whatever they are able for the benefit of the hospital.

The free dispensary connected with the Baptist Sanitarium was established by the board of managers of that worthy institution in January, 1897. It is located on the grounds of the sanitarium, at Taylor Avenue and the Suburban Railway. Drugs are dispensed and treatment given to the poor free of charge.

The Evening Dispensary for Women was established February 20, 1893, for the purpose of supplying competent medical advice and treatment by women physicians to working women after working hours. In a number of instances where patients are too ill to go to the dispensary the physicians have visited them at their homes. The dispensary is maintained by the generosity and interest of its many friends. They have a bed at the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium. When patients require immediate hospital treatment they are sent to the St. Louis Protestant Hospital. The founding of this dispensary was mainly due to the efforts of Dr. Ella Marx. The medical staff consists of four prominent physicians of the city.

Distances in St. Louis.—The length of the river front inside the limits of St. Louis is 19.15 miles; the circuit of the western limits, 25 27 miles. By an air line the city from the northern to the southern extremity is seventeen miles in length. Distances in the city are usually measured from the Court House, at Market, Chestnut, Fourth and Fifth Streets. Following are the localities and distances of a number of points of interest:

Old Cathedral, Walnut, between Second and Third, three and one-half blocks.

"Republic" office, Seventh and Olive, four blocks.

"Globe-Democrat" office, Sixth and Pine, three blocks.

"Post-Dispatch," Olive, between Broadway and Sixth, three blocks.

"Star," Ninth and Olive, six blocks.

"Chronicle," Sixth, between Market and Walnut, two and one-half blocks.

Merchants' Exchange, Pine, Chestnut and Third, one block.

Cotton Exchange, First and Walnut, four blocks.

Real Estate and Stock Exchange, Eighth, between Pine and Chestnut, four blocks.

Southern Hotel, one block south; Planters' Hotel, one block, and Lindell Hotel, five blocks north.

Union Station, Market, Eighteenth and Nineteenth, thirteen blocks.

Eads Bridge, Third and Washington Avenue, six blocks.

Merchants' Bridge, Bissell's Point, three miles.

Custom House and Postoffice, Olive, Locust, Eighth and Ninth, seven blocks.

Postoffice Annex (Government Building), Third and Olive, three blocks.

Mercantile Library, Sixth and Locust, five blocks.

Public School Library, Ninth and Locust, eight blocks.

Washington University, Washington Avenue and Seventeenth, sixteen blocks.

St. Louis University, Grand Avenue and Pine, thirty-two blocks.

Christian Brothers' College, Easton and Union Avenues, five miles.

Museum of Fine Arts, Seventeenth and Locust, fifteen blocks.

Missouri Historical Society, Sixteenth and Locust, fourteen blocks.

Missouri School for the Blind, Nineteenth and Morgan, nineteen blocks

Exposition and Coliseum, Thirteenth and Olive, eleven blocks.

City Hall, Clark Avenue, Twelfth and Thirteenth, eight blocks.

Four Courts and Jail, Clark Avenue, Twelfth and Thirteenth, seven blocks.

City Hospital, Seventeenth, Pine and Chestnut, twelve blocks.

Female Hospital, Arsenal Street and Manchester Road, five miles.

Insane Asylum, five miles.

Poor House and Farm, five miles.

Workhouse, Meramec and Broadway, four miles.

House of Refuge, Louisiana Avenue, between Gasconade and Osage, four miles.

Water Works, Chain of Rocks, eleven miles.

Water Tower, Bissell's Point, East Grand Avenue and Fourteenth, three miles.

Compton Hill Reservoir, Grand and Lafayette Avenues, two and two-thirds miles.

Fair Grounds, Grand Avenue, Natural Bridge Road, Kossuth and Fair Avenues, three miles.

United States Arsenal, fronting on river, between Arsenal and Utah Streets, two and one-half miles.

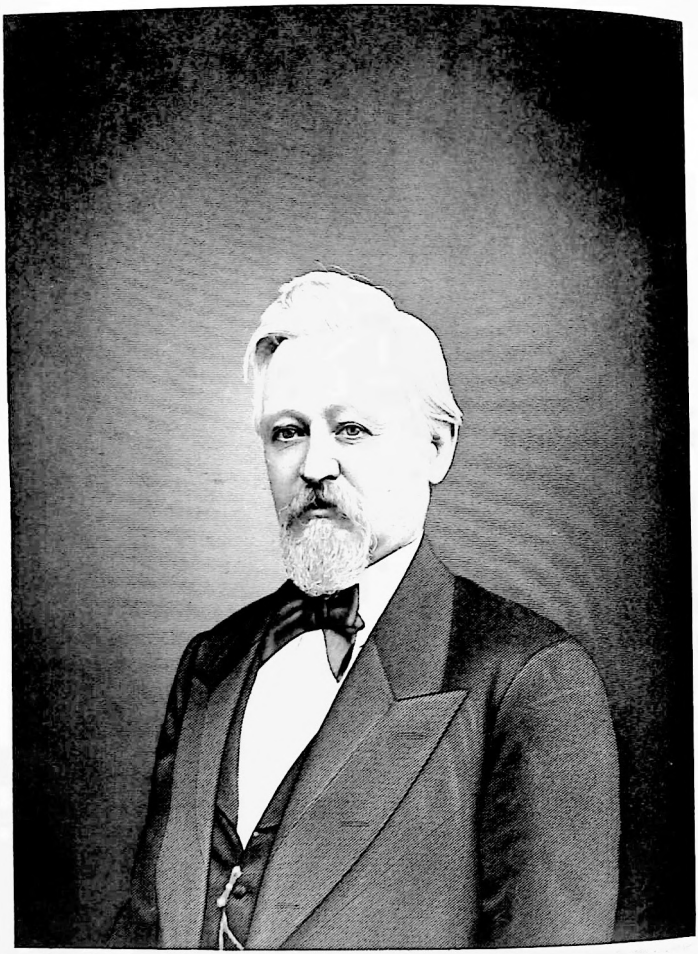
United States Marine Hospital, Kosciusko Street and Marine Avenue, three miles.

Jefferson Barracks and National Cemetery, ten miles south.

Union Market, Sixth, Broadway, Morgan and Franklin Avenue, seven blocks.

French (Convent) Market, Broadway and Rutger, thirteen blocks.

Distilling.—The fact that something like one hundred million bushels of corn, or 5 per cent of the crop, is consumed annually in the manufacture of spirits in this country reveals the importance and extent of the distilling interest; and the additional fact that this interest paid, in the year 1895, $79,862,627 in taxes to the general government—being about 27 per cent of the whole revenue for that year—shows its value as a producer of revenue. Of the total quantity of distilled spirits produced in the United States in 1895, Missouri contributed 1,429,491 gallons. This was a considerable falling off from 1893, when the quantity produced in Missouri was 4,030,834 gallons. But the production of the whole country showed a similar decline in the period referred to, from 131,010,330 gallons to 81,909,771 gallons. The falling off is due, in some measure, to a change in the drinking habit of the people from spirits to beer, for the production and consumption of fermented liquors has increased as the production and consumption of distilled spirits has fallen off. But the chief cause is the overproduction of spirits between 1890 and 1893. An amendment to the internal revenue law permitted spirits to remain in warehouses, in bond, for eight years before paying the tax, instead of three years, as formerly, and this extension of time encouraged the distillers all over the country to manufacture in excess of the capacity of the country to consume. The result was a reaction against the overproduction, in which many distilleries were kept closed for a time. In 1897 only two distilleries in St. Louis were in operation. And the business had been on the decline for twenty years, caused by the derangement that attended and followed the "Whisky Ring" trials in 1874. The product of the St. Louis distilleries in 1897 was about 1,000,000 gallons, as compared with over 2,000,000 gallons in 1894, and 3,500,000 in 1892. The receipts of whisky and high wines from outside points in 1896 were something over 4,000,000 gallons, and the shipments 4,280,000 gallons. All civilized nations and many people only half civilized understand the art of making alcoholic drinks by the distillation and fermentation of ground grain, potatoes, grapes and other fruits, and the brewing of malt, and it is not considered an intricate or complex process. Even the rude mountaineers of Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, and the illiterate dwellers in the swamps of Missouri and Arkansas, make what they hold in high esteem as pretty good whisky, with a very simple apparatus—and that, too, in spite of the sleepless vigilance of the United States revenue officials. Nevertheless, the price of whisky in this country ranges all the way from one dollar and a quarter to five dollars a gallon, and this shows that, in the estimation of persons supposed to be competent to judge, some whisky is worth several times as much as other. In the early part of the present century whisky made in Bourbon County, Kentucky, found high favor throughout the country, because of its superior quality, and the demand for this Bourbon whisky made Kentucky the great whisky-distilling State that it has become. The making of Bourbon whisky is not confined to the county which gave it the name. It is followed in many other counties; indeed, all the whisky made in that State by the Bourbon County process is called Bourbon whisky, and carries the name wherever it goes, while the spirits made of the same material in Ohio and Illinois are called high wines. About seven-eighths of the distilled spirits made in this country is made from corn, and the remaining eighth from rye and fruits. The processes of the manufacture are, grinding the corn into meal, scalding, mashing, converting the starch into grape-sugar, fermentation, distillation and aging. As already stated, the government collects a large revenue from spirits, and therefore the manufacture and handling of them are conducted under the careful supervision of government officials. The government storekeeper weighs out every day to the distiller the quantity of meal required for the establishment; it is dumped into large mash-tubs and there scalded with hot water, or spent beer, and mashed either by hand or machinery, until the mixing is complete and the mass smooth. After the temperature is reduced 10 per cent of rye meal and an equal quantity of barley malt are added and thoroughly blended in the mash. The effect of the malt is to con-



Geo F Wellman

vert the starch into grape-sugar. Water is then added till the mass is thin enough to flow freely through troughs into the fermenters, large wooden tubs or tanks, where it is further diluted with water or slop from previous fermentations. Yeast is added to hasten the fermentation, which goes on for sixty to seventy hours, when it stops of its own accord. It is allowed to rest in this condition for a day or two, and then put through the very important process of distillation—a process upon which, in a great measure, its quality depends. The old method of distilling was to put the fermented fluid into a large copper vessel, kettle-shaped, with a coil of copper pipe leading from the top into a tank of cold water, by which the steam arising from the fluid and passing through the coil was condensed into a raw liquor, which was again distilled to rid it of impurities. But the modern plan is to pass the fluid from the fermenting vats through a still with different compartments, one above the other, connected by pipes and openings, by which a double distillation is effected without a second handling. The principle of the distilling process is that alcohol is vaporized at a temperature of 176 degrees Fahrenheit, while water requires 212 degrees, so that the process causes the alcohol in the fermented fluid to pass off and condense, while the water is left. The distillation completed, the whisky is made, and there remains only the last process of aging. Rectifying consists in running the high wines through a column of charcoal to deprive them of the fusel oil and other constituents, and to prepare the liquor at once for the market. The aging and ripening of the distilled liquor must be in wood—that is, in charred oaken barrels, which impart the brown color and improve its flavor by absorption of the fusel oil. Whisky intended for maturing, and for the flavor which age imparts, is never rectified, as it is maintained that the fusel oil eliminated by the rectifying process is essential to the making of choice liquor. The old-fashioned method of maturing and mellowing whisky and giving it the flavor so agreeable to good judges was simply in keeping it until age had done the work, and this is still the practice with many distilleries that have a reputation to maintain. But in this rapid age waiting is irksome, even in whisky-making, and a method has been discovered of artificially expediting the maturing process and making the liquor ready for market in one-half the time required by the old plan. This consists in the introduction of steam-heating in the warehouses where the whisky is stored, by which one-half the time is saved—a consideration of no little importance when it is reflected that a barrel of whisky is worth from fifty to two hundred dollars, and that the interest on this value is saved from two to four years by the artificial treatment.

D. M. Grissom.

Dittmann, George F., merchant and manufacturer, was born March 27, 1818, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died in St. Louis, April 27, 1896. He came to this country when a boy twelve years of age, and first lived at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. While still young he set out for the West, leaving home with five dollars in his pocket. He made his way on foot and by stage over the mountains and then worked his way down the Ohio and up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, where he obtained his first employment as a clerk in the shoe store of G. F. Comstock & Co. A judicious husbanding of his earnings thereafter enabled him to accumulate money enough to start a small retail shoe store at the corner of Main and Market Streets in 1842, and the business thus established was the foundation upon which he built a splendid fortune and a great commercial and industrial enterprise. Some years after he began business he removed to the corner of Ninth and St. Charles Streets, and engaged in manufacturing and in the wholesale trade, and there built up the great establishment which is still conducted under the name of the George F. Dittmann Boot & Shoe Company, and which is known and has a trade extending throughout the entire West and Southwest. Louis Opel became associated with him in the early years of his business career in St. Louis, and their partnership extended over a period of forty years, both attaining prominence among the merchant manufacturers of the city, and both enjoying the highest esteem of their contemporaries in business circles. Mr. Dittmann was noted for his industry, his steady habits, his sagacity in the conduct of mercantile operations, and his strict integrity in all his dealings. Some ten years before his death he retired from active business and passed a green old age at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Philip Burg, on Hawthorne Boulevard, at which place he died when seventy-nine

years of age. He was one of the pioneers in establishing and building up an industry for which St. Louis has since become famous, and his painstaking efforts and correct business methods contributed in no small degree to the development of a line of manufacturing and merchandising which has been immensely beneficial to the city. He was modest and retiring in his disposition, but was nevertheless a most genial and affable man by nature, and those who knew him most intimately warmly appreciated his many noble traits of character and his sterling manhood. He married, in 1846, Miss Caroline Almstedt, and they passed nearly fifty years of life together, Mrs. Dittmann dying August 28, 1895. Four children were born to them, who are now Mrs. Philip Burg, of St. Louis; George W. Dittmann, of the Krippendorf-Dittmann Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. G. A. Olshausen, of Los Angeles, California, and W. H. Dittmann, present manager of the George F. Dittmann Boot & Shoe Company of St. Louis.

Dalton, Henry C., physician, was born May 7, 1847, son of Dr. Robert N. Dalton, who was born in North Carolina, came to St. Louis in 1867, and practiced here until his retirement a few years since. The son was educated in the schools of Mississippi and St. Louis, and was graduated from the Missouri Medical College in the class of 1870. After that he was for two years an interne at the St. Louis City Hospital, and then began the practice of his profession in this city. He was engaged in general practice thereafter until 1886, when he was appointed superintendent of the City Hospital, a position which he held until 1892. Since then he has devoted himself mainly to the practice of surgery, and has achieved well-merited distinction in that branch of professional work. Courteous in his intercourse with brother practitioners and carefully regardful of the ethics of his profession, he is deservedly popular with those engaged in the same field of labor, as well as with those who seek the services of physicians. Dr Dalton had a short military experience during the last year of the Civil War, when he served in the Confederate Army, in the famous cavalry division commanded by General N. B. Forrest. He was mustered out of the Confederate service at Gainesville, Alabama, in 1865, and soon afterward resumed the studies which had been interrupted by his enlistment. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and supreme medical examiner of the Knights of Honor. He married Miss Alice Cravens, daughter of Judge Joseph Cravens, of Neosho, Missouri, February, 1875.

Delano, Rufus J., lawyer, was born May 10, 1854, at Dayton, Ohio, son of William J. and Eleanor (Odlin) Delano. His paternal ancestors lived for generations in Massachusetts, and were descendants of one of the colonists who came over in the "Mayflower," while his mother — who was also a native of Massachusetts—came of English parentage. Coming to St. Louis in his boyhood, he was educated at Washington University, from which institution he was graduated as a civil engineer in the class of 1872, first having had a classical education He was fitted for the profession of civil engineering, but the bent of his mind being toward the law, he entered upon a three years' course of study at the St. Louis Law School, and received the degree of bachelor of laws from that institution. He was admitted to the bar by Judge Alexander Hamilton, of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and began practicing in the law office of Garland & Green Two years later he opened a law office of his own, and during the fifteen years which have elapsed since that time he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in this city. He has been during the same time an influential leader in the councils of the Republican party; has served as chairman of the Republican city central committee, and while acting in that capacity during the years 1888-9 was instrumental in harmonizing factions of the party, which had been at war with each other for several years prior to that time. He is known also as one of the professional men of the city interested in athletic sports, and has served as president of the Pastime Athletic Club, one of the leading organizations of its kind in the West. October 14, 1886, Mr. Delano married Miss Augusta Nedderhut, daughter of August Nedderhut, of St. Louis. Their children are Rufus J., Jr., Eleanor Odlin Delano, Sanford J. Delano and Myra Priscilla Delano.

Desnoyers, Jerome B., manufacturer, was born of French parents, about four miles north of Montreal, Canada, October 2, 1842.

Yours very Truly

Jm. Dodd

Shortly after his birth his parents removed to a farm in the town of Gloucester, Russell County, Ontario, on which the son was reared, obtaining a practical English education at a neighboring common school. When he was eleven years of age his mother was killed by a cyclone, and a few years later his father died, leaving him alone in the world. When he was fifteen years old he went to Ottawa to learn the shoemaker's trade in a custom way, and two years afterward came to the United States. He went first to Boston, later to Lynn, Massachusetts, and finally to Rochester, New York, where he obtained employment as a shoemaker with the old firm of Pancost, Sage & Morse, of that city. After working there a year he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked at his trade with the then well-known shoe manufacturing firm of Griffin Bros. & Kennard, of that city. During the time he was in Rochester and Cleveland he attended night school regularly, and completed his education in that way. Toward the close of the year 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army as a member of Battery E, of the First Ohio Light Artillery Regiment, known as Edgerton's Battery. He was in the service until the close of the Civil War, the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, being one of the earliest engagements in which he participated. His battery was held in reserve at the battle of Chickamauga, and afterward he took part in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, fought December 16 and 17, 1864, under General George H Thomas. He was mustered out of the service at Camp Denison, Ohio, July 10, 1865, and shortly afterward married Miss Mary T. Woods, who was brought up on a farm adjoining that on which he had been reared in Russell County, Canada. After the war he went back to Cleveland, and re-entered the service of Griffin Bros. & Kennard. Two years afterward he established a new factory and became general manager and superintendent of the business of Read, Jones & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, then one of the largest shoe manufacturing houses in the country. He retained his position until 1877, when he came to St. Louis, and associating himself with George W. Brown and A. L. Bryan, established the Bryan-Brown Company, and engaged in the manufacture of shoes in this city. From the start this company did a prosperous business, and built up the first successful shoe manufacturing firm in this city. At the end of six years Mr. Bryan retired from the firm on account of ill health, and as a result the name of the company was changed to the Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Company. This company made wonderful progress in the extention of its trade and the expansion of its operations, and became one of the largest producers of fine goods in the West. In 1893 Mr. Desnoyers withdrew his interests in this establishment and organized the Desnoyers Shoe Company, associating with himself his two sons, V. E. and N. L., one of whom is connected with the management of the factory operated by this corporation, and the other with the store conducted under its auspices. This enterprise, like all others with which Mr. Desnoyers has been connected, has proven a successful one, and his mental and physical vigor give promise of his being actively identified with the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city for many years to come. He belongs to all the various branches of the Masonic order, is a member of the Third Baptist Church of St. Louis, a member of the Mercantile Club, and president of the St. Louis Shoe Manufacturers & Jobbers Association.

Dodd, Samuel Morris, merchant, was born in Orange, New Jersey, June 3, 1832, son of Stephen and Mary (Condit) Dodd. The Dodd family is of English origin and its earliest representatives in this country made settlement at Brantford, Connecticut. A branch of the family removed from Connecticut to New Jersey at an early date, and to this branch of the family Samuel M Dodd belonged. He was educated in the public schools of Orange and at Bloomfield—New Jersey—Academy and was then trained to mercantile pursuits. When sixteen years of age, he became a clerk in a New York City hat and fur store. After remaining there three years, he came to St. Louis, and became connected here with the old house of Nourse, Crane & Co., which was located on Main Street. After a time he purchased an interest in this house, which was succeeded by the firm of Baldwin, Randall & Co., in which he was also a partner. In 1862 he purchased the entire establishment and for a time conducted its business under his own name He then entered the wholesale dry goods field, founding the house of Dodd, Brown & Co., in 1866. The business of this house was conducted at the corner of Main and Locust

Streets, and through the energy, tact and sagacity of Mr. Dodd and Mr. Brown it soon became one of the leading wholesale dry goods houses of St. Louis, building up a vast trade which extended throughout the entire Mississippi Valley. Mr. Dodd and his associates were among the first of the prominent Main Street merchants to reach the conclusion that the abandonment of that locality and the seeking of a new location by the dry goods interests was only a question of time. Their house was the first to make a permanent removal from the lower streets up to the plateau of Fifth Street, and the movement was regarded by their contemporaries at the time as an exceedingly hazardous one. The owners and managers of this establishment were, however, men of broad views and keen perceptions, and it was apparent to them that the wholesale business of the city could not be long confined to the limited territory which it then occupied. The Collier estate built for their occupancy the large building at the corner of Broadway and St. Charles Street, and into this building they moved, leading the way in the up-town movement of dry goods houses which has since extended the wholesale business in that line as far westward on St. Charles Street and Washington Avenue as Twelfth Street. This removal was made in 1871, and Mr. Dodd continued at the head of the firm, doing a prosperous business until 1886, when the firm was dissolved and he severed his connection with the dry goods trade. Since that time he has been largely interested in corporate enterprises of various kinds and has continued to hold a position among the leading men of affairs in St. Louis. A man of great administrative ability, he has been called upon to assume the duties and responsibilities of official position in connection with these enterprises, and is now president of the Broadway Real Estate Company, vice-president of the American Central Insurance Company, president of the Missouri Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis, and a director in the National Bank of Commerce. He is also president of the American Brake Company, which was later leased to the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. Loyal always to the interests of St. Louis, he has taken pride in the progress and advancement of the city, has noted with pleasure the extent of its commercial development, and has contributed his share to the upbuilding of the city during his active business career of more than forty years.

Doddridge, William B., railway manager, was born at Circleville, Ohio, October 19, 1850, and is therefore at this time—1898—still under fifty years of age, in the prime of his powers; but he has had as much experience in railroading and its kindred vocations as most railroad men encounter in a lifetime. He was not born to favors, advantages and privileges; and what he is and what he has become he owes to no one but himself and those whose friendship he has won by diligence, fidelity and efficient service. He found himself an orphan at the age of fourteen years, with the stern necessity imposed upon him of being dependent upon relatives, or looking out for himself—and it did not take long for the independent, resolute spirit that was in him to choose the latter. He had acquired a pretty good English education in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, and this served him to good purpose in the Western Union Telegraph office in Columbus, where he applied for and obtained a place as messenger, at fifteen dollars a month. It was a small beginning, but it answered the purpose well enough. Telegraphy and railroading are close of kin to one another, and this messenger boy service in the Columbus office of the Western Union was the first stepping-stone in the way that was to lead young Doddridge to the general management of one of the largest railway systems of the country. He was not content in this first position, nor in any of the other higher places he afterward filled, with merely performing his official duty; he made himself indispensable by performing it as well as he could, and by learning all about the business at the same time. At the end of the first year's service he had become so expert that he was appointed assistant manager in the Western Union office at Zanesville, Ohio, being at that time only fifteen years of age. It was not long before an opportunity offered itself to enter upon the more difficult and complex business of railroading, and he obtained a position in the service of the Pittsburg, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, where he remained a year. But the enormous work of railroad construction west of the Missouri River was just beginning, and Mr. Doddridge, discerning the development which the next generation would bring to that region, determined to make it

the field of his efforts. Accordingly, in 1867, he went to Omaha, from which point the Union Pacific was being built. He applied for a position and was made local agent at Columbus, Nebraska. He was rapidly promoted until, in 1876, he was made division superintendent of the Western Section of the Union Pacific, and three years later was appointed general superintendent of the Idaho Division of the system, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. In this position he directed a large part of the construction of the Oregon Short Line and the Utah & Northern Railroads. In 1884, when the general change in management of the Union Pacific was made, Mr. Doddridge resigned his position, and for two years was engaged as business manager of the Anaconda Copper Smelting Company in Montana. In 1886 he was called back to railroading and appointed superintendent of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific at Atchison, Kansas. This road was under the control of the Missouri Pacific, and his duties were increased shortly after his appointment by the addition of the Western Division of the Missouri Pacific. Three years later he was made general manager of the insolvent St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, and in 1896, when George J. Gould became president of the Missouri Pacific, he selected Mr. Doddridge, as one of the most experienced, capable and successful railroad managers in the country, to take charge of it, since which time he has been general manager of that vast system. Mr. Doddridge finds time in his business duties to give some attention to lighter matters, and is a member of the St. Louis Club and the Noonday Club, and his lineage is sufficiently attested by his membership in the society of the Sons of the Revolution. His wife, Mrs. Frances L. Doddridge, was formerly Miss Barnum. They have one son, Philip B. Doddridge, who inherits his father's inclination and capacity for railroading. Though but twenty-four years of age, he is general agent of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at St. Louis.

Domestic Economy Schools.—The practice of domestic economy, fundamental as it is in the experience of women, has only recently received attention in this country as a science and art entitled to recognization as a distinct branch of education. Cooking and the general elements of material home-making now command universal interest, and have become a feature of the public school system in all of the leading cities of the United States and of many of the private schools and eleemosynary institutions. The first attempt in St. Louis to awaken interest in this subject was made by the Women's Club of St. Louis, which in 1878 had, as a branch of its scientific section, a class in cooking, conducted by Mrs. Edwin F. Thompson, in her house, where the chemistry of foods was studied and dainty dishes prepared in her kitchen. The credit of establishing the study of Domestic Science in St. Louis belongs to the Women's Christian Association, who, to prepare the public mind for the innovation, brought Miss Juliet Corson here in 1881, to give a course of lectures on cooking, with practical demonstration. These were the first ever delivered in St. Louis and created a furore. The association established the Women's Training School in 1882, and cooking classes, taught by Mrs. C. C. Rainwater and other volunteer teachers, became immediately one of the most popular and successful branches of the work. The immediate object of the Training School domestic economy classes was to undertake to solve the problem of domestic service by fitting for all branches of general housework young women from sixteen years of age upward, expecting to learn their livelihood in that way. But such was the interest aroused that young matrons and girls from the highest walks of society came also for instruction to this institution, which, enlarged with full equipment and corps of paid teachers, is still in active operation under Mrs. Rainwater's able management. Cooking clubs were also formed by young ladies who gave at their own homes luncheons and suppers, to which each member contributed a dish of her own making. Mrs. John B. Henderson, through the publication of two valuable books on scientific and hygienic cooking, and through her personal activity did much to stimulate interest in this subject. The next important movement was the organization of the domestic economy schools as a department of the work of the Society of Ethical Culture. The first lesson was given in December, 1888, and the schools have continued and expanded with most satisfactory results and far-reaching influence, having from the beginning been under the able management of Mrs. W. E. Fischel. Their object is the education of little girls in the

knowledge and the love of home-making, and they are conducted on Saturdays for school children, from eight to fourteen years old. The intellect and sympathies are stimulated. In connection with the making of fires, the children are taught the nature of the materials and where and how obtained; the nature of fire, and primitive methods of producing it. The evolution of the stove and possibilities of the future use of electricity are taught while the children are acquiring the management of heating and cooking stoves. The same blending of scientific knowledge with practical work is carried through the lessons on the care of lamps, of bed-rooms, through the dining-room work, cooking, laundry work and the care and decoration of the sitting-room. The sewing-room is conducted in the same manner, and a great deal of geographical and scientific knowledge is eagerly absorbed by the children through its application to their daily work. The success of the domestic economy schools lies greatly in the mental and moral stimulus afforded by the activity of the intellect in the performance of manual tasks. In 1894 a cooking class was opened in Mary Institute, a branch of Washington University, under the direction of Miss Sarah Souther, which has been continued with great success. It is drawn from the senior class and numbers twenty-four in two sections, each of which receives two weekly lessons of two hours each. The kitchen is completely fitted up with coal and gas ranges and all necessary utensils. Here the pupils prepare wholesome and apetizing dishes, explaining the various steps in their work. They are taught to broil, boil, bake and fry, to make salads and desserts, to prepare dinners in courses, to care properly for utensils and market economically. In 1898 Miss Souther gave the course for the preparation of food for invalids, which she had specially studied at Drexel Institute. Every spring a demonstration lesson is given, to which officers, teachers and parents are invited as guests, and to partake of the meal they have seen prepared. A yearly prize is given for the best wheaten loaf of bread. The underlying principles of the culinary art and the chemistry of foods are carefully taught. The teaching of general domestic economy was introduced in the public schools in the fall of 1898, as the girls' branch of manual training. The experiment was tried in the Columbia School, and in the Summer High School, the latter being attended by colored children. Two rooms are fitted up in each of these schools, in one of which boys are instructed in the principles of carpentry, etc., and in the other the girls are taught how to care for a home. These departments were established through the influence of Professor C. M. Woodward, of the Board of Education, and are, during their first year of experiment, supported by private donations, William Barr giving $1,500 for this purpose, which has been supplemented by other contributions. There is little doubt, however, that these branches will be adopted by the School Board and made available to all. At present two teachers of domestic economy, Miss Florence A. Stevenson and Miss Lisbeth M. Gladfelter, alternately take charge of each of the schools. Classes numbering twenty-four pupils are taken from the seventh and eighth grades of six neighboring schools, and each class has one weekly lesson, one and one-half hours long. The lessons are given in a well-equipped kitchen, with coal and gas ranges and gas burners. The tables are arranged in open "U" shape and covered with thick glass slabs specially ordered at Miss Gladfelter's suggestion. The pupils are taught the composition of foods, their separate classes, chemically considered; next, doughs and batters, and third, the combination of food principles in the arangement of menus. The teaching is by individual work, the pupils encouraged to experiment rather than copy the teacher. Care of utensils, making of fires and economical marketing are taught, charts of the ox, sheep, calf and pig hang on the walls; also charts showing the proportions of chemical constituents in different foods. Each class has eighty lessons during the year, twenty-six in cooking, twenty-six in sewing and twenty-eight in bed-room and other branches of work, and in emergency work. Through the influence of Mrs. W. E. Fischel, Mrs. William Trelease and Mrs. C. P. Damon a very fine and well-equipped domestic economy school was opened in 1898 at the House of Refuge. Similar schools under instructors are carried on in the North Broadway settlement, under the direction of the education section of the Wednesday Club. Here a sewing class was opened in 1896, and a Saturday morning cooking class in 1897, with a domestic science club on Thursday night, for cooks who are in domestic service. There is also a class at St. Stephen's Mission, under the direction of the

Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association, and one at the Ninth Street Mission, under the direction of the ladies of the Eliot Society. The Queen's Daughters have a very large and successful school, and the ladies of the Associated Jewish Charities have instructed in household arts hundreds of Russian Jews. The extension of such instruction in the State is strongly urged by State Superintendent Kirk, and by Dr. Pickard, of the State University, and other prominent educators, and is receiving the earnest support of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; and opportunities will probably be afforded in the near future for the thorough and systematic training of all girls in the country in the science and art of domestic economy.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Domination, French.—Much confusion exists, even in the minds of persons more than ordinarily well versed in history, concerning the territory claimed in America by Spain, France and England by right of discovery, and the extent to which these respective governments exercised jurisdiction over such territory. A brief statement of the facts is, therefore, essential to a clear understanding of what follows relating to French and Spanish domination in St. Louis. Immediately after the arrival of Christopher Columbus at the Spanish Court in 1493, and his reported discovery of a new continent, the Spanish sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, thought it wise to secure a title to all that might ensue from their new discovery. The Pope, as Vicar of Christ, was held to have authority to dispose of lands inhabited by the heathen. . . . To remove all cause of dispute, the Spanish monarchs at once had recourse to Alexander VI, who issued two bulls, May 4 and 5, 1493. In the first the Pope granted to the Spanish monarchs and their heirs all lands discovered or hereafter to be discovered in the Western Ocean. In the second he defined his grant to mean all lands that might be discovered west and south of an imaginary line drawn from the North to the South Pole at the distance of a hundred leagues westward of the Azores and Cape de Verde Islands. . . . Under the Pope's stupendous patent Spain was able to claim every part of the American Continent except the Brazilian Coast. "When the real exploration and settlement of the continent began, however, neither France nor England paid any attention to the papal decree which assigned the whole of North America to Spain, but each nation laid claim to this country by right of priority in discovery, and each in practice took as much as it could lay hands upon." English settlement of America began at Jamestown in 1607, and French settlement almost simultaneously at Quebec. Nearly a hundred years earlier the Spaniards had planted a colony in Cuba, and at this time they were in undisputed possession of all the southern portion of the continent of North America. During the first half of the seventeenth century the French established their supremacy in Canada, and the English in that portion of what is now the United States lying along the Atlantic coast, while Spanish domination was strengthened in the South and Southwest. From these vantage grounds the powers sought to extend their respective dominions, England and France southward and westward, and Spain to the north and east; and the struggle thus commenced continued for more than a century. In parceling out this territory by royal grants and otherwise little attention was paid to rival claims. When Robert Cavalier de La Salle unfurled the French flag at the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682 he formally declared all the country drained by that great river, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, to be the property of the King of France, unmindful of the fact that a large portion of this territory had been formally conveyed to Sir Robert Heath by royal grant of King Charles I, nearly fifteen years earlier, and that a still larger portion was in possession of the Spaniards. He named this vast territory "Louisiana," and in succeeding years the French established actual domination over a limited portion of the region to which the name was originally intended to apply. French colonization of the region of the lower Mississippi began in 1698, and from that time until compelled by the fortunes of war to relinquish all claim to American possessions the well-defined purpose of France was to firmly establish French dominion in Canada and throughout that vast region known as the Mississippi Valley, the heart of the American continent. Gradually the lines of demarkation between Spanish and French and French and English territory became somewhat clearly defined, and the name "Louisiana" was applied to the region bounded on the east by the Mississippi

River, on the north by Canada, on the northwest by the Rocky Mountains, on the southwest by Texas, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico. In addition the French claimed the "Illinois country," embracing all the region east of the upper Mississippi as far as Lake Michigan, and from the Wisconsin on the north to the Ohio on the south. All of Missouri was embraced in Louisiana, and hence was nominally under French domination from the time the French settlement of this territory began until it passed under Spanish domination in 1763. Prior to 1711 the settlements in Louisiana and the Illinois country had been a dependence of New France, or Canada, but in that year they were placed under an independent government, responsible only to the crown of France. The government of this region was placed at that time in the hands of a governor-general, and the seat of colonial government was established at Mobile, a new fort being erected upon the site of the present city of Mobile, Alabama. In 1712 the French government made to Anthony Crozat, a rich and influential merchant of France, a grant of exclusive privileges in all the commerce of the province for a term of fifteen years, and this man became for the time being the real governor of the country, although Bienville La Mothe de Cadillac and De l'Epinay nominally exercised the functions of that office during Crozat's supremacy. Crozat surrendered his charter at the end of five years, and then came a government of the province by corporation, its affairs being committed to the Western Company, chartered by John Law. The Western Company, as everybody knows, was a gigantic and conscienceless speculative enterprise, but it brought money and colonists to Louisiana, and it was not without its advantages in the way of promoting progress. Bienville became Governor, and in 1718 founded New Orleans, the present metropolis of the South. The cultivation of tobacco, indigo, rice and silk was introduced and the lead mines of Missouri were opened. Law's scheme of speculation, colonization and government collapsed in 1732, at which time he surrendered his charter to the crown, but, while he had robbed the French people of millions of money, by sheer force of circumstances he had left Louisiana in better condition than he found it. In the fertile valleys of the Illinois and Wabash Rivers agriculture had begun to flourish and French villages of considerable consequence had come into existence on the Mississippi, Kaskaskia and other rivers. During the existence of the Western Company and for several years thereafter the French colonists of Louisiana were harrassed by the Indians in such a way that they extended their settlements with great difficulty, but in 1740 a peace was concluded with the Chickasaws and the province entered upon an era of quiet, prosperity and advancement. Bienville, who had an eventful career of forty years in public life in Louisiana, was succeeded as Governor by Marquis de Vaudreuil, and M. de Kerlerec, who granted to Pierre Laclede Liguest the authority under which he established his trading post at St. Louis, succeeded Vaudreuil. M. d'Abbadie, who succeeded Kerlerec under the title of Director-General, was the last of the French Governors prior to the Spanish occupation of the territory.

The rival claims of England, France and Spain to American possessions led to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, by which the conquests of these nations one from another were restored to the *status quo*. They did not, however, adjust the geographical jurisdiction of the respective powers. The seven years' European war, terminating in 1763, resulted in the Paris treaty, by which the Louisiana territory was divided (with the Mississippi River as mainly the line) between England and Spain, France having previously ceded the whole territory to Spain. Great Britain immediately took steps to efface all evidences of French domination east of the Mississippi, but Spain was slow to assert her authority in the upper part of Louisiana, and it was not before the beginning of 1770 (see Domination, Spanish) that it was established at St. Louis. French laws and customs had prevailed for six years. The cession from France to Spain dates from November 3, 1762, but it was three years and four months afterward when possession was taken at New Orleans in the name of the Spanish King, and the first official act at St. Louis of the Spanish Lieutenant-Governor, Piernas, recorded in the archives, bears date May 20, 1770. At that time St. Louis contained a population of about 500, with 100 wooden and fifteen stone houses. The story of the founding of the village is an oft-told tale and does not require a full rehearsal here. Laclede, who selected the site, was a member of the mercantile firm of Maxent, Laclede & Co., New Orleans, who in 1762

were licensed by the French authorities to trade with the Indians on the upper Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers, and departed for the scene of active business August 3, 1763, with his barge loaded with merchandise, stopping at Ste. Genevieve and proceeding to Fort Chartres, which he reached November 3d. Taking with him a few persons from the fort he proceeded up the east side of the river to Cahokia, crossed over, and, after noting the country between that point and the Missouri, chose the ground for his future trading post and returned to Fort Chartres for the winter. Among Laclede's companions on the trip to the Missouri was a boy of thirteen, with whose name the history of St. Louis and the West is indissolubly associated. It was Auguste Chouteau. It was he, young as he was, whom Laclede trusted to take charge of twenty men to fell the trees and lay out the ground for the new colony. The party reached the selected spot February 14, 1764. The first house built was for Laclede, who took possession in September. During that autumn eight more colonists arrived from Fort Chartres and Cahokia, making the total at the close of 1764 exactly thirty-nine souls. The place was named St. Louis in honor of the patron saint of King Louis, in ignorance of the fact that France had then ceded the territory to Spain, though this was done a year before. Rumors there were of the treaty of peace that closed the seven years' war in Europe, and that by its terms Great Britain was to divide with Spain the possession of Louisiana. But Spain had done nothing as yet to assert her authority, and it was the common understanding that the secret treaty of November, 1762, was a mere temporary expedient on the part of France, and that the latter would regain possession when peace was declared. Great Britain was cordially hated by the inhabitants on both sides of the Mississippi, and it was no wonder that Laclede's little colony began to grow. St. Philippe, four miles north of Fort Chartres, with its ten or a dozen families, was entirely depopulated. Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia and even Ste. Genevieve poured living contributions into the new village. Laclede's only title of authority was the assumed privilege granted in the license of his firm by the French Governor to locate at will his trading post, and this was not altogether a solid legal document if the new domination chose to question it. But Laclede was universally regarded as the ruling spirit of the place, whose right there was none to dispute; as much so, with several scores of people around him, as was Robinson Crusoe alone with his man on an island. There was probably little uniformity in Laclede's system of homestead law. It may be looked upon as an original application of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. It differed, however, from Douglas' idea of the right of the people to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in that it was not subject to any written constitution. Laclede assigned to the colonists such locations as they chose, or as he in consultation chose for them, but doubtless with the stipulation that proprietorial rights were subject to confirmation by the government. Young Chouteau, who was handy with the pen and possessed of latent engineering talent, was employed to lay out the town in lots, of which in 1765 there were eighty-two, ranging in size from one-sixth to one-half a block each, situated for the most part along the river front. As the site was heavily timbered the ground had to be cleared. The houses built were mostly of posts, one story in height, with a loft and steep roof covered with clapboards. A few were of hewn posts on a stone foundation. Some of the larger houses built in this way had three rooms each, with stone chimneys and fireplaces; smaller ones had but one room, with a shed for kitchen purposes. There were some stone houses with five rooms, having one or two windows in each room glazed with 8x10 panes. A large tract of land extending from Market to Brooklyn Street and from Broadway to Jefferson Avenue, as those localities are known now, was enclosed and set apart for agriculture, and conceded to the inhabitants in strips of one arpent front by forty deep, and allotted according to the ability of the applicant to cultivate it. Another tract, well timbered and watered by springs, situated on the southwest, was fenced in for pasturage.

There is a want of reliable data in regard to the exact character and form of government from the settlement of St. Louis by Laclede down to May, 1770, when possession was delivered to the Spanish Lieutenant-Governor, Piernas. When Captain St. Ange de Bellerive, in the name of the King of France, formally transferred Fort Chartres to the British commissioner, he came to St. Louis with his garrison, numbering about forty soldiers, Oc-

tober, 1765, but it was at that time well known that the country west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, so he had no official authority. Nevertheless, such was his high character that the administration of affairs was, with general consent, given into his hands, in conjunction with Joseph Lefebvre, who had been a judge at Fort Chartres with Joseph Labusciere, a lawyer and notary, late of the same place, and this provisional government went into operation in January, 1766, in August of which year Lefebvre died. When the Spanish took possession there were delivered to the new Governor 194 documents, consisting of deeds, bonds, contracts, wills, leases, etc. Among them were two deeds of emancipation.

October 1, 1800, under the treaty of Ildefonso, Spain, with certain conditions, retroceded the Territory of Louisiana to France, possession, however, not being delivered to the latter's commissioners until December, 1803. Great Britain had maintained her mastery over the high seas, and France had been prevented from occupancy, although the Spanish authorities issued directions for the transfer July, 1802. The purchase of Louisiana by the United States was formally concluded April 30, 1803. (See Louisiana Purchase).

Spain's retrocession to France, as a prelude to the latter's transfer of the province to the United States, was made by treaty dated October 1, 1800, ratified in July, 1803, but it was not until December 30 of the latter year that the actual transfer was made. In the interim negotiations were in progress for the purchase, which were concluded by treaty at Paris April 30, 1803. In December following M. Pedro Clement Laussat, colonial prefect and commissioner of France, who had been appointed by the first consul, was placed in control at New Orleans. He immediately set about the work of taking possession of and closing up the Spanish dominion, preliminary to the transfer to the United States. March 9, 1804, was the date when, at St. Louis, Delassus performed his last official act as the representative of Spain, turning over his authority to Captain Stoddard, acting in the capacity of commissioner of the French Republic, with the ceremonials suitable to the occasion. The American soldiers from Kaskaskia, commanded by Lieutenant Worral and accompanied by Captain Meriwether Lewis, then en route on his western expedition, crossed the river in boats from Cahokia and proceeded to the government house (southeast corner Walnut and Main Streets), where Governor Delassus received him cordially, surrounded by his subordinates and several prominent inhabitants. Nearly the whole town had turned out and assembled around headquarters, to whom Delassus read a short proclamation releasing the people from their fealty to the Spanish throne and commending their loyal behavior. After brief addresses of presentation and reception by Delassus and Captain Stoddard, the record of transfer was executed, and the American troops marched to the fort and exchanged salutes with the Spanish garrison. The Spanish colors were lowered and in its place the French flag was unfurled to the breeze. The latter incident created the intensest enthusiasm. Captain Stoddard, besides being the official detailed by the United States to take possession, was also the accredited commissioner of the French Republic. This was not merely for the ceremonial purpose involved, but in order that the transfer in its various details should be unquestioned by the purchasing party. There was propriety as well as sentiment in displaying a token of intervening authority between the Spanish and the American colors. In no other way than symbolic had the Spanish authority been exercised or seen here. The hand was the hand of Spain, but the voice was the voice of France. Captain Stoddard, not less from the impulse of his own feelings than by his instructions from the Jefferson administration, desired to ingratiate the hearts of the inhabitants toward the new regime. The French flag, with cordial assent, floated for twenty-four hours before it was taken down to give place to the stars and stripes. St. Louis was at this time thirty-nine years old. The number of its inhabitants was about 1,000 and the grand total of houses, wood and stone, dwellings, stores and offices, was 180. The record of the administration of Captain Stoddard and of the succeeding administrations down to the admission of Missouri as a State will be given under the head of "Territorial Government."

Domination, Spanish.—There is evidence that long before De Soto traversed the country from West Florida, through Alabama and Mississippi, to the lowest Chickasaw bluff, where he discovered the Mississippi River, the mouth of that stream was known

to the Spanish sailors navigating the Gulf of Mexico. But the government of Spain was slow to emphasize its claims by forbidding trespass. Late in 1769, however, it was determined to put an end to such supineness and by force of arms assert its full authority. Don Alexander O'Reilly, as commandant of Louisiana, marched 3,000 Spanish troops upon New Orleans and immediately overwhelmed all opposition. Don Pedro Piernas was sent with troops to St. Louis, arriving November 29. His advent was not resisted by the French inhabitants, but he did not assume executive functions until the beginning of 1771. His authority covered the territory between the Red River and the northern extremity of the Spanish possessions on the Mississippi. Few changes, and those not radical, were made in the administration of the laws as they existed under the French. Piernas confirmed the surveys and land titles as he found them. St. Ange de Bellerive, who, in the name of France, turned over to Piernas the government of Upper Louisiana, was, by authority of Don O'Reilly, admitted as an officer of a Spanish regiment. (See St. Ange). May 20, 1775, Don Francisco Cruzat succeeded Piernas as Governor, appointed by Governor-General Unzaga. At the close of the latter's administration the prominent inhabitants, at a public meeting, passed resolutions complimenting him upon his fair dealing and expressing their gratitude and well wishes.

Colonel Cruzat, a native of Spain, was a man of kind disposition, who soon ingratiated himself into the regard of the people. Under his administration, which lasted three years, no events worthy of especial notice occurred until near its close, when there came an alarm that Great Britain, then at war with Spain and France, was inciting the Canadian Indians to belligerent acts toward the Spanish, whereupon Cruzat planned a line of fortifications. Before he could carry out his purpose, however, he was removed, to the general regret of the inhabitants.

Cruzat's successor was Captain Ferdinand de Leyba, appointed in 1778 by Don Hernando de Galvez, who succeeded Unzaga as Governor-General of the province January 1, 1777. De Leyba assumed authority three days before the death of Laclede, which occurred June 17, 1778, and two weeks before the capture of Kaskaskia by George Rogers Clark. Thus it will be seen that the advent of De Leyba was amidst events of high importance in the history of the West. He appears to have been a man of good judgment and imbued with sterling qualities, among which were intelligence and love of fair dealing. The fact that he did not fall into the views of Cruzat in regard to the necessity of erecting defense works made him unpopular, and the feeling of distrust culminated when the Indian massacre occurred. (See "Indian Massacre.") But Billon, who had imbibed from the early writers the prejudices against De Leyba confesses ("Annals," 1886) he had "become convinced that he had been a much vilified man and grossly misrepresented." He adds: "When we consider the troubles and perplexities of his brief administration, coupled with the irreparable loss of his young wife, leaving two motherless little girls to the care of strangers, it should not excite surprise that he became somewhat intemperate in his latter days, as is alleged." Shortly after the Indian raid of May 26, 1780, he became very ill and died on the 28th of the following month. Having a premonition of death he sent for his lieutenant, Don Silvio de Cartabona, in whose presence he executed his will, and who temporarily became his successor in office. De Leyba was buried in the body of the village church by the side of his wife, who died the preceding September.

Cartabona was the acting governor until the arrival of Colonel Cruzat and his resumption of authority, September 24, 1780. Cruzat began his administration where he left off two years before. To Auguste Chouteau, who had drawn the original chart of Laclede's village in 1764, he entrusted the work of making a plan of defenses. Earthworks were soon thrown up and fortifications of a more formidable character begun, but as the necessity of these preparations disappeared they were left unfinished. During Cruzat's second administration a new code of civil laws was formed by the syndics, a sort of council nominated by the inhabitants. The code provided that January 1st every year a public assembly should be held in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor to choose two syndics to supervise the repairs of the streets, drains and bridges, requiring every person whose lot faced a street where there was a rivulet to keep it clear in its passage to the river, and to keep the abutting street and bridges in repair; the roads outside the village to be mended "by the public."

Another syndic was to inspect the fences of the common, owners of the fields to be responsible for damage by animals breaking through. Malefactors breaking the fences were, besides paying resulting damages, to pay 50 livres fine, with fifteen days' imprisonment in jail. To take and use a horse tied in the prairie the punishment was twenty-four hours' imprisonment and a fine of twenty-five livres. Transgressions of these laws by slaves saddled the punishment upon their owners, and the slaves were to be whipped according to the grade of the offense. Governor Cruzat, whilst residing in St. Louis, had the misfortune to lose his wife, two daughters and a son. Indeed, a singular fatality appears to have followed the three first Spanish Governors. Governor Piernas suffered the loss of two children, and De Leyba died nine months after the death of his wife.

Cruzat was succeeded November 27, 1787, by Don Manuel Perez. He was, when appointed, a captain in the regiment stationed at New Orleans, to which he returned in 1792, when he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of that command. What few records there are of his administration show little of particular interest regarding St. Louis. The statement of some writers that Perez induced Shawnee and Delaware Indians to locate this side of Cape Girardeau to prevent acts of lawlessness by the Osages rests on rather uncertain foundation, and the stretch of country thence to St. Louis was too great for any valuable protection if needed.

After remaining four years and eight months Perez was recalled and his place taken by Captain Don Zenon Trudeau—appointed by Governor-General Baron de Carondelet—a Canadian Frenchman and a man of intelligence and culture, who, with his sons, formed a valuable addition to society. American settlements were now beginning to move westward under the inspiration of the peace treaty of 1783, and numbers came over from Illinois and beyond to locate on farms between St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve. The river trade to New Orleans was growing perceptibly from all along the banks of the Mississippi. Liberality was a prime feature in the far-seeing policy of Trudeau, who conceded ample grants of land to newcomers and exhibited a mildness of government that won the hearts of the people, whose best wishes followed him when his term of office ended, which was August 29, 1799.

We now come to the administration of the last Governor of the Upper Louisiana, under Spanish rule, which was that of Charles Dehault Delassus de Deluziere, who, receiving direct orders from Spain, succeeded Trudeau. He had been commandant of the district of New Madrid. Born a Frenchman, he became a Spanish subject and soldier at the age of eighteen, and was a lieutenant-colonel when twenty-nine. (See "Delassus.") A census of the population of Upper Louisiana, which was ordered among the first acts of Delassus, showed the total in Upper Louisiana to be 6,028, including 883 slaves and 197 free colored. Of the whole number 925 lived in St. Louis, 184 in Carondelet, 943 in Ste. Genevieve, 875 in St. Charles, 782 in New Madrid, 782 in Cape Girardeau. Ste. Genevieve thus exceeded St. Louis in population, whilst St. Charles nearly equaled it. Immigration had now fairly started in with something like what is now called a "boom." Trudeau's policy of liberality in granting concessions of land to newcomers was continued and amplified by Delassus even to the point of prodigality. One writer says that "the trouble of asking for land was apparently a valid consideration for the grant." Little of importance is known regarding the civil administration of Governor Delassus. Indeed, the records, which were in Spanish, though the spoken language was French, were all, except those relative to land titles, and others in which the inhabitants were personally interested, removed to Madrid under orders issued at the time of the retrocession of Louisiana Territory to France.

Donk, August F., was born February 13, 1846, in Crefeld, Germany, son of Henry and Josephine (Hinzen) Donk. Coming with his parents to this country at an early age, he was reared in Peoria, Illinois, where he obtained the rudiments of an education in private schools. After quitting school he began serving an apprenticeship in Peoria, but soon developed a fondness for the printing business and devoted most of his leisure time to setting type in a newspaper office. When he was sixteen years old he went to Chicago and began work as a compositor on one of the daily newspapers of that city, and, young as he was, he achieved marked success in this

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calling. When he was seventeen years old Joseph M. B. Puetz, his uncle, then engaged in business in St. Louis and having large mining interests in St. Clair County, Illinois, wrote to him to come to this city and take a position in his office. Accepting this invitation he came here and was installed as bookkeeper in Mr. Puetz' office, soon becoming thoroughly conversant with every department of the coal business. Grasping all the details of the trade readily, he watched the interests of his employer so faithfully that he was soon given practically entire charge of his business. In the meantime he was making an effort to improve his educational attainments and was a regular attendant at the city night schools, where, among other fellow-students, was Joseph Pulitzer, since renowned as a newspaper publisher. In the year 1863 Mr. Donk organized the firm of A. F. Donk & Co. and engaged in the coal trade on his own account. He applied himself assiduously to the building up of a remunerative trade in this line and soon gained a firm foothold in the business circles of St. Louis. Afterward his brother, Edmund C. Donk, was admitted to the firm, which then became Donk Bros. & Co., this firm in turn being succeeded in later years by the Donk Bros. Coal and Coke Company. This commercial institution has become one of the most widely known in the West, and the annual volume of its business reaches a large aggregate and extends over a very broad field. In building up this business August F. Donk demonstrated the fact that he was a man of very superior ability and untiring energy. He was an ambitious tradesman, who continually broadened the field of his operations, was quick to discover new avenues of trade and equally quick in taking advantage of opportunities for the expansion of his business. All his operations were, however, conducted in accordance with the strictest code of commercial ethics and his integrity was unimpeachable. All who knew him felt that his prosperity was richly deserved, not only because he had earned it by intelligent and diligent effort, but because he made generous use of his accumulations in aid of charitable and other enterprises beneficial to the public and in caring for and aiding relatives and friends who had been less fortunate in life. His younger brother, who has succeeded him as president and manager of the coal company, was trained to the business under his direction, and has always felt that he owed his success to his brother's kindly regard, counsels and advice. His friends, both in business and social circles, were strongly attached to him, and at his death, which occurred June 28, 1894, hundreds of these friends felt a deep sense of personal bereavement. He was a member of the Unitarian Church, a Republican in his political affiliations, and a prominent member of the Masonic order. In 1869 he married Miss Emile Martini, of St. Louis. The children born of this union were August H., Josephine, Olga, Edwin, Camille, Lydia and Arthur Donk.

Donk, Edmund Charles, was born February 19, 1851, in Crefeld, Germany, son of Henry and Josephine Lucretia (Hinzen) Donk. He came to the United States in childhood and spent the early years of his life at Peoria, Illinois, obtaining his rudimentary education in one of the private schools of that city, which was supplemented later by a course of study in a private school at St. Louis. He came to this city in 1863, and in 1868, when seventeen years of age, began his business career, gaining his first practical knowledge of affairs in connection with commercial pursuits. His brother had embarked in the coal business in this city in 1861, and he became a member later of the firm of Donk Bros., which, beginning in a small way, gradually built up a trade of very large proportions He is now president of the corporation which controls this business and which is known as the Donk Bros. Coal and Coke Company. Their business is one of the largest of its kind carried on in any part of the West, and their success has been the result of untiring industry, honest methods and a liberal treatment of their patrons. Though a native of Germany, Mr. Donk is a typical American in manner and sentiment, and, although he reveres the history and traditions of the Fatherland, there is little either in his language or his tastes which is not distinctively American, or which would suggest his German origin. His business methods are typical of the active, energetic and enterprising man of affairs, but, while operating largely, there are few men in St. Louis who plan more carefully, and none who evidence greater sagacity in the conduct of an important commercial enterprise. For years he has given employment to a large

number of persons, and in this sense, as also in others, he has been a public benefactor. Physically and mentally vigorous, he has been remarkably active from his youth up to the present time, and the splendid business enterprise of which he has been a builder bears testimony to the fact that he has labored to good purpose. He is a Unitarian churchman, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Legion of Honor and the Merchants' Exchange Benevolent Association. Mr. Donk married in 1882 Miss Josephine Conrades, of St. Louis.

Davenport, Edward Payson, merchant and manufacturer, was born in 1835 at Woodstock, Connecticut, and died in St. Louis August 11, 1891. His parents were Dennis and Catharine (Olmstead) Davenport, and both the families from which he sprang were numbered among the illustrious families of New England. The Davenport family has been especially distinguished through successive generations, many of its representatives having been eminent as clergymen, lawyers, soldiers and philanthropists. The father of Edward P. Davenport was a merchant of prominence in New York in early life, and later was still more prominent in the commercial circles of Detroit, Michigan. In that city his son, Edward, grew up, obtaining the education which fitted him for a successful career as a business man in the public schools. After leaving school he learned a trade, but soon turned his attention to telegraphy, and during the Civil War was stationed at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the service of the United States government. After the war he entered the employ of the John Pfaff Varnish Company in Cincinnati as a clerk, and was connected with that famous concern for five years thereafter. He acquired an interest in this house during his connection with it, but disposed of it in 1873 and came to St. Louis to establish himself in the same line of trade. Here he organized the E. P. Davenport Varnish Company, and under that name built up a large commercial enterprise, with which he continued to be identified until his death. He was a sagacious merchant and manufacturer of the old school who eschewed all sensational methods of advancing his business interests and achieved success by conducting his affairs in accordance with the strictest code of commercial ethics. His probity was above suspicion, and exact rectitude in all his dealings was the rule of his life. Reared under Whig political influences, he retained his connection with that party as long as it had existence, and then drifted easily and naturally into the Republican party, to the principles of which he was a staunch adherent as long as he lived. A member of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, he was an earnest, consistent and conscientious churchman, aiding by his efforts and his means the extension of church work and the upbuilding of its institutions and giving substantial encouragement and assistance also to various philanthropic and charitable enterprises. He was a member at the time of his death of the fraternal orders known as the Legion of Honor, the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1866 he was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Louisa F. Pfaff, daughter of John Pfaff, who was a varnish manufacturer and merchant of national reputation. He was a native of Philadelphia, and his wife, the mother of Mrs. Davenport—born Louisa M. E. Holt—was a native of England.

Donnelly, Thomas, was born in the County of Roscommon, Ireland, in August, 1827. His parents were born, lived and died in Ireland, his father being a farmer.

Young Donnelly was educated in the common schools of Ireland. He worked on his father's farm until of age, and landed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in July, 1846, and in New York in April, 1847. He remained in New York about a month, when he proceeded to Philadelphia, and from thence to Pottsville, Pennsylvania. There he entered the employ of Hayward & Co. in mining coal. In July, 1847, he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Company as superintendent of a gang of men in grading a portion of its line. In 1851 he located at the great Horseshoe Bend, on the easterly slope of the Allegheny Mountains, four miles west of the present site of the city of Altoona, he being one of the first settlers in that locality. There he was employed by Mr. McAvoy as superintendent of construction for the grading of the railroad which traverses the noted Great Horseshoe Bend, and remained until its completion in 1854. The Horseshoe Bend is one of the most romantic spots in American mountain scenery, and this was one of the most wonderful feats of engineering in railway construction in the country.

Thomas. Donnelly

In the fall of 1854 Mr. Donnelly located in St. Louis and entered into business on his own account with Edward Dowling, and in 1864 H. M. Mandeville joined them under the firm name of Dowling, Donnelly & Co., railroad contractors. For thirty years thereafter Mr. Donnelly was continuously engaged in railroad work for the Iron Mountain, the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri River and Wabash Railroads, employing thousands of men and constructing hundreds of miles of railway. In 1884 the firm of Dowling, Donnelly & Co. dissolved, and Mr. Donnelly retired from railroad work, purchased a beautiful farm near Baden, now just outside the city limits, and resigned himself to farm life. Mr. Donnelly is independent in politics and a Catholic in religious belief. He married Miss B. Sweeney in 1858, and four children have been born to them, one of whom, Mary B., wife of Dr. W. N. Brennen, was living in 1899.

Donovan, Daniel H., was born in Ireland in 1815 and died in St. Louis December 15, 1871. He was one of the founders of the Phoenix Volunteer Fire Company, and was the president of that company for many years. He was also for two years vice-president of the Firemens Fund Association, and was grand marshal of the famous firemen's parade given in St. Louis in 1852. He came to St. Louis in 1836 and was long one of the leading builders and contractors of this city. He served at different times as a member of the board of aldermen, the State Legislature and as collector of customs.

Donovan, John F., was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 20, 1844, and came with his parents to the United States when he was four years of age. His parents were Humphrey and Catherine Donovan, both born in the County Galway, Ireland. His father, an educated gentleman, was a barrister, and practiced his profession for years in his native land, but died soon after the family settled in St. Louis. His mother, a lady of good birth and culture, was related to Lord Walsecourt. Her grandfather was Major Eulich Burke, who served several years with distinction in the British army. The son, after his father's death, went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he grew to manhood, his youth being marked by an arduous but unyielding struggle with the hard adversities of his condition. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' College in Dubuque, and then came to St. Louis and began his active business life. With David B. Gould, whose name is now familiar in St. Louis, he entered the employ of an old-time publisher named Edwards, and assisted in compiling the directories of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans and other cities. Afterward he became connected with the advertising department of a hotel paper, at that time published by Willis Rice and James W. Scott, the latter of whom subsequently became editor and proprietor of the Chicago "Times-Herald." This experience made him thoroughly conversant with all the phases of the advertising business, and after a time he engaged in it on his own account. He was remarkably successful in this enterprise, accumulating capital which enabled him to extend his business interests along various lines Returning again to Chicago, he made a judicious investment in Gas Company stocks in that city, and the rapid appreciation in the value of these stocks made him a man of fortune within a few years thereafter. At a later date he engaged in business in New York City as a stock and bond broker, and from there came again to St. Louis in 1895 In that year, in company with P. A. Brady, he became owner and manager of the Lindell Hotel, and six months later purchased his partner's interest in that widely known hostelry. From that time until his death, which occurred May 16, 1898, he was at the head of this enterprise, and on the 1st of January, 1898, he organized the John F. Donovan Hotel Company, with a capital of $100,000. He was the principal owner of the stock of the company, with which he was officially connected as president and manager, his associates being M. Shaunessy and R. W. Durken, Mr. Shaunessy holding the office of vice-president. After taking a long lease of the hotel property, the company spent a large amount of money in remodeling and improving the building, and under Mr. Donovan's management it regained all its old-time prestige and built up a larger patronage than it had enjoyed at any time in its history. Genial and affable in manner, Mr. Donovan had a wide acquaintance with the traveling public, as well as among the people of St. Louis, and among the famous bonifaces of the country one could hardly be found who enjoyed greater popularity. He was a devout

Catholic churchman and took a warm interest in the affairs of the church and its institutions. He was vice-president of the St. Louis organization of Knights of St. Patrick; was a working member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and was noted for his generous contributions to charitable and public purposes. He married September 11, 1890, Miss Jean Glenn, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a lady endowed with the virtues that impart grace to wealth and high social position. Mrs. Donovan—who, with her two children, John and Catherine Donovan, survives her husband—has shown great judgment and sagacity in the management of the estate, and it bids fair to prosper in her hands. Her business cares do not engross her whole attention, as she has a taste for the beautiful and finds time to indulge and improve it in painting, in which art she exhibits a skill and genius greatly admired by her friends. Mrs. Donovan's home is a center of generous hospitality, and in the entertainment of her wide circle of acquaintances she is a gracious hostess.

Douglass, John Thompson, manufacturer, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, October 27, 1817, and died in St. Louis in 1878. He came of a distinguished family of Scotch origin, his great-grandfather having been Alexander Douglass, who married Lady Mary Grey. Four of the children born of the marriage of Alexander Douglass and Lady Grey settled in Alexandria, Virginia, and one of them, Grey Douglass, married in 1784, at Newcastle, Delaware, Elizabeth Thompson, who was a niece of Charles Thompson, secretary of the Continental Congress. One of the sons of Grey and Elizabeth (Thompson) Douglass was Alexander Thompson Douglass, the father of Captain John Thompson Douglass. The mother of Captain Douglass was before her marriage Miss Maria Bright Hollis Watts Lowery, a woman of brilliant intellectual attainments, under whose tutorage the son received his education. The family removed to St. Louis during his early boyhood and he grew up here, obtaining his earliest business experience in the shipping trade of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. He continued to be identified with this trade until about the year 1856, when he established the manufacturing enterprise with which he continued to be connected to the end of his life, which gave him prominence among the builders of St. Louis' industries and rewarded his labors with a comfortable fortune. This was the Douglass Bagging Company, at first conducted as an individual enterprise, but later, when its operations and its trade had been largely extended, incorporated as a stock company, with Captain Douglass as the president of the corporation. To this enterprise he devoted the greater share of his time for a period of more than twenty years, and its success is the best evidence of the fact that he was a man of superior business qualifications and executive ability. As an investor he became interested to some extent in financial and other institutions, and for some years he was officially connected with the Exchange Bank of St. Louis as vice-president. A warm champion of the cause of popular education, he was conspicuous among the worthy men who rendered to St. Louis a great public service in the founding and building up of the Mercantile Library. He was one of the incorporators of the Mercantile Library Association, always a champion of its interests, a promoter of its resources and a liberal donor to its funds, and at different times he served as president of the association. An Episcopal churchman, he was a vestryman of Christ Church when it was located on Fifth and Chestnut Streets. Afterward he became a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and at the time of his death was the senior warden of that church. He was married in 1847, at Boonville, Missouri, to Miss Cornelia McPherson, of Frederick, Maryland. Their children are Edward Salisbury Douglass, Annie McPherson Douglass, Sallie Hopkins Douglass, May Douglass, Fannie Lowery Douglass and Archibald Grey Douglass.

Douglass, John H., manufacturer, was born June 20, 1836, in Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa, son of Joseph S. and Almeda (Knapp) Douglass. His parents were natives of Vermont and New York State, respectively. They were married at Elmira, New York, lived for a time at Penn Yan, in the same State, and then removed, in 1835, to Fort Madison, Iowa, to which place they traveled, pioneer fashion, by wagon. Their son, John H. Douglass, was born there a year later and grew up in Iowa. In his early boyhood he attended the Fort Madison common schools; later was a student at the Denmark, Iowa, Academy, and completed his educa-

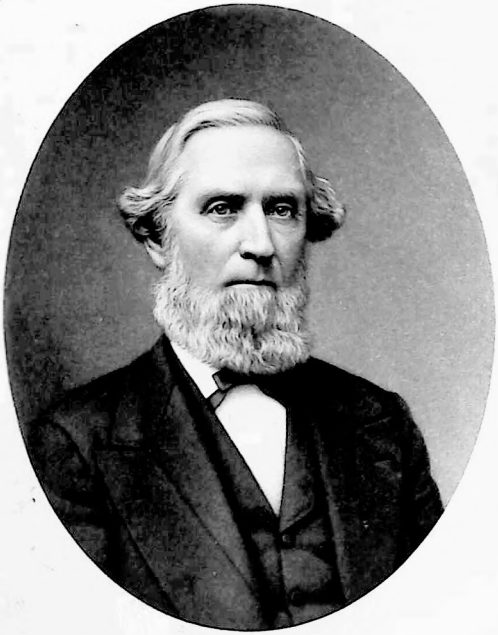
John H. Douglass

tion at Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois. In 1854, after leaving Knox College, at which institution his studies included the higher mathematics, he came to St. Louis and took a course at Jones' Commercial College, giving special attention to doubly-entry bookkeeping and commercial law. Until he was thirty-five years of age Mr. Douglass resided at Fort Madison, Iowa. He then removed with his family to St. Louis, arriving here January 19, 1872. His first visit to the East and the home of his ancestors was made in 1851, when he took a boat and came to St. Louis and from here went by steamer to Portland on the Ohio River. From there he traveled by carriage to Louisville, Kentucky, and thence by boat to Cincinnati, Ohio. At Cincinnati he got aboard the first railroad train he had ever seen, which carried him to Columbus, Ohio. From there he went by rail to Cleveland, Ohio; thence by lake steamer to Dunkirk, New York; from there by New York & Erie Railroad to Oxford, Orange County, New York, and thence to New York City. The itinerary of this trip is interesting and illustrative of the transportation facilities of that period as compared with those of the present day. After his arrival in New York he attended school six months, and then in the spring of 1852 took a clerkship in the general variety store of John and Henry Hill & Co., of Elmira. A year later he came West by way of Chicago, and on that occasion traveled by rail as far as La Salle, Illinois, which was as far west as any railroad extended in those days. At La Salle he took the steamer "Belle Gould" for St. Louis, and from here went by boat to Fort Madison, Iowa. The same year he began his connection with the lumber business as an employe of the firm of Knapp, Stout & Co., which had commenced manufacturing lumber at Menomonee, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1846. He was an employe of this firm until January 1 of 1865, when he was admitted to a partnership with those who had previously been his employers. Their enterprise was incorporated in March of 1878, and Mr. Douglass became treasurer of the corporation. This position he has continued to hold up to the present time and his connection with what is one of the oldest and most widely known lumber manufacturing concerns in the West has now covered a period of forty-six years. His residence in St. Louis has extended over a period of twenty-seven years, and his high character as a business man and citizen has given him well-deserved prominence, and won for him the unqualified esteem of those among whom he has lived for almost a generation. Mr. Douglass cast his first presidential vote for Bell and Everett, in 1860. At the next presidential election he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and has ever since supported the principles and policies of the Republican party. Liberal in his religious views, he is the friend of all churches, and the patron of all deserving charities. About the year 1857 he was made a Master Mason in Claypole Lodge No. 13, of Fort Madison, Iowa. Later he was made a Royal Arch Mason at the same place and still later took the Knight Templar's degrees at Keokuk, Iowa. September 15, 1858, he was married at Fort Madison, Iowa, to Miss Caroline Amelia Durfee, of Marion, Ohio, who died in St. Louis, May 21, 1892. The children born to them were Archibald Douglass, Georgia Douglass—who died at eighteen months of age—Alice Louise Douglass and John H. Douglass, Jr.

Dowling, Edward, was born in Roscommon County, Ireland, February 12, 1820. His father was a farmer, and he, after securing a good education, engaged in farming and dealing in live stock. In 1847 he came to the United States landing at New York, where for a time, he found employment as a day laborer, wheeling dirt on the New York & Erie Railroad. His position was humble, but his diligence and fidelity won the esteem of his employers, and he was made boss and paymaster, and a little later he was taken into partnership by contractor McCausland. Not long afterward, he engaged in business on his own account as subcontractor. These years of patient toil were not without advantage to Mr. Dowling, for they brought him the experience and skill, and the sympathy with and control over laboring men that fitted him afterward for the important business of construction, in which he was to achieve eminence, honor and usefulness. In 1854 he came to Carondelet, and in the fall of that year organized the firm of Dowling, Donnelly & Co., railroad contractors, and for thirty years thereafter he was continuously engaged in railroad construction, on the Iron Mountain, the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, and other important lines and systems in the West, em-

ploying thousands of men and building hundreds of miles of railway. In 1884 the firm, after leading the way in construction business in the West and doing a great amount of useful work, was dissolved, and Mr. Dowling, at the age of sixty-four years, retired to a beautiful farm of one hundred acres at Baden, which he had the foresight to purchase fifteen years before, and here he spent the remnant of his long and useful life, in the enjoyment of the generous fortune that had crowned his thirty odd years of service. He was a man faithful and true in all engagements and sincere and steadfast in all relations, and when he died, January 13, 1899, there was a universal admission that St. Louis had lost one of its most valuable and sterling citizens. Mr. Dowling was twice married. His first wife was Miss Zimmerman, of Greensburgh, Pennsylvania, who died leaving no children. His second wife was Miss Ann Maher, daughter of Dennis Maher, one of the pioneers of St. Louis. Mrs. Dowling survives him, with their four children—Edward P. Dowling, D. J. Dowling, P. J. Dowling and Paul M. Dowling, all of St. Louis. The four sons inherit the sturdy virtues of their father and are prosperous and estimable citizens.

Dowling, Richard, was born May 6, 1806, in County Carlow, Ireland, son of Richard R. and Elizabeth (Connelly) Dowling. His father, who was a prosperous manufacturer of woolen goods in Ireland, immigrated to this country toward the close of the year 1806, and soon afterward made his way by stage-coach across the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and from there came down the Ohio River by keelboat to Cincinnati, Ohio. He then went with his family to Fayette County, Kentucky, and settled in Sandersville, a small town near Lexington. There he built and operated one of the first woolen factories in Kentucky, and during the War of 1812 supplied a considerable amount of clothing, blankets, and other factory products to the United States troops. He continued in business as a woolen manufacturer in Kentucky until 1817, when he removed to St. Louis. Here he became the proprietor of the old St. Louis Hotel, at the corner of Green and Main Streets, which was one of the earliest hostelries thrown open to the public in what was then a mere village. The son, Richard Dowling, obtained his early education in one of the primitive schoolhouses of St. Louis, and when he was fourteen years old, began serving an apprenticeship of seven years to the carpenter's trade. When he had mastered his trade and began working as a journeyman, one of the earliest jobs on which he was employed was the building of Jefferson Barracks. After that he was employed for several years as a ship carpenter, but about the year 1840 became deputy marshal of St. Louis. He later served during three different administrations of the sheriff's office as deputy sheriff of St. Louis County. In 1854 he was made a captain of police in St. Louis, and held that position until 1858. After that he embarked in business, and for many years was a dealer in real estate, his operations in this field bringing him abundant prosperity. He lived to be four score and seven years of age, and at his death—which occurred November 19, 1893—he was known to a greater number of people in St. Louis than any pioneer then living. His life had been an eventful one in many respects, and covered a period of wonderful development in St. Louis, he having seen the city grow from an unimportant village to a city of half a million people. All his life he was a close observer of men and events, and during his later years, having the good fortune to retain a large share of mental and physical vigor, he was a veritable encyclopedia of information concerning almost everything of importance in the history of St. Louis. Many of the most interesting events which occurred here within a period of fifty years were vividly impressed upon his memory, and his reminiscences were exceedingly interesting and entertaining. He was witness to the landing of the first steamer, the "Zebulon M. Pike," at St. Louis, in 1817; saw General Lafayette when he visited St. Louis, in 1824; and recalled other episodes which marked epochs in the history of the city. Elihu Sheppard, the local historian, said of him: "Mr. Richard Dowling was one of my oldest pupils, and had treasured up a larger fund of information in regard to St. Louis, and its inhabitants than any other person in it. In conversation with him he seemed to have been ubiquitous for the last fifty years in the city; to have been present at all public meetings, and acquainted with all the speakers; to have been always present at the cobbler's shop nearest to each individual—as that was the bulletin-board and forum for publishing the



Jas. Cozier

foibles and anecdotes of all the people in the vicinity, for discussing their conduct and characters and rendering a verdict on them. Having been the greater part of his life in public office or in banker's employment, every man's location and wealth were known to him, and as his memory was very tenacious, his perception acute, his judgment, information or advice was more frequently sought for than that of any other person of all my numerous acquaintances. His recollection was equally tenacious regarding a hundred events. He well deserved the esteem of his fellow-citizens, which was cordially tendered to him on all occasions." From boyhood up to old age his face and form were familiar to all classes of citizens, and toward the close of his life he came to be looked upon as one of those landmarks which always ought to remain a part of a city. Mr. Dowling married, in 1844, Miss Ellen La Ronte, of St. Louis, a native of Canada, who died in 1884. Their children are Sarah Isabella Dowling and Louis A. Dowling, of St. Louis; and Mrs. Ellen Tompkins, of Denver, Colorado. His son, Louis A. Dowling, now connected with the Tudor Iron Works, of East St. Louis, married, in 1887, Miss Elizabeth Monahan, daughter of John Monahan, now the oldest living resident of East St. Louis. Mr. Monahan was one of the distinguished pioneer railway engineers of Illinois, was a member of the first board of aldermen of East St. Louis, and was instrumental in substituting the name East St. Louis for Illinoistown.

Dozier, James, in the early years of his life in Missouri merchant, farmer and steamboat owner, and later founder of one of the most widely known industries in St. Louis, was born January 7, 1806, in Nash County, North Carolina, and died in St. Louis, July 15, 1878. His father was Thomas Dozier, who was of Virginia nativity, and came of an old and well known family of that State. The son was reared in North Carolina, and must have been an ambitious and possibly a somewhat adventurous youth, because at eighteen years of age he left home, accompanied only by a negro boy whom his father had given him, and from that time forward was master of his own affairs. Going from North Carolina to Tennessee, he engaged for a short time in agricultural pursuits near Paris, and then, in a small way, began merchandising. That he had a genius for trade was evidenced by his prosperity, and he continued in business in Tennessee until 1828. In the meantime he had married a Kentucky lady, and in the year last named, accompanied by his father-in-law's family and several others inclined to seek homes in the West, he came to Missouri. He settled in the upper part of St. Louis County, in a neighborhood peopled mainly by Virginians, among whom were the Colemans, Tylers, and other honored pioneers. There Mr. Dozier first embarked in business as the operator of a tan yard in company with his father-in-law, Mr. John Dudgeon, but later he resumed merchandising. Some years afterward he removed to the north side of the river into St. Charles County, Missouri, where he lived for many years, carrying on extensive farming and merchandising operations, which made him a man of considerable fortune for that period. In the year 1844 he extended his enterprise to the steamboat business, then entering upon the palmy days of its prosperity, and afterward owned and ran on the Missouri River and its tributaries the boats "Warsaw," "Lake of the Woods," "St. Louis Oak," "Cora," "Mary Blane," and "Elvira," the last named of which was a famous river steamer named in honor of Mr. Dozier's second daughter. He and his sons were later the owners and operators also of the "Rowena," "Thomas E. Tutt," and "Mollie Dozier," and his name was long a familiar one among those engaged in the river trade or identified with the river interests. Captains Roe, Throckmorton, LaBarge, Brown, Eaton, Kaiser, and others equally well known in their day, were his contemporaries in the ownership and management of steamboat lines, and all were men who helped to make a part of the history of St. Louis which is replete with interesting incident, adventure and romance. In 1854 Captain Dozier severed his connection with the river trade and retired to a beautiful home on the bank of the Missouri River, in St. Charles County, at what became known as "Dozier's Landing." There he carried on extensive farming operations for twenty years thereafter, and his home was known far and wide as one of the old fashioned Southern kind, where good cheer was always in evidence and hospitality of the most charming kind always a distinctive feature. He was a slave owner in those days, but one of the most kindly and considerate of masters, and the

strong sympathetic element in his nature was evidenced in many benefactions of which the public knew little by reason of the unostentatious manner of their bestowal. Immediately after the Civil War they removed to St. Louis, and in 1867 became interested with Joseph Garneau in the conduct of an extensive cracker bakery. In 1872 this partnership was dissolved and Captain Dozier then formed the Dozier-Weyl Cracker Company, since succeeded by the Dozier Cracker Company, which has built up one of the largest cracker factories in the world. Among all the industrial enterprises of St. Louis, there is none more widely known throughout the United States than this institution, to the building up of which he devoted the later years of his life and to the management of which his son, Lewis D. Dozier has succeeded. As a business man Captain Dozier was conspicuous for his breadth of view, excellent judgment, prompt and energetic action and sterling integrity, and in all the relations of life he filled the full measure of good citizenship. Coming to Missouri when the foundations of the present splendid commonwealth were being laid, he was all his life a progressive spirit, a promoter of improved moral, social and commercial conditions, and a contributor to the general upbuilding of the city and State. Although a resident of St. Louis but little more than a dozen years, he was in close touch with the business interests of the city for nearly fifty years, and his name was long one of those most familiar to St. Louis people who have identified it with their city by giving it to one of their public schools. For more than twenty years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, where his counsels were prized and his exemplary life held in affectionate remembrance. Success rewarded his efforts in the field of commerce, and at his death he left to his family a handsome estate and with it the richer inheritance of an honored name. He married, in 1826, Miss Mary Ann Dudgeon, who was born near Lexington, Kentucky, daughter of John Dudgeon, who was a native of Virginia.

Their children were:

William Sublette Dozier, born May 26, 1828; died February 18, 1856.

Francis Marion Dozier, born January 16, 1830.

Ellen Priscilla Dozier, born February 23, 1834; died May 15, 1866.

John Thomas Dozier, born March 20, 1832; died January 29, 1888.

James Henry Dozier, born April 24, 1837; died March 26, 1889.

Elvira Hardena Dozier, born December 24, 1839.

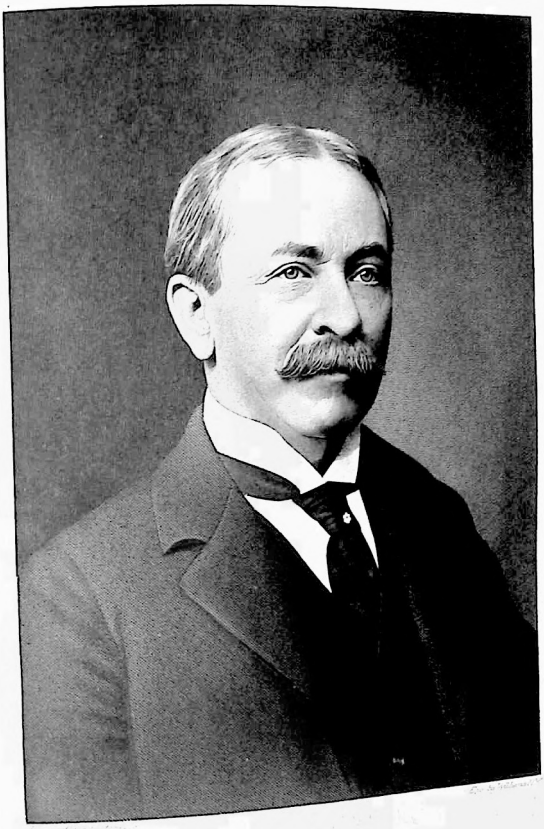
Mary Rowena Dozier, born April 23, 1842.

Margaret Adaline Dozier, born June 27, 1844; died June 2, 1893.

Lewis David Dozier, born August 25, 1846.

Richard Dudgeon Dozier, born August 28, 1849; died April 4, 1869.

Dozier, Lewis D., manufacturer, was born August 25, 1846, in St. Charles County, Missouri, son of Captain James and Mary Ann (Dudgeon) Dozier, the father a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Kentucky. He came to St. Louis in 1860—his father's family removing here in 1865—and after attending the Washington public school, and later the Wilcox private school, completed his education at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College of this city, from which institution he was graduated. Soon after leaving school he became a silent partner in the bakery business which had been established by his father and Joseph Garneau, in 1867, under the firm name of J. Garneau & Dozier. This partnership expired by limitation January 1, 1872, and in April of that year he became one of the partners in the Dozier-Weyl Cracker Company, a partnership firm of which his father was senior member. At the death of the elder Dozier this partnership was succeeded by a corporation bearing the name Dozier-Weyl Cracker Company, of which John T. Dozier, a brother of Lewis D. Dozier, became president. John T. Dozier died later and Lewis D. Dozier succeeded to the presidency of the corporation, which continued to be known as the Dozier-Weyl Cracker Company. In 1888 Mr. L. D. Dozier purchased the interest of Mr. Weyl and conducted the business under the name of the Dozier Cracker Company until 1890, when the corporation was merged into the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company. In February of 1898 this corporation was in turn purchased by the National Biscuit Company, in which Mr. Dozier is a large stockholder, and of which he is also a director. He continues to be prominently identified with this great manufacturing interest and is also manager of the Dozier Bakery in St. Louis. As a business



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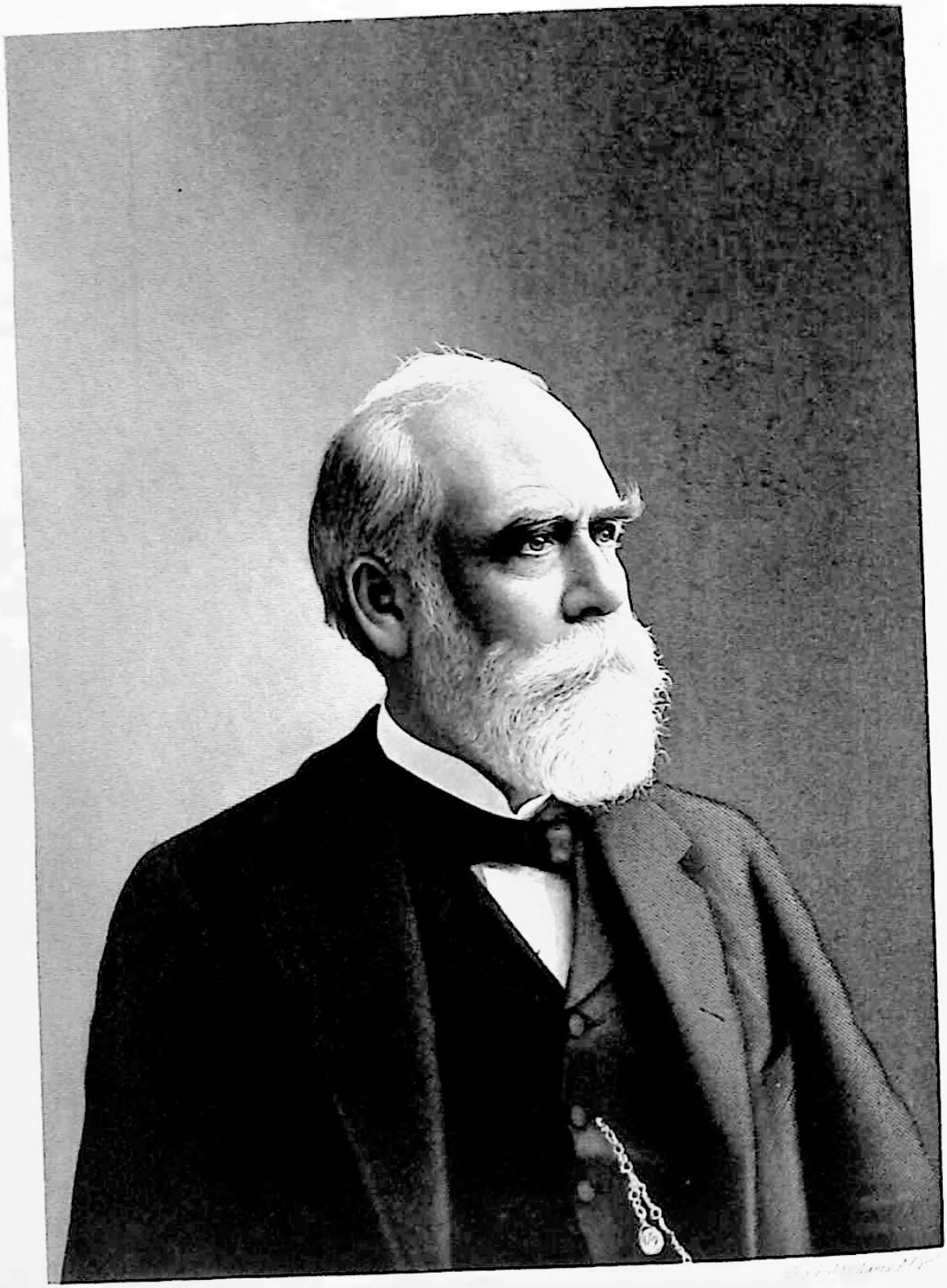
man he has been eminently successful, and in various ways the city of St. Louis and its institutions have been sharers in his prosperity. For several years he was first vice-president of the Manufacturers' Association, and he is a director of the Merchants-Laclede National Bank, and also a director of the Mercantile Library, and a member of the Missouri Historical Society. When the movement looking to the holding of the "Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition" in St. Louis took definite form Mr. Dozier was made a member of the committee of twenty-one charged with the financial management of this great enterprise. Interested in promoting the moral and intellectual advancement as well as the material prosperity of St. Louis, he has been a generous friend and patron of the Young Men's Christian Association—in the completion of whose building he was actively interested—the Provident Association and other institutions which have made for the betterment of the city. He is an attendant of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, of which his wife was a member. With other leading citizens of St. Louis, he has contributed liberally to the founding of Washington University upon a broad and permanent basis, and his interest in educational matters was also evidenced by four years—1887-91—of faithful service as a member of the St. Louis School Board. He has been president of the Noonday Club, is vice-president of the St. Louis Club, and also a member of the University Club and the St. Louis Country Club. A life-long Democrat, he is now in thorough sympathy with the "Gold Standard" wing of that party. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order and the Order of Elks. His fondness for outdoor sports has made him an active member of the St. Louis Gun Club, of which he was for many years president, and the King's Lake Shooting Club. He has also been president of the Missouri State Sportsmen's Association. In 1886 Mr. Dozier married Miss Rebecca E. Lewis, daughter of the late Benjamin W. Lewis and Eleanor (Turner) Lewis, of Glasgow, Missouri. Mr. Lewis was one of the early settlers of Missouri, a man of sterling integrity and large means, and was for many years one of the leading merchants of the State. Mrs. Dozier, who was a most estimable and accomplished lady and whose Christian graces and kindly charities have caused her memory to linger like a benediction with those who knew her, died January 5, 1899. Her heart went out to unprotected children, and she endowed a bed in Martha Parsons Hospital, and was a liberal benefactor of the Episcopal Orphans' Home and the Church of the Redeemer. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dozier were Lewis Dozier, Mary Dozier, Eleanor Dozier and Annie Lewis Dozier, all of whom are living, with the exception of Mary Dozier, who died in 1898. Mr. Dozier's home is in Westmoreland Place adjacent to Forest Park, which is regarded as one of the most beautiful residence districts to be found in any American city.

Drabelle, John Wesley, lawyer and legislator, was born December 15, 1857, in Warren County, Iowa, son of Joseph D. and Susanna (Meeks) Drabelle. His early education was obtained in the schools of Warren County, and his collegiate training at Simpson College, of Indianola, Iowa, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of science in the class of 1882. After completing his course at college he read law in the office of Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, of St. Louis, and attended courses of lectures at the St. Louis Law School. After his admission to the bar in 1884 he began the practice of his profession in this city, and has since continued it as a member of the St. Louis bar. Taking an active interest in politics as a member of the Democratic party, he was elected a member of the Missouri House of Representatives in 1886, and by subsequent re-elections served in that body during the sessions of the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth General Assemblies. During his years of service in the House he acquired a reputation as a judicious and conservative legislator, and yet a persistent and aggressive champion of whatever he considers right. He is a forcible speaker, but his power on the rostrum and at the bar lies mostly in his clear, logical reasoning and sincerity of purpose. His manner is characterized by quiet dignity and marked courtesy, even in the intensest heat of debate. Mr. Drabelle has a thorough knowledge of municipal laws, and was chairman of the committee on municipal corporations during the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth General Assemblies. In the Thirty-eighth General Assembly he was chairman of the Democratic "Steering Committee," and he has served as a member of the judiciary, internal improve-

ments, ways and means, education and other important committees. He is the author of what has become known as the "Drabelle School Law," enacted in 1887, and applicable to St. Louis. Amendments to the "Mechanics' Lien Law" and to the "Practice Act" have also been important legislative enactments of which he was the author. He had charge on the Democratic side of the House of the Missouri Election Law, passed in 1895, and ever since he has been before the public as a legislator he has taken an active part in all important matters of legislation. His ability as a parliamentarian is marked, and during the Thirty-seventh General Assembly he was frequently called on to preside as speaker pro tem. over the deliberations of the House. In 1895 he was the Democratic candidate for the speakership of the House of Representatives, but was not elected, as the Republicans gained control of that body. Mr. Drabelle was elected to the State Senate on November 8, 1898, for the Thirty-second Senatorial District in the city of St. Louis, and is now (1899) serving in that capacity. Senator Drabelle is the author of the police law applicable to the city of St. Louis, which largely increases the police force. The passage of this bill through the Senate and House, in March, 1899, was, perhaps, the most notable political and parliamentary struggle witnessed in a Missouri Legislature in the last thirty years. He married, in 1887, Miss Frances Wright Maxwell, daughter of Judge H. W. Maxwell, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Drake, Charles Daniel, a distinguished lawyer, United States Senator and jurist. He was a son of Dr. Daniel Drake, the celebrated physician, and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1811. After receiving a common school education he spent a short time at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, and a term in a military academy in Connecticut. From 1827 to 1830 he was a midshipman in the United States Navy. Resigning he returned to Cincinnati to prepare himself for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1833, and the following year he came to St. Louis. In 1847 he returned to Cincinnati, but three years later resumed practice in St. Louis. In 1859 he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives, and although a radical Democrat, became conspicuous in opposition to the secession movement. In the Legislature he was instrumental in passing measures for the better observance of the Sabbath in cities, and for the abolition of a certain class of "concert saloons," prohibiting the employment of females in such. In 1864 he was a presidential elector on the Lincoln ticket. He was a member and vice-president of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, and the author of the several clauses of the organic law it enacted requiring the test oath of loyalty as a qualification for jurors, voters, school teachers, lawyers and ministers of the gospel. January, 1867, he was elected a Senator in Congress for the term ending in 1873, serving on the committees on naval affairs, Pacific Railroad, contingent expenses, and ordnance. During his term as Senator he caused an amendment to an appropriation bill declaring that no payment for damages sustained in the Civil War should be made unless the claimant had filed an oath that he had never been in rebellion against the United States government, which clause was afterward invalidated by the Supreme Court. From the date of the Constitution of 1865 he participated eagerly in the political affairs of Missouri, and was considered the leader of the radical Republicans, but in the last years of his life, especially after his retirement from the court of claims, his extreme opinions were materially modified. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant chief justice of the United States Court of Claims, from which position he retired in 1885. In the summer of 1890 Judge Drake was a member of the commission to the Puyallup Indians. He was a Presbyterian, and enjoying an unusual vigor of mind and body, took an active part in the affairs of that church. On the night of March 31, 1892, he walked from his home to attend prayer meeting at the Western Presbyterian Church, in Washington, and returned seemingly in good health, but the next morning his aged wife, with whom he had spent nearly fifty years of married life, found him dead in his bed. According to his expressed wish, his remains were cremated and the ashes brought to St. Louis for interment. He left no family but his wife and married daughter, Mrs. Wescott.

Drake Constitution.—The Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention of Missouri called for the purpose of revising the organic law of the State in 1865. It retained many of the provisions of the original Consti-



Geo. S. Drake

tution of the State, but was, in effect, a new instrument, its most important provisions being those which emancipated the slaves, disfranchised those who had participated in or aided the secession movement, required "test oaths" of loyalty in certain cases, and established an improved common school system. This Constitution, adopted by the convention April 8, 1865, was ratified by vote of the people, and the Governor's proclamation declared it in effect July 4, 1865. The ruling spirit in the convention which framed the Constitution was Charles D. Drake, then a member of the St. Louis bar, and later a United States Senator, and for this reason the instrument has been popularly known as the "Drake Constitution."

Drake, George S., was born at Hartford, Connecticut, October 11, 1825, his parents being Silas and Elizabeth (Warburton) Drake. He comes from good Connecticut stock, running back to 1630, in or about which year the founder of the American family, John Drake, came over from Devon, England, to Connecticut. This was only ten years after the "Mayflower's" band of Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. About the year 1637 this ancestor settled permanently at East Windsor, Connecticut, and that place became the starting point of the family in America. In England the name has been borne by many distinguished as clergymen, martyrs, authors and navigators, Sir Francis, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, being the most noted of these last. Among the foremost of these English families is that which had its seat at Ashe, in the County Devon, acquired A. D. 1360, and from it descended the greater portion of the Drakes of Massachusetts and Connecticut. As early as 1272 John Drake held lands by grant of Edward I. John Drake had permission of Edward II, in 1313, "to go beyond the sea." In 1552 Richard Drake, ancestor of the branch of the family to which George S. Drake belongs, was high sheriff of Dublin, Ireland, and to this family belonged also Robert Drake, minister, of Thundersly, in Essex, who died a martyr at Smithfield during the reign of Queen Mary. He it was who, when exhorted by Bishop Bonner to renounce his heresy, made this remarkable reply: "As for your Church of Rome, I utterly deny and defy it, with all the works thereof, as I deny the Devil and all his works." Coming of a family conspicuous for generations for intellectual vigor, George S. Drake was born to the inheritance of a good name and good natural endowments. In 1827, when he was two years old, his father moved to the West with his family and located in St. Louis. This was over three score years and ten ago, and St. Louis claims him, therefore, as one of the oldest of its citizens who are not native born. He received his education partly in the private schools of the city, and partly at Kemper College, in the county, and at the age of sixteen years engaged as a clerk in the dry goods house of Warburton & King. His good habits, respectful bearing and diligence in duties commended him to the proprietors, and at the end of six years steady service he was taken in as a partner, being then only twenty-two years old. The name of the firm was changed to Warburton, Rossiter & Drake He continued in this house until 1852, when he withdrew and became a member of the firm of Manny, Drake & Co., dealers in boots and shoes. In 1865 he retired from mercantile pursuits, and since then has devoted himself to the management of the investments which an active and prosperous business had yielded, and to the tastes and social and domestic enjoyments and opportunities for usefulness to which his nature and his habits incline him. But these do not take Mr. Drake out of constant and active relation with the business interests of St. Louis. The value of his opinion in matters of finance and investment is recognized by all who have had business relations with him, and there are few men—if, indeed, there are any—who are more minutely familiar with the course of business, banking and money in St. Louis for the last half century than George S. Drake; and there are none who excel him in legal habit of mind and quick discernment of the equities of questions. It is not strange, therefore, that his services should be claimed and his counsel desired by institutions with which he is connected. He is one of the men whose long relations with the Boatmen's Bank have been so fortunate to that institution—a connection which began in 1859, and has been continued almost unbroken to the present time—1898. During the first twelve years of this period he was one of the directors; during the next twenty-four years of it he was vice-president; in 1895 he resigned this position, and in 1897 he was again elected a director, and is a di-

rector still. He has been for many years vice-president of the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association, and contributed a full share toward making that noble burial place what it is to-day. With all his great capacity for administration and business, his habits are strongly domestic, and the home is to him the center of attraction He has been a staunch member of the Second Presbyterian Church for fifty years, and is an elder in his congregation. He is a member of the advisory board of the Home of the Friendless, an institution which he has liberally befriended; and he is also a member of the advisory board of the Protestant Orphans' Asylum. Mr. Drake has been twice married, and is now a widower with two children—a son, George S. Drake, Jr., a medical student at Johns Hopkins Medical College of Baltimore; and a daughter, the wife of Henry C. Scott.

Dramshop Licenses.—The dramshop license system in St. Louis is partly State and partly municipal. The execution of it is in the hands of a State officer called the excise commissioner, appointed by the Governor, who issues the licenses and receives the moneys therefor, paying over to the State and the city, respectively, their proportions thereof. The State fee on every license issued is fifty dollars for six months, and the city's $250 for six months—making the cost of the license $300 for six months, or $600 a year. The dramshop license is exacted of all saloons and all other places where spirits and beer are sold at retail. The total collections for dramshop licenses in St. Louis for the year 1898 were about $1,200,000—$1,000,000 of which went to the city, and $200,000 to the State. The city's dramshop licenses are nearly one-seventh of its annual revenue.

The present system is what is called the "high license" system established in Missouri in 1878, and attended by such satisfactory working, both in reducing intemperance and in yielding revenue, that it was adopted in many other States. Before its introduction the State, counties and the city of St. Louis charged a small, nominal fee for a saloon license, and there were small drinking saloons all over the State, one at nearly every little hamlet and crossroads, and they were the scenes of frequent rencounters and bloodshed. The main object of the high license system was to rid the State and the rural regions where they abounded of these drinking places, and also to limit the number in the small towns; and this purpose was signally accomplished. The high license caused a very large proportion of the small drinking places in the rural districts to disappear, and greatly reduced the number in the large towns and cities. In St. Louis there were, in 1898, only about 1,800 dramshop licenses issued, whereas, under the low license system that formerly prevailed, there were usually as many, with a population not half as large as that of the city in 1898. The number of saloons, in proportion to population, has fallen off more than one-half, while the revenue which they pay to the city, for the increased license fee, has been quadrupled.

Dred Scott Case.—The famous Dred Scott case, which drew from the Supreme Court of the United States a decision, and from Chief Justice Taney an opinion, on the question of slavery and the rights of slaves which attracted universal attention, originated in St. Louis. Dred Scott was a slave, born in Missouri about 1810. "About 1834," says the sketch of him which appears in "Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography," "he was taken by his master, Dr. Emerson, an army surgeon, from Missouri to Rock Island, Illinois, and then to Fort Snelling, in what was then Wisconsin Territory. Here he married, and two children were born to him. On his return to Missouri he sued in the circuit court of St. Louis to recover his freedom and that of his family, since he had been taken by his master to live in a free State. Scott won his case, but his master now appealed to the State Supreme Court, which, in 1852, reversed the decision of the lower tribunal. Shortly afterward the family were sold to a citizen of New York, John F. A. Sandford, and as this afforded a ground for bringing a similar action in a Federal court, Scott sued again for his freedom, this time in the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, in May, 1854. The case was lost, but an appeal was made to the United States Supreme Court, and the importance of the matter being realized by a few eminent lawyers, several offered to take part in the argument. Those on Scott's side were Montgomery Blair and George T. Curtis, while those opposed to him were Reverdy Johnson and Henry S. Geyer. None of these asked for compensation. The case was tried in 1856,

and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. A brief opinion was prepared by Justice Nelson, but before its public announcement it was decided by the court that, in view of the importance of the case and its bearing on the whole slavery question, which was then violently agitating the country, Chief Justice Taney should write a more elaborate one. Taney's opinion was read March 6, 1857, two days after the inauguration of President Buchanan, and excited intense interest throughout the country on account of its extreme position in favor of slavery. It affirmed, among other things, that the act of Congress that prohibited slavery north of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes was unconstitutional and void. Thomas H. Benton said of this decision that it made a new departure in the working of the government, declaring slavery to be the organic law of the land, while freedom was the exception. The passage that was most widely quoted and most unfavorably commented upon was that in which Taney described the condition of the negroes at the adoption of the Constitution, saying: 'They had for more than a quarter of a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit.' Afterward Scott and his family passed by inheritance to the family of Calvin C. Chaffee, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and on May 26, 1857, they were emancipated in St. Louis by Taylor Blow, to whom Mr. Chaffee had conveyed them for that purpose."

Dressed Meat Trade.—The method of slaughtering animals and carrying the dressed carcasses in refrigerator cars, specially equipped for the purpose, is a very modern innovation. The old custom was for every city or town to have its own slaughter houses for killing and dressing animals for its own population; and at packing points hogs and cattle were driven in through the winter season, and at no other time. But when ice came to be used for keeping carcasses cool slaughtering and packing were extended into all the months of the year—spring and summer as well as fall and winter—and the trade in fresh meat as it is now conducted grew up in the West. Hogs, cattle and sheep are still carried by rail from the great grazing and feeding States west of the Mississippi River to the Atlantic States. But this feature of transportation does not possess the proportions it once exhibited. It is the habit of traffic to be constantly striving to economize in the cost of conducting it, and it was found to be cheaper to transport only the flesh of slaughtered animals than to carry them alive. The manufacture of ice at the trifling cost of twenty-five cents a ton came in to encourage and facilitate the new method, and so it has come about that refrigerator cars cooled with ice are constantly moving across the country loaded with fresh beef, mutton and poultry in summer and winter. The chief points west of St. Louis for slaughtering animals are Kansas City and Omaha, and from these cities dressed meat is carried to many large cities of the East and South, considerable quantities coming to St. Louis. The dressed meat trade of this city consists of the carcasses of animals slaughtered here, and carcasses received from Kansas City and Omaha—and both these features of the trade show a steady increase. In 1892 335,783 head of cattle, 591,342 head of hogs and 128,887 head of sheep were slaughtered at St. Louis and East St Louis; in 1896, 605,576 head of cattle, 1,112,433 head of hogs and 378,270 head of sheep; and in 1897, 593,099 head of cattle 1,226,964 head of hogs and 447,621 head of sheep—the slaughtered animals in the last-named year having a value of $25,000,000. In 1892 the receipts of dressed beef were 25,584,464 pounds; in 1894 they were 64,612,340 pounds; in 1896 they were 17,847,900 pounds, and in 1897 they were 20,889,600 pounds. The shipments of dressed beef in 1892 were 68,071,698 pounds; in 1895, 238,966,600 pounds; in 1896, 248,746,200 pounds, and in 1897, 259,002,550 pounds—the value of the shipments for 1897 being $15,540,153.

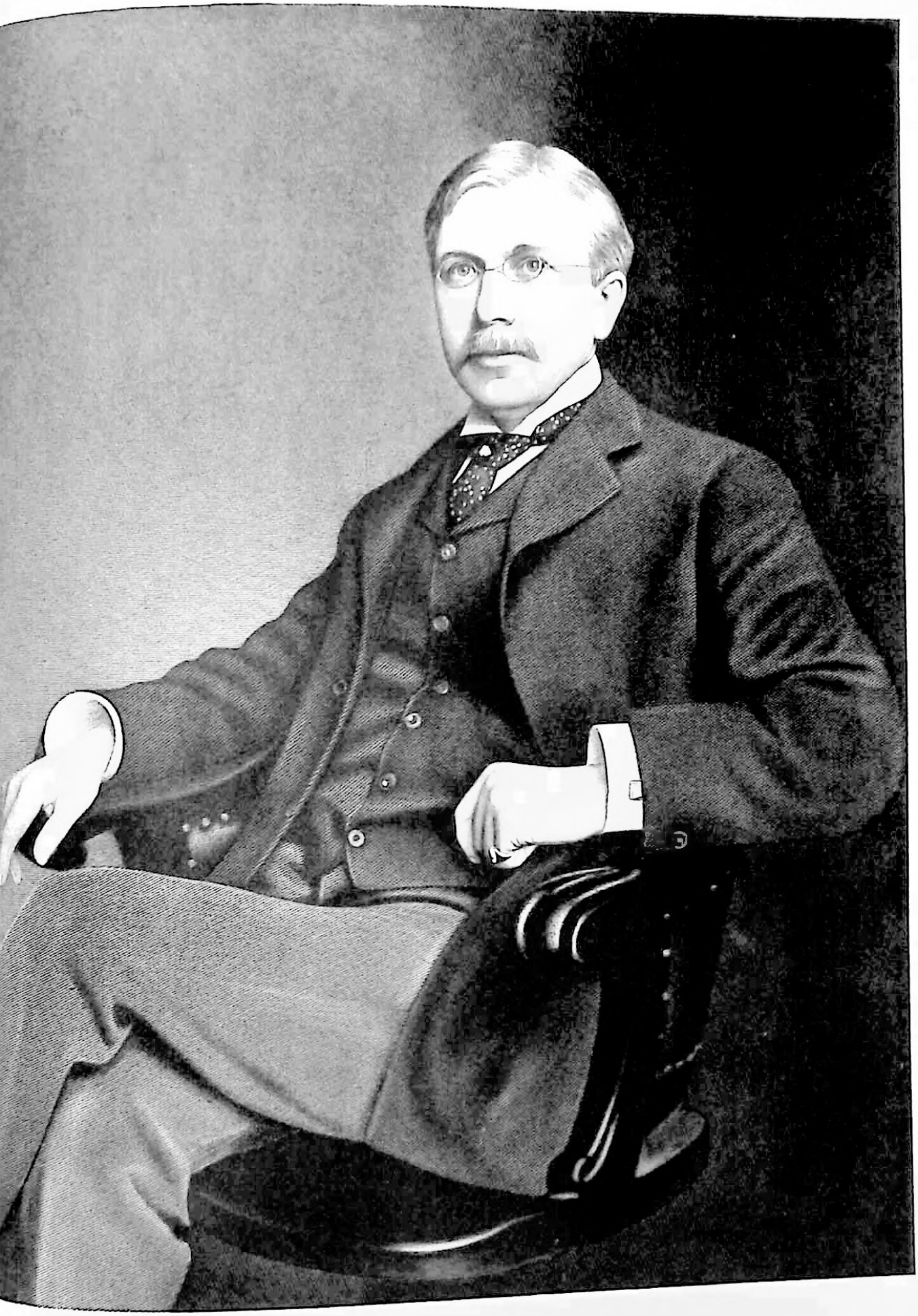
In addition to this there was shipped during the year 1897 3,046,600 pounds of canned beef.

Dressing, John H., was born December 14, 1854, in St. Louis, son of John H. and Annie Dressing. He was educated in the public and private schools of St. Louis, and then served an apprenticeship to the plumber's trade. While still a youth he engaged in the business which he had learned, on his own account, at 212 Chestnut Street. Within a

few years thereafter he built up at that location a large and profitable plumbing trade, which he continued until his death, on the 28th of October, 1896. He was a thoroughly enterprising and very sagacious man of affairs, and the plumbing and gas-fitting establishment which he built up was the most extensive of its kind in St. Louis. In nearly all the larger buildings erected in St. Louis during the years immediately preceding his death are to be found the evidences of his handiwork, among those on which he had large contracts being the Liggett & Meyers, and Drummond Tobacco Factories, the West End Hotel, and many large public, as well as private, buildings. Mr. Dressing was in all respects a worthy citizen of St. Louis, and took a pardonable pride in being identified with movements which helped to build up the city and promote its prosperity. He was also liberal in his contributions to various eleemosynary institutions and to charitable, religious and educational associations. He was exceptionally popular with all classes of people, because of his uprightness in business affairs, his geniality, good humor, kindliness of heart and other admirable qualities. This popularity was evidenced by the fact that at his death his remains were followed to their last resting place by one of the largest concourses of people which had ever assembled on a funeral occasion in St. Louis. Politically he was identified with the Republican party, and he was a Lutheran churchman. He was a member of Templar Lodge, No. 388, of the order of Odd Fellows; of the Master Builders Association, and of the order of Knights of Honor. February 17, 1885, Mr. Dressing married Miss Agnes P. Shoemaker, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Shoemaker, pioneer German settlers in St. Louis. The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Dressing and their children—Thomas C., John S. and Elizabeth H. Dressing.

Drew, Francis A., merchant, was born in Lismore, County Waterford, Ireland, June 7, 1848, the third son of William Henry and Catherine Mary Drew. He was educated by a private tutor until the age of fifteen, when he was sent to the College of the Trappist Monks, at Mount Melleray, where he studied for two years. He was then sent to the Catholic University of Ireland, in Dublin, where he entered to study medicine, attending lectures at the University School of Medicine, with hospital practice at the Mater Misericordia and St. Vincent's Hospitals. During the Fenian excitement of 1867 and 1868 he, with other students, was suspected of being in sympathy with the movement, and not desiring to incur the displeasure of the authorities, he determined to leave the country. Being informed that the position of house surgeon in the hospital at Lima, Peru, was at the disposal of the famous Dr. Stapleton, of Dublin, he made application for it, but on account of his youth was rejected. He then left for New York, and in a short time removed to St. Louis, where, after experiencing all the disappointments that new arrivals generally encounter, he secured employment as a bookkeeper. While occupying this position he was offered the agency of the largest and oldest plate and window-glass importing house in New York, which he accepted, and in this way laid the foundation of his present business. He is a member of the University Club, a director of the Merchants-Laclede National Bank, and treasurer of the Catholic Orphans Board. He has traveled extensively in Europe. His father and all of his family were Protestants. His mother was a Catholic, and brought all of her children up in that faith, to which Mr. Drew has always adhered. His political views are Republican, though in no sense extreme. He was married, September 2, 1872, to Emma, second daughter of George I. Barnett by his first wife, Ann Lewis. Mrs. Drew's mother was a daughter of Edwin Lewis, surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Britain and Ireland, and who was for some years surgeon on board Her Majesty's ship "Emulong."

Drey, Albert, merchant. Mr. Albert Drey, the subject of this sketch, was born February 26, 1848, in Fuerth, Germany. He was a son of Leopold and Minna (Bendit) Drey. It was desired that he should obtain an education that would fit him for a commercial career, and graduated with honor from the Royal Bavarian School of Commerce at Fuerth when he was fifteen years of age. Soon after his graduation from the Royal Bavarian School of Commerce he went to Vienna, Austria, to gain practical experience in commercial life in the office of Ripartz & Drey, large importers of colonial products. Within a few years thereafter he had worked



Francis A. Stout

himself up to an important position in this house, which he held until its retirement from business in 1867. At that time the possibilities for the advancement of young men in America were most vividly pictured in all Europe, and, like many others, Mr. Drey was fascinated with the prospects and concluded to emigrate to the new world. Early in the year 1867 he landed in New York City, where he was offered positions which, because of their importance, must have been very flattering to him, but his positive characteristics and his determination to found a business of his own caused him to decline all such offers. With a view of establishing himself in the glass business he visited Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, finally choosing this city as the most congenial place of residence and the most promising location for the business in which he proposed to engage, from a commercial standpoint. In pursuance of his determination to locate here he formed a partnership with Mr. Max Kahn, and within a few years thereafter had built up the eminently successful firm of Drey & Kahn. His younger brother, Adolph Drey, joined the firm later and contributed his share to its success. Their place of business in 1867 was at 320 North Second Street, but two years later they moved to larger quarters, at 110 North Second Street. For many years after that they were at 512-514 St. Charles Street until, in 1888, they were compelled by the growth of their business to erect their own stores, especially adapted to the glass trade, at the southwest corner of Eleventh and St. Charles Streets. At that location Mr. Drey continued in business until his death, which occurred in 1898. When he was twenty-four years old he revisited his home in Germany, and there met his future wife, Miss Marie Morgenstern, daughter of the eminent Dr. D. Morgenstern. Mrs. Drey's father was not only a lawyer of national repute, but also held many political positions of the highest importance. Mr. and Mrs. Drey were married March 3, 1872, in Fuerth, Germany. The children born of their union were Alice, Leo, Blanche, Eugene and Bertie Drey.

Davis, John T., one of the most famous of Western merchants, was born September 13, 1844, in St. Louis, and died in this city, April 13, 1894. He was educated at Washington University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1863. Immediately afterward he entered the mercantile house which had been founded by his father, Samuel C. Davis, and other gentlemen in 1835, and which first did business under the name of Davis, Tilden & Co., and later as Samuel C. Davis & Co. Four years after he became connected with this business John T. Davis was admitted to a partnership in the house, and at his father's death he became head of the firm. Inheriting from his father a large estate, he inherited also the commercial genius of the elder Davis, and added vastly to his patrimony by his merchandising and financial operations. In addition to being the head of a large commercial house he was a large stockholder in the State Bank, the St. Louis Trust Company, the Merchants' Bridge & Terminal Company, and many other corporations. Notwithstanding the fact that he was a man of very large wealth, he was unassuming in manner, modest in his demeanor, easily approached and always kindly and genial. He was for many years president of the St. Louis Club, and was also a member of the Mercantile and Noonday Clubs. His religious affiliations were with the Second Baptist Church of this city, which he took a prominent part in building up. Interested in educational matters, he was for some years a member of the controlling board of Washington University, and was one of the benefactors of that institution. Mr. Davis married, in 1867, Miss Mary J. Filley, daughter of Honorable Oliver D. Filley, at one time mayor of St. Louis. Their eldest son, John T. Davis, was associated with his father in business at the time of the death of the elder Davis, and succeeded to the management of his estate.

Droege, Gerhard, merchant, was born near Osnabrueck, Germany, May 11, 1821, and died in St. Louis, May 7, 1891. He was the son of a German farmer, who, in 1836, came to the United States and settled on a farm in Washington County, Missouri. The son was fifteen years of age when the family came to this country, and had acquired a fair education in the schools of his native land. After the family settled in Washington County he worked for a time on his father's farm, and then came to St. Louis, where he began work in a printing house in the capacity of "printer's devil." He continued in the employ of this house for fifteen years thereafter, and dur-

ing a considerable portion of this time was foreman of the establishment. Quitting the printing business, he then engaged in the wholesale and retail dry goods trade as a member of the firm of Buddecke & Droege, and prospered in this vocation. In 1877 the partnership between him and Mr. Buddecke was dissolved, and a year later he became junior member of the firm of Uthoff, Goessling & Droege. This firm continued a prosperous merchandising business until 1890, when Mr. Droege severed his connection with it on account of failing health. A trip to Europe, made immediately thereafter, failed to promote his recovery, and he died less than a year later. He was a kind-hearted, genial gentleman of the old school of German-Americans, and was much beloved by his neighbors, business associates, and that portion of the general public to which he had become known. He was the soul of honor in all his business transactions, and died leaving an untarnished record as a man of affairs and citizen of St. Louis. May 12, 1849, he married Miss Sophia Hafkemeyer, daughter of John C. Hafkemeyer, who was the first German school teacher in St. Louis. Mrs. Droege survives her husband, as do five children, named, respectively, William Droege; Matilda, now the widow of Alexander Dewes; Lillie, now the wife of Horace Hager; Robert and Albert Droege.

Drosten, Frederick William, merchant, was born January 19, 1858, in St. Louis, son of William and Rosalia (Gross) Drosten. The house in which he was born occupied a part of the ground now occupied by the Merchants' Exchange Building, and the early years of his life were passed in what is now the most populous portion of the city. As a boy he attended for six years the German Institute, which was at one time conducted by General Franz Siegel, and later by John Eyser, and which was located on Third Street, between Elm Street and Clark Avenue. He was graduated from that institution in 1871, and for two years thereafter was a student at Washington University. After quitting school he served a three years' apprenticeship to the jewelers' trade, and a like term of apprenticeship to the watchmakers' trade. From 1877 to 1880 he was in the employ of William Loeffel, a well-known old-time watchmaker and jeweler, whose place of business was at 1224 South Broadway. August 1, 1880, he embarked in the retail jewelry business on his own account, opening a store at 619 Olive Street, and becoming the pioneer jeweler and watchmaker on that street. He was in business at that location for eighteen years and until the 15th of July, 1893, when he removed to the splendid office building erected at the corner of Pine and Seventh Streets, and known as the Fullerton Building. He has been eminently successful as a merchant and a jeweler, and stands high in the trade with which he is identified. A gentleman of cultivated tastes, he has been a liberal contributor to the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, and to the advancement of art interests in St. Louis. He is also numbered among the benefactors of the Old Women's Home, the Memorial Home, the Provident Association, the Humane Society and other charitable institutions. A member of the Masonic order, he is affiliated with Anchor Lodge, No. 443, of Master Masons, Oriental Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Ascalon Commandery of Knights Templar, and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member also of the Liederkranz Society, of the Union Club, which he helped to found, and of which he was a director for several years, and of the Mercantile Club; was one of the promoters of the Anchor Hall Association, and a promoter also and liberal patron of the Choral Symphony Society. A member of the committee of fifteen, appointed by citizens of the South Side after the cyclone of 1896, he was one of those who met in the only room of the old Union Club which had not been destroyed, to raise relief funds, and acted as treasurer of the fund disbursed to the sufferers in that portion of the city. June 26, 1883, he married Miss Rosa Muller, daughter of George C. Muller, an old resident of St. Louis. Mrs. Drosten, who was born in St. Louis in 1861, was graduated from Cuthbert Academy, and is a lady of culture and refinement. Their only child is William George Drosten, now a student at Smith Academy.

Drosten, William, was born May 29, 1815, in the ancient city of Bonn, in the Rhine Province of Prussia, son of Frederick Drosten, who was a prosperous distiller of spirits and manufacturer of confectionery in that city, and who lived to the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. Drosten received a good educa-

Fred. W. Droster.

tion in a private school of his native city, and then served an apprenticeship to the business in which his father was engaged. After completing this apprenticeship he entered the German Army, serving first as a private and later as a commissioned officer during a period of seven years. He was a participam in the German Revolutionary movement, which had for its object the establishment of a parliamentary form of government, and after the collapse of the Revolution he came, with other German liberals, to this country, arriving in St. Louis early in 1849. Here he worked at his trade as a confectioner for a time, and then, in 1850, engaged in this branch of trade on his own account, opening a store on Third Street, on ground now occupied by the main entrance of the Merchants' Exchange Building. He carried on a profitable business at this location until the Exchange was built, and then retired from trade with a comfortable fortune. In 1867 he purchased a lot of ground at 3326 Missouri Avenue, and there built a handsome home, in which he lived until his death, which occurred April 1, 1885. After his retirement from business he evidenced his love of the beauties of nature by devoting much of his time to the cultivation of flowers and rare plants. He was a resident of St. Louis during the Civil War, and was numbered among the staunchest Unionists of that period, contributing thousands of dollars to aid in the suppression of the rebellion and to provide for the care of sick and disabled soldiers and their families. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and he was a member of Holy Ghost Congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. February 14, 1855, he married Miss Rosalia Gross, like himself a native of Germany. The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Drosten and one son, Frederick William Drosten.

Drug Clerks' Society, St. Louis.—A society organized January 6, 1887, at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, with J. M. Barton, L. R. Frost, O. Ude, J. C. Falk and H. M. Whelpley as its first officers. Meetings were at first held every two weeks, at which prominent local pharmacists addressed the members upon topics of general interest to the profession. The first banquet of the society was given at Hurst's Hotel, on the evening of January 10, 1888. Meetings continued to be held regularly until October of 1888, but after that no meetings were held until November 17 of 1891. The remnant of the society then decided to disband. January 14, 1892, the society was reorganized, and may be said to have had a continuous existence since that time, although its meetings have been held somewhat irregularly. At the close of the year 1898 there were one hundred and twenty-five active members of the society, and in that year its representative sat as a delegate in the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held in Baltimore, Maryland.

Drug and Medicine Trade.—The drug and medicine trade of St. Louis, like many other important departments of its business, consists of two parts, manufacture and distribution; for the city not only receives very large quantities of drugs and medicines from other places in this country and from foreign countries, and distributes them over the Western and Southern States, but it manufactures large quantities of medicines and chemicals and sends them out also. The establishment of the white lead industry, back in the thirties, led, first, to the manufacture of linseed oil, as a necessary accompaniment of the white lead business, and afterward to the making of castor, cotton-seed and other oils; and the manufacture of mineral paints out of the various minerals and earths obtained in Missouri led to the making of chemicals and medicinal preparations of various kinds on a large scale. The products of St. Louis chemical works and medicine factories have a high reputation in the markets, and this has had no little to do with developing the industry, while the enviable reputation of St. Louis drug houses for purity and strength of their goods has confirmed the general confidence in the city as a supply point. It is asserted by those who have the means of knowing that St. Louis is the largest drug market in the United States, and when the vast size of some of its drug establishments is considered, the claim seems not unreasonable. One of these establishments is said to be the largest of the kind in the world. Some of the drug houses do an extensive business in manufacturing, because they find that this enables them to retain their hold on the large trade they have long enjoyed. This trade is not limited to the United States, for the St. Louis houses have a double dealing with Mexico, the Central American States and the West Indies; they import from

them much of the raw material used in the making of medicine, and then they send back to them the preparations made out of them. In 1890 St. Louis houses distributed chemicals and medicines and other similar preparations of their own manufacture to the value of $5,840,567, and the total drug trade for 1892 was estimated at $12,000,000, and in 1897 at $13,500,000.

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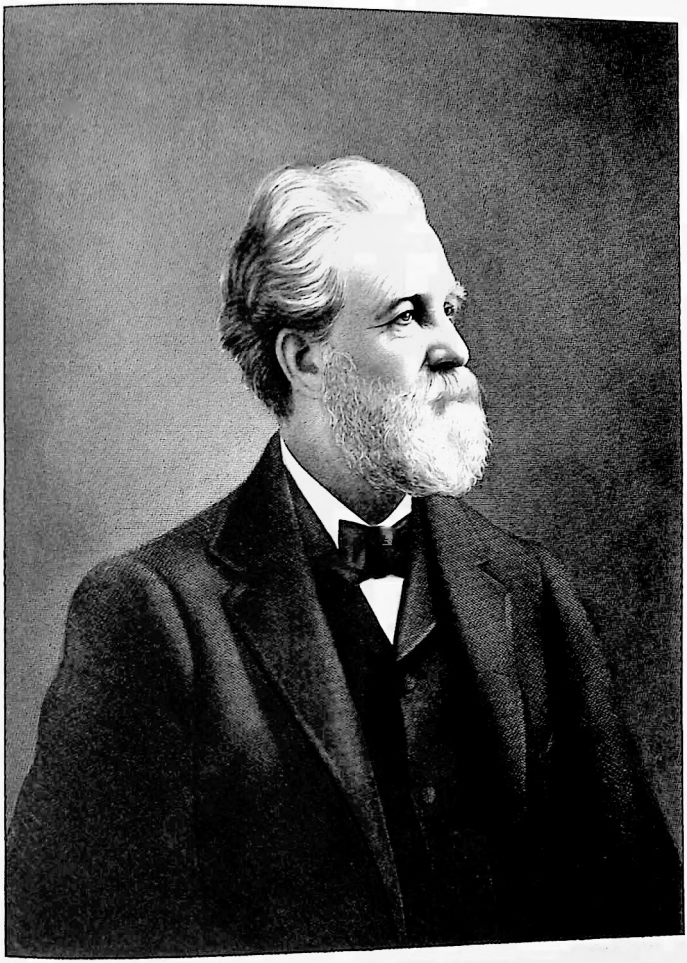
Druids' Maennerchor.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Druids, United Ancient Order of.—A secret society founded in London England, in 1781, for the mutual benefit of its members and now comprising numerous organizations called "Groves" in England, the United States, Canada, Australia and Germany. Legendary lore connects this order with the order of Druids, which was composed of priests or ministers of religion among the ancient Celts of Gaul, Britain and Ireland, who superintended the affairs of religion and morality and filled the office of judges. The oak is said to have represented to them the Supreme God, and the mistletoe, when growing upon it, the dependence of man upon Him; and they accordingly held these in the highest veneration, the oak groves being their places of worship. Thomas Wildey, the father of American Odd Fellowship, also introduced the United Ancient Order of Druids into this country. William Gebhardt, who had been made a member of the order in New York, founded the first Grove in the West, in St. Louis, September 11, 1848. This organization was called Missouri Grove, No. 1, and its charter members were William Gebhardt, Philip Censor, Jacob Kothengatter, K. Pfennig and Charles Lohmann. The Grand Grove of the State, composed of representatives of three subordinate Groves, was organized August 17, 1850. For some years the order grew slowly in this city, but by 1855 it had obtained a firm hold, and steps were taken to provide for the erection of a building which should constitute a home for the organization. In pursuance of this idea stock subscriptions were solicited, and April 15, 1857, the "Druids' Hall Association" was incorporated to take charge of the proposed building operations. Under the auspices of this association—of which John Keil was president; Louis Frey, vice-president; Frederick Spies, secretary, and H. H. Freese, treasurer—the first Druids' Hall was erected at the corner of Ninth and Market Streets. It was occupied in 1858, and continued to serve the purpose for which it was designed until 1875, when it was torn down to give place to the new Druids' Hall. The officers of the association at the time of the erection of the new building were Henry Ziegenhein, president; E. H. Kortkamp, vice-president; Nicholas Berg, secretary, and William Hahn, treasurer. This building cost sixty thousand dollars, and was formally dedicated December 16, 1877. In 1897 there were seventeen Groves and two Chapters, with a membership of about two thousand, in existence in St. Louis, and there was also a sister organization known as the "Female Circle of Druids." The "Supreme Arch," whose jurisdiction extends throughout the world, was also at that time a resident of St. Louis, a modest citizen, Peter Schaffnit by name, and a shoemaker by trade.

Drummers' Association of St. Louis.—An association organized in 1881 and composed of men who represent various commercial and manufacturing establishments in soliciting city trade in St. Louis. It is, in a measure, a social organization, but is designed also to protect the business interests of its members, and is beneficiary to the extent of paying sick benefits.

Drummond, James T., manufacturer, was born November 21, 1834, in St. Louis, and died in this city September 30, 1897. His parents were Harrison and Elizabeth (Wilkins) Drummond, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His father was a farmer by occupation, and soon after the birth of the son removed to St. Charles County, Missouri, where he settled on a farm. There the son grew up in the midst of primitive environments, doing his share of farm work as a boy, and obtaining his early education at a log school house, which was between two and three miles distant from his home, and which school was in session during the winter months of each year only. He was trained in what most boys of the present generation would consider a hard school, but it was a school that made manly, vigorous men, who had no expectation of success in life without effort, and who were self-reliant from their youth up. After obtaining a good common school education he continued to work on the



F. J. Drummond

farm until the winter of 1856, during which he taught a country school. He taught two terms of school thereafter, and while employed in that capacity applied himself diligently to his studies, improving materially the education which he had obtained in the little log school-house. After giving up school teaching he became a traveling salesman for James Tatum—whose daughter he afterward married—and was employed four years in that capacity, his trade extending throughout Missouri and Arkansas. Having by this time acquired a small capital as a result of a careful hoarding of his earnings, he became junior member of the tobacco manufacturing firm of Myers & Drummond, of Alton, Illinois. In this way the present manufacturing establishment, which has made the name of Drummond a familiar one throughout the United States, came into existence. It entered at once upon a prosperous career and the firm remained unchanged until 1873, when it was dissolved, to be succeeded by Dausman & Drummond, a partnership which three years later was in turn succeeded by a stock company under the name of the Dausman & Drummond Tobacco Company. The original stockholders in the Dausman & Drummond Tobacco Company were James T. Drummond, Henry Dausman, John N. Drummond and Joseph L. Curby, but in 1879 Mr. Dausman retired from the business, the other gentlemen named continuing it and developing it to its present large proportions. When Mr. Dausman retired the reorganized corporation took the name of the Drummond Tobacco Company, under which it has gained the greatest celebrity. In 1881 it moved part of its plant to St. Louis, and manufactured both at Alton and St. Louis until 1883, when the entire plant was moved to St. Louis. Mr. Drummond was president of the corporation from 1885 up to the time of his death, and the vast trade which he and his associates built up, and which has its ramifications throughout every State in the Union, yielded rich returns and made him one of the wealthiest of Western manufacturers. The great manufacturing establishment of which he was the founder is, with a single exception, the largest of its kind in the world, giving employment to approximately fifteen hundred persons and employing at the present time—1898—one hundred and five traveling salesmen, who visit every part of the United States. The present officers and directors of the corporation controlling this vast business are: Harrison I. Drummond, president; Robert B. Dula, first vice-president; James T. Drummond, Jr., second vice-president; John N. Drummond, Sr., treasurer; Clarence Jones, secretary; Joseph L. Curby and Adrian De Young, directors. Harrison I. Drummond, president, is the son and worthy successor of his father. He was named for his grandfather, grew up in Alton and St. Louis, and was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1890. Immediately after his graduation from college he began work in the Drummond tobacco factory as an ordinary employe and obtained a practical knowledge of every department of the business. In January, 1893, he was made a director of the company and at the same time became first vice-president. He was practically acting president during the year immediately preceding his father's death, and a vast increase of the business during that time testifies to the ability with which he directed the affairs of the corporation. This great enterprise, in which the whole city of St. Louis takes a pardonable pride, constitutes a great industrial monument to the memory of James T. Drummond, its founder. He was in many respects one of the most interesting men among those who have helped to make the industrial and commercial history of St. Louis. A self-made man, he was in close touch at all times with those in the humbler walks of life. He employed a large number of persons, with whom his own condition in early life and his kindly nature kept him in thorough sympathy, and the relations of employer and employe were in this instance of a most harmonious character. He had personal knowledge of all the phases of life between poverty and affluence, and his generous instincts made him equally prompt in responding to appeals for charity and in helping those who were willing to help themselves. He was, above all, a friend of young men and was never happier than when assisting them to gain a firm footing in the business world and starting them on the road to success. This was one of his most strongly marked characteristics, and many a successful business man, not only in St. Louis, but elsewhere, owes his start in life to the kind-hearted tobacco manufacturer. He was descended from Scotch ancestors and had many traits of character peculiar to the Scottish people. He had the Scotch sagacity and tenacity of

purpose, and his strict rectitude and stern resolution were also qualities which he doubtless inherited from his Scotch progenitors. His great-grandfather—who was also named James Drummond—was born in Scotland, but came to this country at an early age and served with the colonial forces in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Drummond was a public man only in the sense in which his business made him such, and the only time that he ever held office was when he was a resident of Alton, where he served three terms as mayor of the city. He married, in 1858, Miss Rachael Tatum, of Montgomery County, Missouri, who died a year later. In 1865 he was again married, Miss Bethia H. Randall, of Alton, Illinois, becoming his wife at that time. The second Mrs. Drummond died in 1885, and in 1888 he married Miss Josephine Hazard, of St. Louis. His living children are by his second marriage and are Harrison I. Drummond, James T. Drummond, Jr., Charles R. Drummond and Rachael Drummond.

Drummond, John Newton, manufacturer, was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, November 14, 1836, son of Harrison and Elizabeth (Wilkins) Drummond, both of whom were natives of Virginia. He was reared on a farm, obtained his education at a country school, and when he attained his majority began farming on his own account. His only inheritance was a healthy and vigorous body, a sound intellect and a genius for hard work. He had no land of his own, and prior to 1859 farmed rented land. In 1859 he abandoned farming and worked for a time in a St. Charles County tobacco factory. Later he taught school in Phelps County, Missouri, and, then returning to the tobacco trade, was employed in a factory in Warren County until the beginning of the Civil War. In the fall of 1861 he was mustered into Company C of Colonel Burbridge's regiment of Missouri State Guards at Lexington, Missouri, as a private soldier. Shortly after his enlistment he was prostrated by an illness which confined him to the hospital most of the time during the following winter, during which his regiment was encamped at Springfield, Missouri. In the spring of 1862 he became a member of the reorganized regiment, and served with it until the close of the war, participating in all the engagements in which the First Missouri Confederate Brigade took part. The commander of this brigade was General Frank M. Cockrell, now one of Missouri's representatives in the United States Senate, and in neither army was there a brigade more conspicuous for its gallantry and fighting qualities. When the war closed only a fragment of this body of troops returned to the pursuits of civil life, but their memory is cherished by all the people of Missouri, who cherish true bravery and heroism. During his term of military service Mr. Drummond was a participant in many of the most memorable battles of the war, among which were those at Elkhorn, Arkansas; Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek and Big Black Ridge, Mississippi; Atlanta, Georgia, and Franklin, Tennessee. At Blakely the brigade was compelled to capitulate to a superior force, and the men were taken to Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, where they were kept under guard for three weeks. They were taken from there to New Orleans, and thence to Vicksburg, where an exchange of prisoners restored them to Confederate service. The final surrender of the brigade took place at Jackson, Mississippi, when the war drew to a close, and immediately thereafter Mr. Drummond returned to his old home, and then, going to Alton, Illinois, became connected with the tobacco manufacturing firm of Myers & Drummond, in which his brother, James T. Drummond, was a partner, in the capacity of bookkeeper for the firm. He continued an employe of this firm up to the time of its dissolution in 1873. The old partnership was then succeeded by Dausman & Drummond, in which John N. Drummond became interested as a partner. When this partnership was in turn succeeded by a corporation he became one of the principal stockholders in the new company, and was a potent factor in building up the great manufacturing enterprise which is now conducted by the Drummond Tobacco Company, and served as its president from 1879 to 1885, at which time his older brother, who was one of the original founders of this establishment, became president, and continued at its head up to the time of his death, but his impaired health prevented him from giving close attention to the business for some time prior to his decease. Mr. Drummond is now a director and treasurer of the corporation and still participates actively in the conduct and management of its affairs. Working harmoniously together through a long series of

years, each of the brothers supplemented the efforts of the other in such a way as to be productive of phenomenal results in the building up of a business enterprise of vast magnitude. The result of his labors has been the acquisition of a handsome fortune and the establishment of an enviable reputation as a man of affairs, esteemed alike for his integrity, his moral rectitude and his good citizenship. While he has taken no active part in political movements, he has been known as a staunch adherent to the Democratic faith, and has contributed his means, his influence and his votes to advance the interests of that party. He has always had a warm feeling of comradeship for those who shared with him the perils and hardships of war, and is an active member of the Confederate Veterans' Association of St. Louis. Mr. Drummond married, in 1867, Miss Mary E. Randle, daughter of Irwin B. Randle, of Alton, Illinois, and has three children. Their eldest daughter, Bethia, is now Mrs. E. M. Bowman, and their other children are Mary E. and John N. Drummond, Jr.

Drummond, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Manchester, England, came to Western Pennsylvania, and entered the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1830. In 1834 he was transferred to the Missouri Conference and was placed in charge of the Methodist Church in St. Louis then at the corner of Fourth and Washington Avenue. The next summer the cholera prevailed, many left the city, and Drummond was advised to do so. He refused to leave his post; the disease attacked him, with fatal result. Conscious of approaching death he said to attending friends: "Tell my brethren of the Pittsburg Conference that I died at my post." He was buried at Twenty-third and Franklin Avenue. When that cemetery was abandoned his body was removed to the corner of Grand and Laclede and was buried in the Wesleyan Cemetery there. When that place yielded to the demands of real estate buyers Drummond's remains were taken to the New Wesleyan Cemetery, on the Olive Street road, and deposited in the southwestern corner of that repository of the dead. The headstone of his first grave was inscribed with the dying words that have been quoted. That stone has accompanied the coffin and contents from the first to the last burying place and now stands at the head of the grave.

Dryden, John D. S., lawyer and jurist, was born March 27, 1814, in Washington County, Virginia, and died in St. Louis in 1886. His father was Nathaniel Dryden, who served as captain of a company of Virginia troops in the War of 1812. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Craig, and she was a woman of amiable disposition and great strength of character. After obtaining a common school education, supplemented by a short attendance at an old-time academy, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Missouri, to which State he had come as a boy in 1829. In 1845 he formed a partnership with Thomas L. Anderson, of Palmyra, Missouri, which continued in existence until 1848. He practiced thereafter in Northeast Missouri until 1862 and became recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in that portion of the State. In the year last named he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri by Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, and in 1864 was elected to the supreme judgeship. In the fall of 1865 he removed his residence from Palmyra to St. Louis, and, retiring from the supreme bench, engaged in the practice of his profession in this city as head of the firm of Dryden & Lindsley. This partnership was dissolved in 1871 by reason of Judge Lindsley's election as judge of the circuit court. Thereafter he practiced in connection with his son, John W. Dryden, under the firm name of Dryden & Dryden, until his death. From 1867 he was general attorney for the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and conducted many important cases as the legal representative of that corporation. The only public office which he held after his retirement from the supreme bench was that of representative in the State Legislature as a member of the Thirtieth General Assembly. He was known throughout his life as a Benton Democrat, and during the Civil War was a firm supporter of the National Government. He married in 1842 Miss Sarah M. Winchell, of Palmyra, who died there in 1845. John W. Dryden was the only child born of this marriage. In 1847 he married for his second wife Miss Sarah F. Barr, and the children born of this marriage were Nathaniel C. Dryden and Mary C. Dryden.

Dry Goods Trade.—From the time when St. Louis began to emerge from the condition of a mere fur-trading post and to estab-

lish relations with the little settlements around it the distribution of dry goods has been diligently and judiciously cultivated until it has grown into an enormous business. There was a long period before the city embarked in manufacturing when groceries and dry goods were almost its only subjects of trade, and when Main Street was almost wholly given to dry goods and the levee largely given to groceries. The dry goods trade left Main Street in the early seventies and sought the ampler and better quarters which it has since occupied on Washington Avenue; and a very good idea of its growth may be formed by comparing the narrow, contracted and inconvenient stores on Main Street once occupied by it with the spacious, massive and beautiful buildings which were erected for its accommodation on Washington Avenue. The growth of the business has been measured by the growth of population in the regions to which it extended. St. Louis merchants once were content to supply Missouri, Southern Illinois, a portion of Iowa, and a limited area in the South with the dry goods they required; but as Kansas and Nebraska became populated and the mountain States and Territories were added to the Union, and the great domain of Texas was brought nigh by the railroads leading from St. Louis to the Southwest, the demands of the business enlarged, calling for greater capital, larger houses, more varied stocks, an army of intelligent and trained traveling solicitors and salesmen, and entirely different methods of conducting the business; and in addition to these new conditions there arose the necessity of competing with the efforts of powerful rival cities to encroach upon the business territory claimed as the legitimate domain of St. Louis. It is stating nothing more than the simple truth to say that the dry goods merchants of the city were prompt, sagacious and successful in meeting all these altered conditions of trade, together with the new demands they involved, and that they not only held their own, but were singularly successful in adding to their own domain districts once supplied by other cities. In addition to this they succeeded through their ample capital and the influence it gave, and by energetic demands for equitable freight rates, in transferring a large share of the jobbing trade of New York to their own city and establishing direct relations with the manufacturers without the mediation of Eastern jobbers. Indeed, all the changed conditions of the dry goods trade have been turned to good account by the St. Louis merchants, and they have seen the volume of this trade increase steadily until in 1897 it was estimated at $40,000,000. This estimate is for the wholesale trade. But any mention of the dry goods trade of St. Louis would be incomplete without some allusion to the retail feature of it. The city enjoys the reputation of being one of the largest and most satisfactory retail dry goods centers in the country—a proof of the prosperous condition of its own citizens and the population adjacent to it. This retail trade was estimated for 1897 at $25,000,000.

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Dubourg, Louis Guillaume Valentin. — Roman Catholic bishop, was born in Santo Domingo in 1776, and died in Besancon, France, December 12, 1833. He went to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, and was attending lectures at the Sorbonne when the Revolution began, and he had to take shelter with his family at Bordeaux. Thence he escaped to Spain, and from there came to America in 1794. He was ordained at Baltimore in 1795 and appointed president of Georgetown College in 1796. Later he founded St. Mary's College in Maryland, and in 1806 succeeded in having it raised to the rank of a university by the Maryland Legislature. He had much to do with the establishment of the order of Sisters of Charity in this country and was in a sense its founder. In 1812 he was appointed administrator apostolic of the diocese of New Orleans, and in 1815 was consecrated bishop. In France he persuaded several priests and students to volunteer for the American mission, and upon his return to the United States in 1817 he came to St. Louis, which was for a time his episcopal residence. He founded the college and ecclesiastical seminary at the Barons in Missouri, and St. Louis University was also established under his supervision. Various educational institutions were erected in the diocese through his efforts, and he also built the first cathedral in St. Louis. In 1824 he transferred his residence to New Orleans, but in 1826 went to Europe and never returned, being transferred to the diocese of Montauban, France. In 1833 he was elevated to the archbishopric of Besancon, France. While bishop of the diocese of which St. Louis formed a part he devoted much time and labor to the Christianizing of the Indians of the

Southwest, and manifested at all times the true spirit of the zealous missionary.

Dueling.—Dueling originated in the dark ages. Historically considered it presents itself in two phases. The first, in order of time, was "the wager of battle;" the second, the trial in single combat, outside of courts, which has come down to us of the present day known as the duel proper, with its governing code. In its first phase, the wager of battle or judicial duel, the custom was brought into Europe by the barbarian tribes of the North, who overthrew the Roman Empire. Under this system all controversies brought into open court were settled by single combat with sword and lance. The party who proved victorious in the combat was declared innocent and acquitted; if defeated he was pronounced guilty and punished in accordance with the penalty prescribed for the offense. It was no uncommon thing for the judge to be challenged for his decision or assassinated on the bench. Yet in France this barbarous system became a part of its jurisprudence. In England the judicial duel was introduced after the Norman conquest, and, as in France, became obsolete when an attempt was made to revive and graft it on the American colonies just preceding the Revolution by the British ministry. This offshoot of a barbarous age could not survive modern enlightenment, but its twin relic of barbarism, the modern duel, survives and still maintains a foothold in most European countries, in the United States and Mexico. The duel by single combat, with its system of challenges, seconds and codes, was an outgrowth of the judicial combat. Its growth was fostered by the spirit of chivalry and knight-errantry which caused men to go to all lengths in defense of their honor or that of the ladies whose protection they assumed. A sanction was given to dueling in 1528 by the celebrated cartel that Francis I of France sent to the Emperor Charles V of Germany. Previous to this challenges were sent and duels fought by individuals for causes not allowed under judicial combat. Under that sanction gentlemen of rank were induced, by affront and injuries, to resort to the sword, and it is admitted that modern dueling, with its code of rules, dates from this period. After this cartel duels on account of private injuries became common in France. Every man of rank thought himself entitled to draw his sword for every affront that touched his honor. In England, after the introduction of the institution of chivalry, the arrogant barons and gentlemen of rank appealed to the sword to redress their real or imaginary wrongs. In Ireland the mania prevailed at about the period of the union with England, when political duels became frequent. Ireland has the credit—or discredit—of formulating what is known as the "Galway articles" for the conduct of and rules governing duels, which may be found published at length by Sabine. These rules declare that a blow and the lie direct are the two greatest offenses; that no reconciliation can take place until after two discharges by each of the parties or a severe hit, after which B may ask A's pardon for the blow. Then A may explain simply for the lie, for a blow is never allowable, and the offense of the lie therefore merges in it. One of the rules declares that no apology can be received after the parties have actually taken their ground without exchange of fires. Rule 17 of this code allows the challenged party to choose the ground, the challenger to choose the distance, while the seconds fix the time and the terms of firing. Some variations have doubtless superseded this iron-clad code, but in the main it gives a good idea of modern dueling. In the German Universities the absurd custom has long been indulged in by the students, who usually fought with broad-swords. In our own country the eastern colonies of North America were settled much about the same time as those by the cavaliers in Virginia, the Dutch in New York and the Puritans in New England, then called North Virginia. Yet nearly a hundred years elapsed before any records were made of the gentlemanly custom of dueling. The first duel fought within the present limits of the United States is accredited to New England in 1621, the year after its first settlement. The parties in this affair of honor were Edward Doty and Edward Leister, servants of Stephen Hopkins. The weapons were sword and dagger. Both were wounded. There being no statute law against dueling, the Puritan fathers met in assembly and, after seizing the parties, decided that they had committed an ungodly crime against the good order of society, and therefore condemned them to be tied together, hand and foot, and to abstain from food and drink twenty-four hours. After this New England

and the American colonies generally were exempt from dueling until it was revived during the Revolutionary War. After the war for independence numerous duels were fought in the United States between men prominent in public life, and Weehawken, near Hoboken, New Jersey, and Blandensburg, near Washington, D. C., became famous eastern dueling grounds. Later public sentiment and legislation combined to drive the custom from the Northern States and to confine its observances mainly to the Southern States. Since the Civil War the same causes have operated to bring about its suppression in the South. In the West we must associate Missouri and Illinois together as common ground in writing of duels and dueling. Of French origin, the inhabitants on both sides of the Mississippi were substantially the same in sentiment, language and religion. The barbarous custom of dueling was unknown among the primitive settlers in this region. But in after times, when immigration flowed in from the East, bringing with it a higher civilization, with its perverted moral notions, including the pernicious practice above indicated, the innocent condition of a happy community soon changed. Dueling gradually came into vogue, and, as will be seen, Illinois, in addition to having been the friendly asylum in times of peril and alarm, became the dueling ground for citizens of St. Louis. Preliminary to an account of duels fought on Bloody Island, and associated with the history of St. Louis, it may be mentioned that the first duel in Illinois of which there is any record was fought at the time when the British took possession of Fort Chartres. Two young officers, one French and the other English, had a quarrel on account of a lady. They fought with small swords. One was killed; the survivor fled. The names of the combatants have not been preserved. A duel is referred to in John Reynolds' History of Illinois as having taken place between two Northwestern traders, Crawford and Campbell by name, but the date and the precise location are not in evidence. The affair is spoken of as so uncalled-for and brutal that it arrested for a time this cruel mode of settling disputes. About the year 1801 a duel was fought on an island in the Mississippi near Ste. Genevieve between Rice Jones and Shadrach Bond, the first Governor-elect of Illinois. Jones was the son of John Rice Jones, a prominent official of the Territorial and State government of Missouri, who lived, and died in St. Louis in 1824. Party spirit raged high at Kaskaskia, where young Jones practiced law. A controversy growing out of this state of things resulted in a duel between him and Bond. They met and when about to open fire Jones' pistol, having a hair trigger, went off by accident. Dunlap, the second of Bond, claimed that it was Jones' fire, and that Bond in return might fire at Jones. But Bond, believing it to have been an accident, reserved his fire, and the controversy was settled on honorable terms. Dunlap then took up the quarrel until, in the most cowardly manner, he shot Jones in the public streets of Kaskaskia. The murderer escaped to Texas and was never brought before the courts for the crime. In October, 1811, a duel was fought on Moreau Island, below Ste. Genevieve, between Thomas H. Crittenden—brother of John J. Crittenden—and Dr. Walter Fenwick, both residents of Ste. Genevieve. At the first fire Dr. Fenwick fell mortally wounded. General Henry Dodge and Honorable John Scott were the seconds.

A reason given by Mr. Robert A. Tryon, in his History of East St. Louis, and by others, for the selection of Bloody Island as a dueling ground is because the island was not definitely located for some years in either Missouri or Illinois. It thereupon afforded for some years a secluded resort for the settlement of personal disputes and an appeal to the code of honor. The island was covered with trees and a thick undergrowth, affording a retired spot—a sort of neutral ground, shielded from the public view and the intrusion of public and other officials, whose distance was too remote to watch and arrest the offenders. The first recorded duel on this famous spot was fought between Thomas H. Benton, subsequently United States Senator, and Charles H. Lucas, both practicing lawyers, the latter United States Attorney of Missouri at the time. Concurrent accounts state that the duel grew out of a trial in which they were engaged, provoked by reproachful language toward each other and aggravated in a controversy at a political meeting, when Lucas challenged Benton's vote, the latter calling Lucas "an insolent puppy." After the trial the first challenge was sent by Colonel Benton to Lucas, which was very properly declined by the latter on the ground that he was not accountable for words used in professional debate. After

the political encounter alluded to it appears that Lucas, smarting under the opprobrious epithet applied to him by Benton, thought it became his turn to challenge the latter. Colonel Benton accepted and the parties met on Bloody Island on the 12th of September, 1817. As a result of the first fire Lucas received a severe wound in the neck, and, owing to the effusion of blood, he was withdrawn from the field by his surgeon. It appears that a temporary reconciliation took place through the intervention of friends, but, the quarrel breaking out afresh, the parties again repaired to Bloody Island, not satisfied with the first meeting. They met on the 27th of September in the same year. The combat proved fatal to Lucas, and he fell, at the age of twenty-five, deeply lamented by his family and friends. Among the traditions which have been preserved regarding this fatal combat it is said that both pistols were fired so simultaneously that those who heard the report thought that there had been but one shot. An incident that occurred some time previously, not at all connected with the duel, but as showing the fearlessness of Lucas and his readiness to respond to the call of honor, may be related in this connection. During the time when Honorable John Scott was running as a candidate for Congress there appeared severe strictures on his course in the St. Louis "Gazette," written by various correspondents. He demanded of the editor, Mr. Charless, the names of the authors, which were given. Scott thereupon challenged to mortal combat five of these correspondents. Among them were Rufus Easton, Charles Lucas, Dr. Simpson and two others. They all declined with the exception of Lucas, but through the intervention of friends the difficulty was compromised. The reply of Easton to Scott's challenge, though a little out of place in this connection, was sensible and deserves preservation. He answered: "I do not want to kill you, and if you were to kill me I would die as the fool dieth." The second duel on Bloody Island, of which but meagre accounts are preserved, occurred between Captain Ramsay and Captain Martin, both officers of the United States Army, stationed at cantonment Bellefontaine, on the Missouri River. Ramsay was wounded and died a few days afterward. He was buried with Masonic and military honors. The third duel took place on the 30th of June, 1818, between Joshua Barton, United States district attorney, and Thomas C. Rector, both residents of St. Louis. The Rectors were a remarkable family, composed of nine brothers and four sisters, born in Virginia. In 1806 the brothers removed to Kaskaskia, reaching there when a survey of United States lands commenced. This was their opportunity. The whole family were strangers to fear, and an insult to any one of them never went unpunished. In the War of 1812 they were ready to shed their blood in defense of their country, and several of them held high positions in the United States Army. In 1818 General William Rector was appointed surveyor-general of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. He made St. Louis his residence, where the whole family also gathered and resided. While the General was in Washington an article appeared in the "Missouri Republican" charging him with corruption in office. The Rectors at once espoused the cause of their elder brother. The younger brother, Thomas C. Rector, on learning from the editor the name of the accuser, at once sent a challenge to Mr. Barton, who, brave and fearless of consequences, did not disavow being the author of the charge. The challenge was accepted. The parties met in the evening in the secluded shades of Bloody Island on June 30, 1818. At the first fire Barton fell and died soon afterward. The fourth most notable duel on the island was fought between Major Thomas Biddle, paymaster of the United States Army, and Honorable Spencer Pettis, a member of Congress. Major Biddle belonged to a family distinguished in the service of their country. His father, Major Biddle, a leading patriot of the Revolution, was chairman of the committee of defense and vice-president of Pennsylvania under the presidency of Dr. Franklin. His brother, Commodore James Biddle, of the United States Navy, won early distinction in the harbor of Tripoli. Another brother, Nicholas Biddle, became an eminent financier, while Thomas and John, both majors, served with distinction under Winfield Scott on the Niagara frontier. Pettis, in his canvass for re-election to Congress, made charges against Nicholas Biddle, then president of the United States Bank. On account of this Major Biddle was quite naturally deeply incensed. He decided to cowhide Mr. Pettis, a gross insult that would compel most any man of spirit to respond with a challenge. Major Biddle went

to work very deliberately to accomplish his purpose. Pettis had just returned from his canvass in the interior of the State. He was suffering from a bilious attack and repaired to his lodgings at the City Hotel. Major Biddle, armed with a rawhide whip, entered the sick man's room and lifting up the sheet that covered him with one hand, with the other applied the whip. After he recovered his health, and also after the election, which returned him to Congress, Pettis sent Biddle a challenge, which was accepted. They met on the island at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon August 27, 1831. Biddle, being the challenged party, had the choice of distance. He fixed it at five feet on account of short-sightedness. Their weapons, when in position, actually overlapped each other. They stood back to back, facing outwardly, with pistols ready. At the signal given, "One! two! three!" both wheeled and fired. In such close proximity both were shot and mortally wounded. Both acted with remarkable bravery, and both forgave each other for affronts received in the past. The wounded men were brought over to the Missouri shore, where they were seen by many citizens as they were lifted from the boats. Pettis died the next day and was buried on Sunday, the day after. Biddle lived until Monday, the day after Pettis' funeral, when he died, and was buried on the next Wednesday by his old military associates at Jefferson Barracks with the honors of war. In anticipation of the duel Pettis filed a sworn statement of the facts leading up to it, and, upon the advice of Thomas Benton, postponed the sending of a challenge until after the election. Both men were placed under peace bonds by a local justice of the peace some time before their fatal meeting. An account of a meeting between Waddell and Mitchell, in which Waddell fell, is only rescued from oblivion by meagre traditional accounts. Probably the last duel on the island was fought between General D. M. Frost and Edward B. Sayers, the latter a civil engineer who laid out Camp Jackson. On the return of General Frost from the Southwest expedition in 1860 Sayers severely criticised his conduct. Frost thereupon horsewhipped Sayers in the latter's office, on Chestnut, between Main and Second Streets. Sayers then challenged Frost and they met on Bloody Island. Sayers was nervous and his fire missed. Frost then magnanimously fired his pistol in the air.

Other encounters took place on Bloody Island during its existence as a dueling ground, but the parties being comparatively unknown and not of sufficient importance to attract attention, history is silent concerning them and tradition has not preserved the particulars.

The first and last duel between citizens of Illinois was fought in Belleville, St. Clair County, in 1820. The parties were Alphonse Stewart and William Bennett. As made up between the seconds, it was to be a sham duel, with Stewart in the secret. Bennett, suspecting the trick, slyly dropped a ball into the barrel of his pistol. Stewart, as a consequence, fell mortally wounded. Bennett was convicted of murder. Governor Bond would not yield to efforts made to secure his pardon, and Bennett was hanged in the presence of a great multitude. It is stated in a late work on duels that Bennett is the only man who has been executed for taking the life of a fellow-man in a duel since we have become a free people. In all the States of the Union, as well as in England, killing in a duel is murder, but here, as well as there, opinion is superior to law. In some of the States the parties have seldom ever been held to answer; in others the inquiries in the courts have been confined to the single question of the fairness of the fight, and, this point determined in favor of the survivor, acquittal has followed as a matter of course. In writing of hostile meetings between prominent citizens of St. Louis, the affair between Thomas C. Reynolds and B. Gratz Brown in 1857 must not be passed over. Both have held offices of distinction in the State since that time. The quarrel grew out of personal attacks in the newspapers. Reynolds sent the first challenge to Brown, and the latter fixed the terms of meeting with rifles at sixty paces. Reynolds objected on account of nearsightedness, and kept on attacking Brown until the latter challenged Reynolds. As the challenged party he chose pistols at ten paces. Reynolds became fearful of arrest, in which case cowardice would be imputed to him as having willingly encouraged it to avoid the combat. He therefore concealed himself in the house of Mr. Isaac H. Sturgeon for several days. The parties met at sunrise on the Illinois side, opposite to Selma, about fifty miles below St. Louis. Reynolds' seconds were Ferdinand Kennett and Captain Thomas B. Hudson, with David H. Armstrong and

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Isaac H. Sturgeon as advisors. The seconds of Brown were Colonel Robert M. Rennick and Colonel D. D. Mitchell. Brown was wounded in the leg between the ankle and knee. Reynolds escaped unhurt. The duel between General Lucien M. Walker and General John S. Marmaduke should also be mentioned here, as the latter was a citizen of St. Louis and died while Governor of Missouri. It took place on a sandbar below Little Rock in 1863. Walker was in command of the Confederate Cavalry, and Marmaduke in command of a division. The occasion which led to the meeting was this: Colonel John Bull, while in command of a brigade, was sorely pressed by the Federal forces under General Steele. Colonel Bull sent an urgent request for re-enforcement to General Marmaduke. The latter called General Walker to his headquarters and requested him to issue the order, as the chief officer in command. Walker declined the responsibility. Hot words ensued, when Marmaduke denounced Walker as a coward. This led to a challenge and a hostile meeting at the place as above stated. The encounter was of the most deadly character. As agreed upon, the parties were to stand ten paces apart, back to back, facing outward, and at the signal to wheel about and, advancing toward each other, to fire until their revolvers were emptied. Walker fell mortally wounded on the second fire. Some years after the Civil War a hostile meeting which attracted some attention took place between two St. Louis journalists, Major John N. Edwards and Major Emory Foster. The difficulty was occasioned by the indiscreet but well meant action of a fair committee of Winnebago, Illinois, inviting the Confederate ex-President, Jefferson Davis, to deliver the address. The invitation was accepted, but owing to the opposition manifested, the engagement was cancelled by the Winnebago committee. This led to the publication of some newspaper articles in denunciation and defense of the Winnebago people by the St. Louis journalists. A challenge followed, and the parties met in Winnebago to settle the dispute by the code of honor. The seconds were Colonel Harrison Branch and Colonel W. D. W. Barnard; the surgeons, Dr. Morrison Munford and Dr. P. S. O'Reilly. After the exchange of one shot, without effect —said to have been a "high line shot"—the parties became reconciled and left the field in haste. Indictments were pending and extradition papers forthcoming, but through the influence brought to bear upon Governor Beveridge were not issued. St. Louis has also had among her well-known citizens some who bore painful evidence of their compliance with the code. The Honorable Jerry Clemens, an ex-member of Congress, wounded in a Southern duel, carried the evidence in his incurable lameness forever after. Colonel Samuel Lowe still carries in his leg a bullet that struck him in a duel fought in Maryland while quite a young man. The bullet is buried in a muscle and can be plainly felt, yet no surgeon would recommend its removal. General John Bull was once a principal in an affair of honor, and has no objections to being quoted as an apologist for and in favor of the dueling code, when conducted in accordance with the rules recognized by gentlemen. General McKinstry, who was a principal and the second in several noted duels in the unsettled and stormy days of early California history, believes also that the fear of an appeal to the code has a tendency to repress crime and vulgar insolence and insult toward the moral and virtuous in society.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Duestrow, Louis, was born in the city of Mayence, Germany, July 16, 1832, and died in St. Louis, March 7, 1892. His father, William Duestrow, who was proprietor of a restaurant and store in Mayence, came to this country in 1849, bringing his family with him, and locating in St. Louis. It was the year of the cholera, when so many thousands died in our city, and Mr. Duestrow was one of them. His wife, the mother of Louis Duestrow, survived the epidemic and lived until November 12, 1880, dying at the ripe age of eighty-one years. Louis Duestrow, when a boy, attended the gymnasium in his native city of Mayence, and thus secured the benefit of the thorough schooling and discipline given at these places of instruction; and it was to this training, together with the aptitude for business inherited from his father, that he was largely indebted for his success in life. His first service was as clerk in the general store of Mr. Taussig, on Carondelet Avenue, and his next was in business for himself—a retail grocery store on Second Street, near Poplar. In 1857, when a young man twenty-five years of age, he was employed as clerk of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis, and exhibited so high a capacity for the business that, upon

the death of Charles Abramson, secretary of the company, in 1858, he was promoted to the vacant position and held it for twenty-nine years, resigning it March 12, 1887. The Franklin Fire was one of the sound and strong insurance companies of St. Louis, and Colonel Duestrow was one of those who helped to make it such. After his resignation as secretary he was chosen director, and continued in that position until his death, in 1892, having maintained his connection unbroken through a period of thirty-five years. He had the sagacity to recognize, at the right time, the merits of the "Granite Mountain" enterprise, and became one of the original members of the syndicate which was afterward incorporated as the Granite Mountain Mining Company. He was a large stockholder in the company and one of its directors. It will be remembered that for a number of years this mine paid enormous dividends, and he soon found himself in possession of an ample fortune, and was recognized and honored as one of the self-made men in whose good fortune St. Louis takes pride, and whose reputation for honor, uprightness and enterprise she cherishes as part of her own heritage. When the Civil War came on, in 1861, he espoused the Union cause, enlisting in Company I, Third Regiment of United States Reserve Corps, as a private. On the very day of his enlistment he was promoted to first lieutenant, and on August 31, 1862, was commissioned major of the Fifth Regiment United States Reserve Corps. On the 1st of June, 1864, he was promoted colonel, and continued in the service until honorably discharged, March 12, 1865. During his army career he served under Captain—afterward General—Nathaniel Lyon; participated in the capture of Camp Jackson, and subsequently served on the staff of General McNeil, proving a gallant, faithful and efficient officer in every capacity and commanding respect equally from the men under him and the superiors above him. He assisted in keeping up the heroic fellowship of the Union Army in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was during his lifetime a prominent member of Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, Department of Missouri. He was a Free Mason and a member of Cosmos Lodge of St. Louis. His public spirit and enterprise prompted him to take part in whatever promised good for his fellowmen: he was one of the founders of the St. Louis Turnverein, known as the Centrals, and for a number of years was member, and for several terms presiding officer, of the Liederkranz. He was a member of the national executive committee of the North American Gymnasium Union—Turner Bund—and a director of the Missouri Crematory Association. He was warm-hearted in his sympathies for the distressed and unfortunate, and open-handed in his gifts for their relief, not caring to have his charities made public, but preferring to perform them in a quiet and unostentatious way. Colonel Duestrow was twice married; first, to Miss Jennie Becker, of St. Louis, January 27, 1857, and after her death to Miss Fredericka Wensel, of St. Louis, December 21, 1866. At his death, in 1892, his remains were reduced to ashes in the crematory and deposited in a casket and consigned to their last resting place in Bellefontaine Cemetery. Mrs. Fredericka Duestrow died while at Mayence on a visit, in 1894, and at her own request her remains were buried there. Of his children one, Miss Hulda Duestrow, survives him.

Duff, John M., a member of Captain D. Musick's company of United States Rangers, raised in the year 1813 to protect the settlements north and west of St. Louis against the depredations of Indians. He was wounded in a fight with a party of Winnebagoes near St. Charles and brought to St. Louis, and died here July 9, 1813, and was buried next day in the Catholic Cemetery with military honors.

Duffy, Joseph Aloysius, real estate operator and financier, was born February 2, 1858, and is a native of St. Louis. His father was an architect and builder, well known to the people of this city, and the son grew up and was educated at St. Louis University. In his youth he had an inventive turn of mind and spent much of his leisure in the construction of mechanical appliances and in making chemical compounds of various kinds, often to the great discomfort of other members of his family, who were in constant dread of disastrous consequences. The energy and intense activity which have been distinguishing characteristics of the man were in evidence in the boy, and certain prankish propensities which gave concern to Duffy, Sr.—a devout churchman—were duly restrained by a thorough course of discipline and educational training at St. Louis University, which he attended, in

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all, about six years. When he quit school he was thrown almost entirely upon his own resources, his father having confidence in his ability to take care of himself, and believing also that he should learn the lesson of self-reliance and become accustomed to the practice of economy. He had to begin with a trifling allowance, which, to the surprise of his friends, he developed into quite a snug amount of capital by a series of business ventures. He clerked for the old-time iron merchants, Graff, Bennett & Co., but the independence of his nature early manifested itself in a disposition to do business on his own account, taking all the chances incident thereto, rather than remain an employe, however comfortable the emoluments offered him in the latter capacity. He accordingly embarked in business as a grain and commission merchant, but shortly afterward engaged in real estate operations, and turned his whole attention to this field of enterprise. From the start he was a sagacious, as well as a courageous, operator. He had an abiding faith in the growth and development of St. Louis, but he was at the same time a careful student of the trend of business and the home-seeking tendencies of the people. He bought judiciously, profiting by his knowledge of the growth and progress of the city, expanded his operations as his resources increased, and as the head of the firm of J. A. Duffy & Co. he is to-day one of the leading representatives of the realty interests of St. Louis. He has large holdings of city property, much of which is still unimproved, but which includes also about sixty dwellings, many of which have been built under his direction and supervision, and which have contributed in no small degree to the improvement of the residence portions of St. Louis. He has also built and sold many homes, and thus added largely to the visible and substantial expansion of the city. In later years he developed a fondness for agricultural and stock-raising pursuits, and is now owner of a valuable farm in St. Louis County, not far from Tower Grove Park; another in Washington County, Missouri, which was formerly known as the "Henry T. Blow farm," and has long been a famous estate; and still another, the "old Hibbard farm," situated in Washington County, in the State of Illinois. He is an extensive breeder and raiser of thoroughbred stock, and is hardly less successful as a stock-raiser than he has been as an operator in real estate. He is largely interested in the International Steel Post Company, is a director in the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is in all respects an accomplished man of affairs and a forceful and influential factor in the business life of St. Louis. Mr. Duffy married, November 13, 1884, Miss Martha Gartside, daughter of Joseph Gartside, a wealthy owner and operator of coal mines in this and adjoining States. As the conservator of his wife's estate he has added largely to her handsome inheritance. Their children are Joseph Gartside and Ozite Elaine Duffy.

"Duncan's Island."—Early in the present century a low sand-bank extended from the foot of Market Street to the southwestern extremity of the village of St. Louis. A slight elevation at the lower end of this bank, which was covered with bushes, insulated by the action of the river, developed in time into a well-defined island, which, up to about the year 1830, kept increasing by accretions. Robert Duncan, or, as he was called, "Old Bob" Duncan, built a cabin on the island to insure a pre-emption claim, and this gave to it the name "Duncan's Island." David Adams, a renowned hunter, mentioned by Captain Bonneville in the journal of his adventures and explorations in the Rocky Mountains, lived on the island at a later date, and died there not many years since. The portion of the island not washed away has been absorbed in the mainland on the Illinois side.

Dunn, Edward John, known to the people of St. Louis as lawyer, editor and representative of insurance interests, was born in the town of Duquoin, Illinois, December 4, 1846, and died in St. Louis, November 22, 1897. His parents were James K. and Mary A (Rockwood) Dunn, and his father was a minister of the Presbyterian faith. The son was educated in the schools of Illinois, and graduated from the law department of the Illinois University at Jacksonville. Toward the close of the Civil War he enlisted in the Union Army, and served some months as a drummer in an Illinois regiment. In 1865, when only nineteen years of age, he was admitted to the bar at Jacksonville, and for ten years thereafter was engaged in practice in that city. In 1875 he came to St. Louis, and was made editor of "The Western Insurance Review," a

periodical devoted to the insurance interests of the West and Southwest, and which had its offices at the corner of Third and Olive Streets. He was identified with this publication for twenty years thereafter, and became known as an able writer on all matters pertaining to insurance, and a man having a broad knowledge of all the phases of the insurance business. In 1895 he severed his connection with "The Review," and associating himself with Elmer E. Lacey and John H. Denny, engaged actively in the business of which he had long been a journalistic representative. A year and a half later he became agent in St. Louis for the Baker Bros., of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and held that position until his death. He was a cultivated gentleman as well as a successful man of affairs, took a warm interest in public affairs and discharged faithfully all the duties of a good citizen. A Republican in politics, he helped to further the interests of that party in various political campaigns, and shared in the honors which it had to bestow. In 1896 he was elected to the State Legislature as the representative of the Fifth District of St. Louis, and held that office at the time of his death. He was a consistent churchman of the Presbyterian faith, and exemplified in his everyday life the precepts of practical Christianity. March 5, 1884, he married Miss Panola M. Shields, of St. Louis, and is survived by his widow and two children, Maurice E. and Edward R. H. Dunn.

Durkee, Dwight, merchant and banker, was born April 7, 1813, in the town of Darien, Genesee County, New York, and died in St. Louis, March 21, 1897. His education was obtained at a country school in New York State, and was of the practical kind usually given to the country youth of that region and period. When he left his father's home he began teaching school, and continued to be thus employed a part of the time until he was about twenty-five years old. He then came west, and some time prior to 1840 began his career in St. Louis as bookkeeper in a wholesale drug house. Husbanding his earnings and taking advantage of his opportunities, he some time later established himself in the wholesale dry goods business as member of the firm of Pomeroy & Durkee. Their place of business was at the corner of Main and Market Streets, and they conducted a successful commercial enterprise at that location for a number of years. Mr. Durkee then associated himself with Mr. Bullock in the banking business, and after the death of Mr. Bullock he conducted the banking house which they had established, alone, for several years, when he retired from active business, and at that time was known as one of the oldest bankers in the State of Missouri. But at the earnest solicitation of many business friends and associates he was induced to become president of the Valley National Bank at the time of its organization, and later was president of the Exchange Bank. Although he still retained interests in this connection, he permanently retired from active business about fifteen years before his death. During the Civil War he took a very active interest in the work of the sanitary commission, and was one of the prominent citizens of St. Louis who contributed most to the success of the great Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. He always cherished a warm regard for the old farm, and the homestead in which he passed the early years of his life, and it is still occupied and owned by members of his family. For some years after his coming to St. Louis he lived on Collins Street, near Main Street, then a fashionable residence neighborhood of the city. Later he removed to Twelfth Street, and when he finally established his home as far out as Twenty-eighth Street his friends looked upon his place of residence as a country home. He resided there until his death, and lived to see this home in the heart of the residence portion of the city. He was one of the early members of the Republican party in Missouri, and was to the end of his life a firm adherent to the principles of that party. An Episcopalian churchman, he was one of the first members of Christ Church Cathedral. Later he was interested in the building up of other Episcopal Churches in the city, and was a friend and patron of the Episcopal Orphans Home, St. Luke's Hospital and many charitable institutions. He married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1851, Miss Sarah Davis, and at his death left five children. They are Julia, wife of David G. Evans, of St. Louis; Charles E. Durkee, of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Sarah, wife of Dr. B. P. Anderson, of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Helen, wife of Hudson E. Bridge, of St. Louis, and Laura, wife of George D. Todd, of Louisville, Kentucky.

John Hunter

His son, Dwight Durkee, Jr., died some years before his father's death, in California.

Dutch Hollow, a hamlet in St. Louis County, thirty-one miles west of the city, which was a favorite camping place for many years, during the time when white-top wagons of emigrants were accustomed to cross the river at St. Louis and move west over the State road. It reached the height of its fame during the California migration. The place took its name from Charles Paffeath, popularly known as "Dutch Charley," a native of Prussia, who came to the United States in 1834, and opened a farm in St. Louis County. In 1854 he sold his farm and opened a store and public house, calling the place "Dutch Hollow."

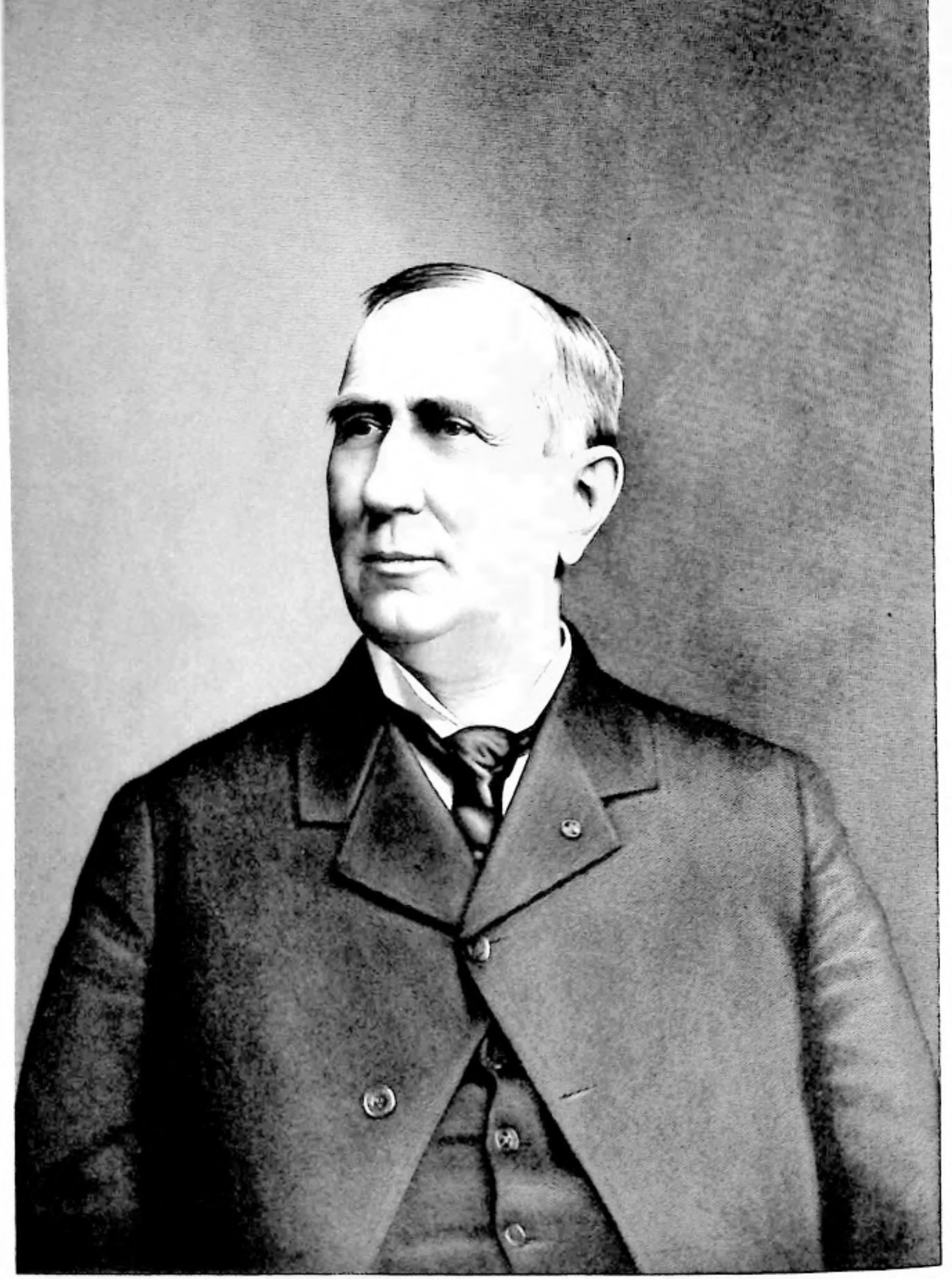
Dwellings.—In the year 1890 there were in Missouri 485,320 dwellings, containing an average of 5.52 persons to each; and there were 528,295 families, with an average of 5.07 persons to each. Ten years before, in 1880, the number of dwellings was 369,180, with an average of 5.87 persons to each; and the number of families was 403,186, with an average of 5.38 persons to each. The increase in the number of dwellings for the decade was a little over 31 per cent, or a little over 3 per cent a year. The same rate of increase would give for the year 1900 635,769 dwellings and 686,783 families. The number of dwellings in the city of St. Louis in 1890 was 60,937, with an average of 7.41 persons to a dwelling; and the number of families was 91,756, with an average of 4.92 persons to a family. Ten years before, in 1880, the number of dwellings was 43,026, with an average of 8.15 persons to a dwelling; and the number of families was 65,142, with an average of 5.38 persons to a family. The same rate of increase would give for 1900, in the city, 85,301 dwellings, and 118,363 families. In Kansas City, Missouri, in 1890, there were 23,140 dwellings, with 5.74 persons on an average to each; and there were 26,734 families, with 4.96 persons on an average to each. In St. Joseph, Missouri, there were, 1890, 9,460 dwellings, with an average of 5.53 persons to each, and there were 9,902 families, with an average of 5.28 persons to each. In Hannibal, the number of dwellings was 2,738, and the number of families 2,868. In Sedalia the number of dwellings was 2,748, and of families 2,916. In Springfield there were 4,297 dwellings and 4,502 families. In Carthage there were 1,510 dwellings and 1,573 families. In Joplin there were 1,908 dwellings and 2,001 families.

Dorsett, Walter Blackburn, physician, was born January 13, 1852, in St. Louis County, son of Henry Leonidas and Georgiana (Blackburn) Dorsett. His grand-parents were Walter Hodgkin Dorsett and Sallie (Stonestreet) Dorsett, the first named a native of Maryland, and the last named of Loudon County, Virginia. They came to St. Louis County in 1832, settling at what was known as Bissell's Point. After completing his academic studies at Washington University, of this city, Dr. Dorsett began the study of medicine and was graduated from St. Louis Medical College in the class of 1878. Immediately after his graduation from college, he began the practice of his profession and at once impressed himself upon contemporary practitioners and the general public as a young man of superior attainments and marked fitness for the calling which he had chosen. Successful in his practice, he became prominent also within a few years in the educational work of his profession and as a member of various medical societies. He was appointed, first, in a competitive examination, to the position of assistant physician at the St. Louis City Hospital, and later was made professor of obstetrics in the Beaumont Medical College. For five years he was dispensary physician, and for five years superintendent of the St. Louis Female Hospital, and he has been president of the St. Louis Medical Society, and is vice-president of the American Association of Gynaecologists and Obstetricians. In addition to his prominence as a physician, Dr. Dorsett is well known in fraternal circles as a member of the Masonic order of the Knights Templar rank, and of the Knights of Honor. October 10, 1880, he married Miss Eleanor French, daughter of Dr. E. J. French, of Olney, Illinois, and niece of the late Governor Augustus French, of that State.

Dwyer, John, whose name is inseparably linked with real estate development in St. Louis, was born March 18, 1851, in the City of New York, and died January 30, 1896, in the city of St. Louis. His parents were John and Julia (Prendegast) Dwyer, worthy people,

who were in comfortable circumstances in life. Both parents, however, died at early ages, leaving two sons, John and Richard Dwyer, both of whom became successful business men in later years. After receiving a thorough education in the public schools of New York, John Dwyer went to Texas, where, for a time, he was superintendent of a large cattle ranch located near Corpus Christi. In 1872, soon after attaining his majority, he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of a large commercial house of this city. This connection he severed later to engage, in a modest way, in the real estate business, and from that time forward his was a record of constant and rapid progression. Becoming an operator on his own account, he purchased, subdivided and sold what is known as Gay Place, and some time later purchased and sold what was originally known as "Kensington Garden," but is now called Raymond Place. Continuing the work of building up new residence portions of the city, he purchased a large tract of land from Mrs. Sarah Gamble and laid out what is known as Dwyer's Subdivision, now owned by his estate. He was owner of the northeast and northwest corners of Seventh and Pine Streets, the first named of which he sold some years since for $125,000, and the last named of which still belongs to his family. Besides becoming a large holder of realty, he was interested during his active business career in this city in many of the most important real estate negotiations consummated within that time, and the substantial and rapid growth of various portions of the city were attributable, in large measure, to his enterprise, sagacity and energetic effort. He was a large-brained, large-hearted, generous and thoroughly practical business man, whose word in commercial circles was as good as his bond. His integrity was spotless, his character was irreproachable, and he had withal a large share of that generous and unselfish interest in the welfare of the city with which he was identified which we denominate public spirit. Everything calculated to promote the growth of the city, to expand its trade and commerce, or to better social or moral conditions, commended itself to him, and he contributed liberally to all enterprises of this character which appealed to the public for support. He married, in 1872, Miss Elizabeth Taggart, of New York City. The father of Mrs. Dwyer, Michael Taggart, was a wealthy wholesale boot and shoe merchant of New York, and her mother—whose maiden name was Anna Gillam—was, in her day, a noted beauty of the "Empire City." Mrs. Dwyer, who survives her husband, is a successful woman of affairs, as well as a lady of culture and refinement, and since her husband's death has managed his estate with rare ability. Mr. Dwyer died in the faith of the Catholic Church, and all the surviving members of his family are devout members of that church. His children are: Carlotta Esperanza, John Richard, Marietta de Chantal, Florence Elizabeth, Agnes Leontine, and Mercedes Eugenia Dwyer. John Richard Dwyer, the son, graduated in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Boston, in 1897, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in St. Louis. Carlotta Esperanza Dwyer graduated from St. de Chantal Academy of The Visitation, of St. Louis, and Marietta de Chantal, Florence Elizabeth, and Agnes Leontine Dwyer were prosecuting their studies at that institution in 1898.

Dyer, Thomas Bickley, was born May 3, 1814, in Goochland County, Virginia, son of Samuel and Martha (Watkins) Dyer. His father, in early life a prosperous Virginia land-owner, immigrated to Missouri in 1826, and died in this State. The son received the major part of his education under the guidance of a private tutor, at his home in Fulton, Missouri. While still quite young he was sent back to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and while there spent one year serving an apprenticeship to the cabinet-maker's trade. Returning then to Fulton he clerked in his father's store until the death of the elder Dyer, in 1830. After that he conducted this store in partnership with his mother for some years, and then came to St. Louis, establishing himself in business in this city in 1843. He was engaged thereafter in the grain and commission business at the corner of Main and Walnut Streets, under the name of the T. B. Dyer Commission & Forwarding Company, until 1851. In that year he retired from business and took charge of an estate which had come to his wife by inheritance, devoting his time thereafter to the improvement of St. Louis realty, which belonged to the estate. In 1862 he also took charge of his mother's estate and gave his attention to the property interests which thus came into his hands until his death, which



D. P. Dyer

occurred August 23, 1897. He was well known as a successful man of affairs, a worthy citizen, and a devout churchman of the Presbyterian faith. He was for many years a member of the church of which Rev. Dr. Potts was pastor, and was officially identified with that church as a deacon. He married, in 1844, Miss Cornelia Childs Carr, daughter of Judge William C. Carr, of Lexington, Kentucky, and Carr Place, of St. Louis, constituted originally a portion of his wife's estate. The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Dyer and five children, the children being William Carr Dyer, principal of Madison School; Cornelia F., Charles A., Thomas B. and Beverley A. Dyer.

Dyer, William Carr, educator, was born June 22, 1845, in St. Louis, son of Thomas B. and Cornelia (Carr) Dyer. His paternal ancestors were Virginians, and were represented in the Revolutionary War. In the maternal line his ancestry is traced back to Rev. John Eliot, "The Apostle to Indians," and beyond him to one of the royal families of Europe. Mr. Dyer graduated from the St. Louis Central High School in 1863, from Westminster College, of Fulton, Missouri, in 1866, and from the University of Virginia in 1867. He then took a theological course at Hampden-Sidney College of Virginia, and for a short time thereafter engaged in ministerial work. Not conscientiously satisfied that it was his duty to continue in this field of labor, he turned his attention to teaching and has ever since been engaged in educational work. For fifteen years he has had charge of the Madison School of St. Louis, and is known as one of the most accomplished and efficient instructors identified with the public schools of this city. On March 13, 1873, he married Miss Emma Willis Rankin, adopted daughter of John H. and Mary J. Rankin. Mrs. Dyer's father, Mr. John H. Rankin, was, in his day, one of the most successful steamboat lawyers of St. Louis. Their children were Jane Rankin Dyer, John Rankin Dyer, Thomas Eliot Dyer, William Cornelius Dyer, Charles Austin Dyer and Cornelia Carr Dyer. Of these only John Rankin, Wm. Cornelius and Cornelia Carr survive at the present time.

Dyer, David P., prominent in public life and as a member of the Missouri bar, was born in Henry County, Virginia, February 12, 1838, son of David and Nancy (Salmon) Dyer. Of English origin, the family to which he belongs came early to Virginia, and his grandfather, George Dyer, participated in the struggle for American independence as a soldier of the Revolutionary Army. David Dyer, the father of David P. Dyer, was a soldier in the second war with Great Britain, serving in the Virginia line. He was conspicuous also as a legislator in Virginia and served with distinction in both the upper and lower branches of the Legislature, his entire term of service covering a period of sixteen years. In 1841 he came to Missouri and settled among the pioneers of Lincoln County. He died three years later, but his widow survived many years thereafter, reaching the advanced age of ninety-five years. Reared on a Lincoln County farm, David P. Dyer led the uneventful life of a farmer's boy in a new country until he began the course of study which was to fit him for the practice of law. In his early youth he attended the common schools of Lincoln County and his scholastic training was completed at St. Charles College. After teaching school a year he went to Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, and there read law under James O. Broadhead, fitting himself for admission to the bar in 1859. At the outset of his professional career he impressed himself upon the bar and general public as a young man of fine natural ability and superior attainments, and in 1860 was elected circuit attorney for the third judicial circuit, which embraced the counties of Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery and Callaway. In 1862 he became associated with John B. Henderson in the practice of law, this partnership continuing about two years. In 1862 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature and re-elected a member of that body in 1864 as the representative of Pike County. During one of these sessions, although then but twenty-eight years old, he was made chairman of the judiciary committee, and his services in that capacity received the commendation of the most accomplished lawyers of the day. Warmly espousing the cause of the Union at the beginning of the Civil War, his influence and ability were brought to bear in favor of measures designed to promote the national interests, and especially to save Missouri to the Union. He recruited the Forty-ninth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, assem-

bling in that command many men who had known him as a Douglas Democrat prior to the war, who were willing to follow his leadership, where one of more radical antecedents would have been disregarded. As colonel of this regiment he commanded it in the interior of Missouri during the momentous operations of the summer of 1864. When this emergency was passed he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, taking an active part in the battles about Mobile, where his regiment sustained a large loss in killed and wounded. In August, 1865, three months after open hostilities had ceased, Colonel Dyer and his regiment were mustered out of service. Immediately after the war he resumed the practice of law and at once became a conspicuous figure in the politics of the State, and one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in Missouri. In 1868 he was elected to Congress and served one term as a member of that body. In 1875 he was appointed by President Grant United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, and while serving in that capacity was called upon to prosecute the famous "whisky fraud" cases, discharging his duties in this connection with zeal and ability, and with a fidelity to the interests of the government which won the commendation of the higher authorities at Washington, and made him widely known to the bar and the people of the country generally. In 1880 he was the candidate of his party for Governor of Missouri, and received a flattering vote, although his party was then largely in the minority in this State. He became a member of the St. Louis bar in 1875, at which time he removed to this city, and since then he has occupied a leading place among the more distinguished members of his profession. While his practice has been large and he has given to it the attention of a conscientious lawyer, he has also continued to take an active interest in politics and public affairs, and has become widely known as a campaign orator and a forcible and polished speaker on all occasions. He holds memberships in the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the military order of the Loyal Legion. In gatherings of these bodies he enjoys a national reputation, not only as a delightful raconteur, but as a philosophical reasoner upon the topics discussed in such assemblages. In these addresses he has contributed largely toward allaying the asperities growing out of a civil war. It is not unusual for him to introduce to his hearers those who have borne arms against him, who are received as welcome guests and listened to with respectful attention and warm sympathy. In this is shown not only his breadth of views and generosity, but good reason for the popularity he enjoys with many who are antagonistic to him in a political way. He married, in 1860, in Pike County, Missouri, Miss Lizzie Chambers Hunt, second daughter of Judge Ezra Hunt, and granddaughter of Judge Rufus Pettibone, the last named of whom was one of the first judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri.